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... November 7, 2000. Doyle: Doyle Obtains Temporary Injunction Against a **Vote Auction** Website; WI Council 40: Red Cross Nurses to Strike Thursday; ...

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... "**Vote-Auction**" (un proyecto de e-business de subastas de votos en las elecciones presidenciales estadounidenses) y "Nazi~Line" (un portal de ayuda a la ...

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... is; to buy votes from constituents with tax revenues, without regard to the common good, which is a concept that merely a smokescreen for the **vote auction**. ...

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... Un autre cas est actuellement dans la mire des médias, celui de **Vote-Auction.com**, qui avait perdu – et qui vient de retrouver – son accès au Web par le ...

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... Eines der beruehmtesten "weltweiten" Medien, der Fernsehsender CNN, berichtete siebenmal ueber "**vote-auction**" und widmete dem Thema am 24. ...

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... of victory in Chicago were tentative, and sure enough, about a week later voteauction.com opened up under a new domain name, ?**vote-auction.com**,? and this ...

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... Take control of your vote. Take control of your vote - **Vote-auction.com**. Posted by aadam12 at 09:42 AM | Comments (0). These athletes are truly amazing. ...

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... **Auction** Items. blush revlon boat house sale band bojangles dirt gritty mr nitty address another book cellular from one p boise grove hotel idaho boil lasagna no ...

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... \$152 on eBay. Fake news article about eBay **vote auction** which may have inspired some of the real auctions. '04 Dems hope to 'Rock the Vote' [CNN]. ...

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... Tanto voteauction.com como **vote-auction.com** fueron cerrados por las autoridades, en algun caso de forma ilegal, según Ubermorgen. ...

hiperactivo.com/escritos/berlin2000/voteauction/ - 18k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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... Evote www.evotecom.com. Ralph Nader www.votenader.com. **Vote Auction** www.voteauction.com. NRC Webpagina's 19 oktober 2000. Bovenkant pagina. ...

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... Embattled **vote auction** site returns to the Web October 24, 2000 Political portals October 21, 2000 Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore ...

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... Herbst 2000: Auf Betreiben der US-Behörden wird dem Österreicher Hans Bernhard die Domain **vote-auction.com** entzogen, die dieser in der Schweiz registriert ...

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....shtml http://election.dos.state.fl.us/ Washington http://www.secstate.wa.gov/voting/ Votaciones sobre todo: www.vote.com Subasta de votos: www.**vote-auction.com**. ...

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... Da amerikanerne gik til præsidentvalg i 2000, lancerede mediehackeren Hans Bernhard websitet **vote-auction.com**, der i al sin enkelhed var en virtuel platform ...

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... besorgt? PERRITT: So war es. Er nannte sich fortan www.vote-auction.com und hat diesen Namen in der Schweiz registrieren lassen. Wir ...

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... 23-10-2000, Canoë accusé de congédiements illégaux. 23-10-2000, Le site de vente de votes **Vote-auction.com** persiste et signe. 23 ...

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... In der vergangenen Woche hat ein US-Gericht das Schließen einer Site, **vote-auction.com**, angeordnet, auf der Wählerstimmen für die US-Präsidentschaftswahlen ...

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... Gerichtsurteil des US-Bundesstaates Minnesota gegen das österreichische Projekt "**vote-auction.com**". Zunehmende Entwicklung von Technologien ...

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... Ein Beispiel für einen gelungenen Fake ist die Aktion "**vote-auction.net**", einer Webplattform für die Versteigerung von Wählerstimmen zur US-Präsidentenwahl ...

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... gestrichen wird. Etwa der Satireserver "**Vote-Auction.com**", der derzeit nur unter <http://62.116.31.68> erreichbar ist. Ohne zentrale ...

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... **Vote-auction**, il progetto di Ubermorgen lanciato nel 2000 in occasione delle presidenziali americane, è un sistema perfettamente funzionante per la vendita on ...

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... Seiten wie etwa die vom New York University Studenten James Baumgartner ins Leben gerufene Webseite zur Stimmenversteigerung: <http://www.vote-auction.com>. ...

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... Den Finger mitten in die Wunde legte jetzt eine findige Gruppe Internetexperten

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... Übermorgen's über-slogan originates from a CNN interview questioning the **Vote Auction** simulations that Bernhard pursued: "its different because its ...

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... Njeni primeri so projekti Deportation Class, Please love Austria!, **Vote-auction.com** in The Yes Men, ki so vsi prevzemali taktike odpora skozi navidezno ...

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... down the stereotype of the male archcriminal even as she makes off with the loot), the famous BLO voice-box switch, and Ubermorgen's **vote auction** website which ...

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... in forma di fotocopie che è molto difficile distinguere dagli originali, buon parte dei quali sono stati prodotti nel corso del progetto **Vote-Auction.net**, che ...

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... Eine Vorahnung davon durchzuckte die politische Netzwelt bereits bei der Episode um die Website "**vote-auction.com**": Ein österreichischer Betreiber hatte auf ...

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... filed an amended complaint seeking a permanent injunction against the California Secretary of State, preventing him from shutting down **vote auction** Web sites ...

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... wins, will cause much heartache in working Australia. Instead, we have had this **vote auction**. It seems to me that many people are ...

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... So einfach lässt sich das glücklicherweise nicht sagen, amerikanische Juristen sahen das im Fall von Link in neuem Fenster anzeigen**vote-auction** jedoch anders ...

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... ausgelöst hat. Espenschied: Ich fand die "**Vote Auction**"-Aktion klasse. Da wurde tatsächlich diskutiert, da ist was passiert. Sobald ...
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Vienna/Berlin, November 2nd, 2000, 7 am CET Below ...

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... But the American Civil Liberties Union said it would fight to keep **vote-auction.com** on the Internet, saying the Web site was constitutionally protected under ...
[alt.thebird](#) - Nov 3 2000, 2:34 pm by Michael J. Schneider - 1 message - 1 author

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... ask for a donation'. Saturday afternoon, a message on [www.vote-auction.com](#) said the service was temporarily offline. Posted on the ...
[alt.politics.bush](#) - Oct 22 2000, 10:40 pm by John H. McCloskey - 2 messages - 2 authors

[Stuff the Tree! We have Sky-tower.](#)

... would be a reasonably accurate description if it were not for the fact that leftist bludgers have perverted the democratic electoral process into a **vote auction** ...

[nz.politics](#) - Nov 2 2001, 9:34 pm by Newsman - 16 messages - 8 authors

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... en la elección presidencial de los Estados Unidos, a pesar de la oposición de algunas cortes menores de justicia ([http://vote-auction.com/index01.htm](#)). ...
[chile.soc.politica](#) - Oct 25 2000, 12:50 pm by TiTo - 31 messages - 9 authors

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... and there'd be some kind of **vote auction** going on everywhere and people would race around to various polling stations to check out what the going rate is. ...
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[Make your vote count: Sell it to the highest bidder!](#)

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Sounds good, I agree but could a bunch of federal agents get a search warrant ...

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... The election industry is spending hundreds of millions of dollars in an attempt to influence the presidential election," organizers of the **vote auction** said in ...
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... All Men Are Mortal (1995) vote Ape, The (1940) vote Appartement, L' (1995) vote Arzt Von Stalingrad, Der (1958) vote Asfour Stah (1986) **vote Auction** Of Souls ...
[rec.arts.movies.lists+surveys](#) - Oct 25 1996, 7:29 pm by Movie Ratings Report - 1 message - 1 author

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... [http://www.alternet.org/election04/19870/](#) [http://www.vote-auction.net/](#) etc you folks are working tirelessly to steal the election with your illegal activites ...
[alt.fan.rush-limbaugh](#) - Oct 27 2004, 7:53 pm by Demolibers are Braindead

[Attention Nader and Gore supporters: Important](#)

... The votexchange programmes (if they are not hoaxes, like **vote-auction.com**) simply make the system more proportional on a national basis. ...
[alt.music.radiohead](#) - Nov 4 2000, 10:15 pm by spm1...@my-deja.com - 33 messages - 16 authors

[Arriana's Hilarious Iowa Straw Poll Analysis](#)

... that all the ballots have been paid for -- excuse me, counted -- and George W. Bush has been declared the winner of the Iowa Pay-Per-Vote Auction, it's time to ...

[alt.politics](#) - Aug 19 1999, 1:09 am by aladdinsane - 4 messages - 3 authors

[Special Report: Politics and the Internet](#)

... online voting. More: See PoliticsOnline's Media Reference Center. 3.

Vote-auction, vote-swap sites provide election twists. One of ...

[netscape.public.mozilla.layout](#) - Jan 25 2001, 7:17 pm by politicsonline - 1 message - 1 author

[I TOLD YOU SO...!!!!](#)

... As long as the socialists continue with the twin evils of destroying the education system, and making each election a **vote auction** or handout spree, then there ...

[nz.politics](#) - Apr 14 2002, 7:13 pm by Redbaiter - 18 messages - 7 authors

[Kerry Campaign Wet-Dream in MO](#)

quoted : <http://www.local6.com/news/3834797/detail.html> A Missouri man posted his "**vote**" auction on ebay. That is illegal. Further ...

[alt.politics.bush](#) - Oct 21 2004, 5:16 am by TBone - 4 messages - 3 authors

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www.vote-auction.com Sell your vote (for real).

[alt.music.dead-kennedys](#) - Oct 26 2000, 7:51 pm by The Passenger - 1 message - 1 author

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... This is not openness and And if you don't get them that quick do you want a refund on your vote ? Can I sell it at **vote-auction.com**? ...

[uk.net.news.management](#) - Oct 24 2000, 8:18 pm by Jack Howard - 42 messages - 16 authors

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... unregistered them. But they're back already. The new domain name is **vote-auction.com**. Same machine, new name (with a hyphen). As ...

[alt.politics](#) - Oct 21 2000, 1:22 pm by garb...@my-deja.com - 2 messages - 2 authors

[Alan Keyes: Scrapping the slave tax](#)

... The Bush/Forbes **vote auction** in Ames, Iowa, last weekend was just the latest example of corrosive big money at work in our political process. ...

[alt.politics](#) - Aug 22 1999, 2:27 am by Mr. J. - 1 message - 1 author

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... greed for political power. As they have perverted democracy here in NZ by turning each election into a **vote auction**. Even if it ...

[nz.politics](#) - Apr 11 2003, 5:31 am by Tilly - 138 messages - 26 authors

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... It is just a **vote auction**, with countries casting their votes on the basis of the best backhander that they can screw out of the US. ...

[uk.politics.misc](#) - Mar 17 2003, 3:13 am by Binky Dawkins - 14 messages - 3 authors

[The .eu , an European unity new symbol](#)

... in Switzerland. Actually I did think of US court decisions. Primarily of cases such as **Vote Auction**, or etoy vs etoys. But that ...

[europa.union.euro](#) - Jan 28 2002, 7:25 am by Christian Feldhaus - 55 messages - 16 authors

[Domain Market Newsletter #5](#)

... Hack auf microsoft.com ein Scherz <http://www.ix.de/newsticker/data/hes-23.10.00-000/> - Anstatt Voteauction.com gibt es jetzt **Vote-Auction**.com <http://www.ix.de> ...
[japan.internet.domain](#) - Oct 31 2000, 10:41 am by Oleg - 1 message - 1 author

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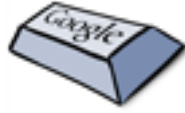


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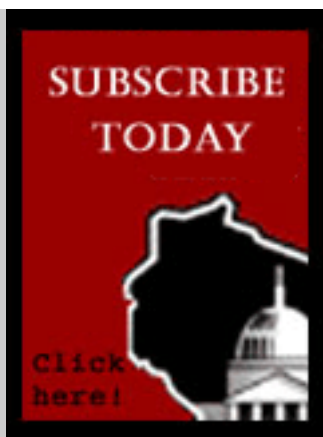
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- **Green:** [Clinton Signs Federal Judgeship into Law](#)
- **Lawmakers:** [Push for Panel to Review Prison Deaths](#)
- **Doyle:** [Medicaid Fraud Case Resolved](#)
- **Doyle:** [Milwaukee Wastewater Lawsuit Resolved](#)
- **Governor:** [Collaboration with Stock Exchange](#)
- **Governor:** [Approves Camp Randall Stadium Study](#)

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- **Doyle:** [Milwaukee Pollution Lawsuit Settled](#)
- **UW-Madison Admissions:** [Applications Being Processed at Record Rate](#)
- **WI Tobacco Control Board:** [Grants Awarded to Stop Tobacco Use](#)



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- **Obey, Kohl:** [Winter Heating Assistance Funds](#)
- **Dept. of Agr.:** [Headlines](#)
- **OCI:** [State Releases New Spanish-Language Brochure on Insurance](#)
- **DNR:** [This Week's Top Headlines](#)

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- **Miller, Kraft, Phillip-Morris:** [Help Fight Hunger in WI](#)
- **Medical Examining Board:** [Psychiatrist to Surrender License](#)
- **Common Cause in Wisconsin:** [Incumbents Set Spending Records in Election](#)
- **Moore:** [CCA Asks WI Taxpayers for Financial Help](#)

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- **Baldwin:** [Congress Approves \\$3.51 Million for Local Health Care, Education, and Housing Initiatives](#)
- **Walker:** [Support for Electoral College](#)
- **Thompson:** [Hoan Bridge Emergency Declared](#)
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- **George:** [Renews Pledge to Help Dairy Farmers](#)
- **WI Dept. of Corrections:** [New Warden Appointed for Jackson](#)
- **Joint Committee on Finance:** [Meeting Notice and Agenda](#)
- **Black:** [Renews Call to End Electoral College](#)
- **Ladwig:** [Ladwig Bill Gives Judges Authority to Take Away a Juvenile's Driver's License](#)

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- **Barrett:** [Health Initiatives Included in Omnibus Budget Bill](#)
- **Doyle:** [Almost \\$600,000 in Medicaid Fraud Case](#)
- **Barrett/Klecza:** [Nearly 1.3 Million for After-School Programs](#)
- **Doyle:** [Major Funding for Wisconsin Women](#)
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- **Thompson:** [Reaction to Election Conclusion](#)
- **Green:** [Green Bay to get Federal Judge](#)
- **State Medical Society of WI:** [Asians at Risk from Eating Contaminated Fish](#)

- **Ladwig:** [Proposal to End State Sales Tax](#)
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- **George:** [Letter to the Governor Regarding Tobacco Control Board Settlement](#)

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- **Fitzgerald:** [Salvation Army Needs Assistance](#)
- **Moore:** [Plans to Reintroduce Contraceptive Coverage Equity Act](#)
- **Fox River Group:** [Call for Changes in Federal Damage Assessment](#)
- **WI Right to Life:** [To Survey Physicians Regarding Whether They Will Administer RU 486](#)
- **WI Tobacco Control Board:** [State awards \\$6.3 million for anti-tobacco campaign](#)
- **Johnsrud:** [Response to Criticisms for Non-Point Pollution Programs](#)
- **Barrett:** [Calls for Commerce Hearing On Natural Gas Prices](#)
- **Legislative Audit Bureau:** [Universal Service Fund](#)
- **WI Policy Research Institute:** [Increasing Competition for Public School Teacher Health Insurance Could Save Taxpayers](#)
- **Jensen:** [Scocos to be Named Chief Clerk](#)

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- **Green:** [Statement on End of Presidential Contest](#)
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- **Kohl:** [Statement Regarding the Presidential Election](#)
- **Kind:** ["It's Time for Political Reconciliation Process to Begin"](#)
- **State Medical Society:** [Air Pollution Declines, but More at Risk](#)

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- **Alliance for Better Campaigns:** [Local TV Responds to Alliance Challenge, Study Finds](#)
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- **Doyle:** [State Wins Judgement over Slamming Practices](#)
- **OCI:** [Santa Claus' Holiday Hazards Insurance Guide](#)

- **Doyle:** [State Resolves Air Pollution Lawsuit in Pierce County](#)
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- **State Medical Society:** [Ammonia Spills Threaten WI Health](#)
- **WI Environmental Decade:** [Endorses Two Energy Projects](#)
- **Gunderson/Zien:** [Lawmakers to Introduce Constitutional Amendment Protecting Right to Hunt and Fish](#)

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- **Barrett:** [Praises WI Rhodes Scholar Nicholas Melin](#)
- **Democratic Party:** [Let the Sun Shine on Every Vote in Florida](#)
- **State Medical Society:** [Asthma Hospitalization Rates Drop](#)
- **Robson/Riley:** ["Don't Play Scrooge; Pay Workers First"](#)
- **Democratic Party:** [Voters Hold "Count the Votes Rally"](#)
- **DPI Information:** [Weyauwega-Fremont School District to host December Back-to-School visit](#)
- **Democratic Party:** [WI Voters to Hold "Count our Votes Rally"](#)

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- **UW System:** [Public Support for UW as State Funding Priority](#)
- **Doyle:** [State Obtains Judgment Against Internet Service Provider](#)
- **Kind:** [Wisconsin Democrats Push for Milk Price Regulation](#)
- **DOT:** [Merrimac Ferry 2000 Season Ends](#)
- **Natural Resources Committee:** [Johnsrud Re-Appointed to Chair Natural Resources Committee](#)
- **Moen:** [Legislation Proposed to Eliminate Low-Income Heating Assistance](#)
- **Joint Committee on Finance:** [Kaufert Named Vice-Chair to Finance Committee](#)

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- **WI Dept. of Administration:** [No New Off-Reservation Gaming Will Be Approved in Near Future](#)
- **Diversity Learning Forum:** [Wisconsin: Actively Shattering the Glass Ceiling](#)
- **DOT:** [November Traffic Deaths Down](#)
- **Thompson:** [Praises Senate for Passage of Housing Bill](#)

- **Burke/Gard:** [Kaufert named Vice-Chair of Joint Finance Committee](#)
- **UW-Madison:** [Proposed Power Faculty To Serve Downtown Energy Needs](#)
- **Green:** [Rep. Green Disabled Housing Legislation Heading To President's Desk](#)
- **Kohl:** [Senate Approves Kohl's DNA Crime-Fighting Initiative](#)
- **Walker:** [State Must Extend Time to Prosecute Rapists](#)

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- **Suder:** [Suder Introduces Legislation to Open Stanley Prison](#)
- **Doyle:** [Washington County Man Accused of Massive Medicaid Fraud](#)
- **Erpenbach:** [Personal Privacy Law a Success](#)
- **Family Research Institute:** [Pro-Family Takes Stand on the True Meaning of Christmas](#)
- **LCRP:** [Meyer Called On to Give "Paint-Tainted Campaign Contribution to Charity](#)
- **Ainsworth:** [Ainsworth Reappointed to Chairmanship](#)
- **Barrett:** [Food Stamp Grants Available to Milwaukee, Local Groups Encouraged to Apply](#)
- **Leibnam:** [Liebham Tapped to Chair State Audit Committee](#)
- **Kind:** [Rep. Kind Renews Call for Comprehensive Army Corps Reform](#)
- **Common Cause:** [National Summit on Improving Judicial Selection](#)
- **Robson:** [Call to Use Surplus to Reduce HIRSP Premiums](#)

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- **Petri/Feingold:** [Wisconsin Legislators Win "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington" Award](#)
- **Doyle:** [Maximum Fine for Unlawful Filling of Lake](#)
- **DHFS:** [Wisconsin E.coli Cases Linked to Minnesota Outbreak](#)
- **WI Supreme Court:** [Justice to Participate in Judicial Selection](#)
- **DNR:** [Vernon County wins national dam safety award](#)
- **DNR:** [New report assesses condition of WI 's forests](#)
- **Ott:** [Re-appointed as Chair of Agriculture Committee](#)
- **AFL-CIO:** [Groups Urge Florida to Count Every Vote](#)
- **Thompson:** [Langlade County Man Sentenced to Maximum Fine](#)
- **Jensen:** [Speaker Jensen Sets Committees](#)
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- **Jensen:** [Huebsch Named to Joint Finance Post](#)

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- **Lake MI Coalition:** [Intervene in WI Electric Power Hearings](#)
- **Wood Communications Group:** [State GOP Executive Director To Pursue New Career](#)
- **WI Republican Party:** [Hise to Leave GOP Post](#)

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- **DHFS:** [First Confirmed Influenza Case in WI](#)
- **Dept. of Administration:** [Standards for Electronic Records](#)
- **DPI:** [23 Teachers from WI Earn National Board Certification](#)
- **Doyle:** [Three Men Charged for Marijuana Trafficking](#)
- **OCI:** [Steer Clear of Policy Cancellations](#)
- **Krug:** [WISTECH Initiative to Spur High-Tech Investment](#)
- **Hoven:** [Energy Programs to Cost Utility Customers Millions](#)
- **Jensen:** [Government "To-Do List" for New Economy](#)
- **AARP:** [Deregulation of Electricity Generation Harmful to Seniors](#)
- **Barrett:** [Push for Extending SCHIP to Parents](#)
- **McCallum:** [New Economy Vital to Wisconsin's Future](#)
- **DWD:** [Department Seeks Emergency Funding for DVR](#)
- **Thompson:** [TEACH Training Grants](#)

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- **DFI:** [Interest Rate for Escrow Accounts Set for 2001](#)
- **Department of Tourism:** [Tourism Industry Important to Wisconsin](#)
- **Doyle:** [State Files Environmental Lawsuit in La Crosse County](#)
- **DNR:** [Seeks Trout Stream Classification on 12 Streams in Waukesha County](#)
- **UW-Madison:** [Gary Sandefur Named as UW-Madison Interim Provost](#)
- **WFA:** [Wisconsin Forward Award 2000 Recipients Announced](#)
- **Pocan:** [Fake "Independent" Advocacy Groups Recipients of November "Golden Turkey" Award](#)

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- **UW-Madison:** [Blueprint For Economic Growth in Southern Wisconsin](#)

- **Thompson:** [Governor Urges Bold Actions at New Economy Summit](#)
 - **Thompson:** [Governor Appoints High Tech Council](#)
 - **Customers First:** [Electric Generation Deregulation Schemes Would Be a Disaster for WI Customers](#)
 - **Moen:** [Letter to Chairwoman Bie With Thoughts on Power Plants](#)
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 - **Johnsrud:** [DNR certifies deer harvest numbers, Johnsrud demands recount](#)
 - **Thompson:** [Governor and First Lady to Light State Holiday Tree](#)
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- **WI Right to Life:** [Netherlands Expected to Legalize Active Euthanasia](#)
 - **Thompson:** [WI Development Fund Awards Spur Technology Development and Employee Training](#)

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- **Green:** [Green will Host Seminar this Week to help Wisconsin Companies Secure Federal Contracts](#)
- **Green:** [Correction on Green Procurement Conference](#)
- **McCallum:** [Doyle Should Stay Out of Florida Election](#)
- **WI Manufactures & Commerce:** [Continued Economic Success Hinges on Tax and Regulation Relief](#)
- **Energy Lifeline Coalition of Wisconsin:** [Many in Wisconsin Support Controversial Transmission Line](#)
- **Green:** [Green Will Host Seminar This Week to Welp Wisconsin Companies Secure Federal Contracts](#)
- **Doyle:** [Doyle Warns "Pyramid" Schemers to Pay Up or Face Jail Time](#)
- **Doyle:** [Doyle Urges Governor to Join Gore Legal Fight](#)
- **Doyle:** [State Files Environmental Lawsuit in Wood County](#)
- **Republican Party of Wisconsin:** [State GOP Presents Milwaukee District Attorney with Additional Reports of Voter Irregularities](#)

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- **Green:** [Moving America Forward](#)
- **WI Environment Coalition of Labor and Industry:** [WECLI Votes to Support Wausau-Duluth Transmission Line](#)
- **Thompson:** [Governor Presents November Win Award](#)

- **DWD:** [State Assisting Tower Automotive Workers](#)
- **Thompson:** [Study Shows Strong State Business Climate](#)
- **AFL-CIO:** [AFL-CIO Endorses Most Jensen Election Reform Proposal](#)

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- **Thompson:** [Lease Negotiated by Governor Saves State \\$3.9 Million](#)
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- **Green:** [Statement on Election Controversy in Florida](#)
- **Bush/Cheney:** [Statement by Bush/Cheney Chairman on the Election in Wisconsin](#)

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- **Dept. of Corrections:** [Oshkosh Inmates to Raise Garbage-Eating Worms](#)
- **George:** [Senator Gary R. George Asks Joint Finance to Probe Questionable State Investment Board Deal](#)
- **WI Pro-Life:** [RU-486, a.k.a. Mifeprex, on its way to clinics](#)

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- **WI Dept. of Administration:** [State Government's First Foray into E-Commerce Successful](#)
- **Jensen:** [Quick Action on Election Reform Measures Urged](#)
- **WI Alliance of Cities:** [Alliance Joins Campaign-Finance Fight](#)
- **WI Right to Life:** [Wisconsin Laws Cover RU 486](#)

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- **DNR:** [DNR Stands Behind Fort James Compensatory Restoration Settlement for Fox River](#)
- **Thompson:** [Department of Commerce Promotes Rural Business Development](#)
- **Department of Military Affairs:** [Emergency Management Regional Director Named](#)
- **Thompson:** [Trade Mission Successful](#)
- **Kohl, Feingold:** [New Members of Wisconsin Federal Nominating Commission Announced](#)

- **Thompson:** [Department of Commerce Promotes Rural Business Development](#)
- **Moore:** [Privatized Prison Stocks Plummet](#)
- **McCallum:** [Efforts to Stop Gambling Expansion are Working](#)
- **WI Optometric Association:** [WOA Withdraws Petition to Extend Lazar Surgery Use to Optometrists](#)

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- **McCallum:** [Doyle's Election Comments Out of Line](#)
- **George:** [Senator George Announces Probe into Secret DNR Pact](#)
- **UW-Madison:** [Election, Shmelection- Can't We Do it Better?](#)
- **WI Right to Life:** [Announcement of Support Group at Waukesha Memorial Hospital](#)

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- **McCallum:** [Wisconsin Needs to Maintain Confidence in Voting Procedures](#)
- **DWD:** [Department Announces New Seasonal Jobs Web Site](#)
- **Norquist:** [Gov. Thompson's Failure to Deliver WI for Gov. Bush No Reason to Change State Election Laws](#)
- **UW-Madison News:** [Provost John Wiley's Statement on High Risk Drinking](#)
- **Ameritech:** [Settlement Puts \\$13 Million in Credits Quickly into Customers Hands](#)
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- **Travis:** [Travis Seeks Audit To Reduce Health Insurance Costs](#)
- **Energy Lifeline Coalition of Wisconsin:** [Group Urges Adoption of Transmission Line Impact Fees](#)
- **Thompson:** [Governor Announces Agreement With Fort James](#)
- **Sen. Chvala:** [Senate Democrats to Seek Quick Action on Health Care Issues](#)
- **UW-Madison News:** [Statistical Analysis of Presidential Vote Shows Without Doubt Substantial Irregularities](#)

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- **DATCP:** [Wisconsin's New Pseudorabies-Free Status Eases Swine Exports](#)
- **Moore:** [Moore Backs Wisconsin's Open Election Laws](#)
- **Meyer:** [Meyer Asked to Return Accused Vandal's Campaign \\$\\$\\$](#)
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- **DNR:** [Public hearing set on wetland proposals](#)
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- **Green:** [Every Day is Veterans Day](#)
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- **Wisconsin Alliance of Cities:** [Study Documents Effects of Double Whammy Taxation](#)
- **UW-Madison:** [Research Circles Offer New Design for Scholarship](#)

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- **Department of Financial Institutions:** [Latest Numbers Show the State's Business Economy is Full Speed Ahead](#)
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- **Thompson:** [Gov. Thompson Statement on UW-Madison Chancellor](#)
- **UW-Madison News Service:** [Provost John D. Wiley Named Chancellor of UW-Madison](#)

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- **Department of Public Instruction:** [Wisconsin Educators Top Rate](#)
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- **Pro-Life Wisconsin:** [Pro-Life Battle Will Rage in Wisconsin](#)
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- **Doyle:** [State Secures \\$562,500 to Clean Up Contaminated Sites](#)
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- **Jensen:** [Assembly GOP Celebrates Historic Win](#)
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- **Republican Party of WI:** [Gore Campaign Tactic Shows Depths of Desperation](#)
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- **Jensen:** [Look Who's Backing/Buying Democrat Candidates](#)

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- **Baldwin:** [Feingold: Tammy is the Clear Choice on the Issues](#)

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- **AFL-CIO:** [AFL-CIO President To Swing Through Wisconsin](#)

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- **Petri:** [Petri Announces \\$4 Million for Rail Crossings](#)
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- **Kapanke:** [LSD and Four DAs High on Kapanke](#)
- **Jauch:** [Jauch Slams Political Cowards for Stealth Campaign Tactics](#)
- **Krug:** [Anonymous Corporate Cash Flooding in for Assembly GOP](#)
- **Environmental Voter News:** [Conservation Groups Launch](#)

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- **Legislative Audit Bureau:** [Audit Bureau Completed of Local Government Property Insurance Fund](#)
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- **Project Vote Informed:** [Project Vote Informed Confirms Domestic Abuse by Rep. Meyerhofer](#)
- **Meyerhofer:** [Sanders Attacks on Meyerhofer Libelous and False](#)
- **Republican Party of WI:** [Gov. Lee Dreyfus Denounces Gore Tactics on Social Security Issue](#)

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- **Robson:** [Legislators Seek Relief for County-Owned Nursing Homes](#)
- **Customers First! Coalition:** [Diverse Coalitoin Files to Intervene in Alliant Lawsuit](#)
- **Thompson:** [Governor Announces \\$70,000 in Funding for Teen Court](#)
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- **Baldwin:** [Army Agrees to Baldwin Request for Review of Badger Lease](#)
- **Doyle:** [State Resolves Air Pollution Lawsuit in Monroe County](#)
- **Gillespie:** [The Only U.S. Senate Candidate to Offer Real Ideas for Wisconsin Families](#)
- **Wisconsin Right to Life:** [Flaherty Fibs on his Abortion Position](#)
- **Hansen:** [Pamperin: Dave Hansen is my choice in the 30th Senate District](#)
- **Cronin:** [Obey Is For Seniors 7% of the Time](#)

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- **Thompson:** [Governor Announces Grants for Language Programs](#)
- **State Senate Democratic Committee:** [Harsdorf Funds Campaign with Milwaukee Money](#)
- **WTA:** [School Spending Per Student up 4.0% to \\$8,402](#)
- **Bush:** [Gov. Bush Endorsed by Milwaukee Professional Fire](#)

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- **Kapanke:** [Kapanke Kicks Off Campaign Caravan](#)
- **WI Environmentalists:** [Wisconsin Progressives and Environmentalists Endorse Gore and Lieberman](#)
- **State Medical Society:** [More Women Get Mammograms](#)
- **WI Victory 2000:** [Bus Tour Set to Roll Across Wisconsin](#)
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[italiano]

Dietro il nome di Ubermorgen ("dopodomani" o "super domani") si trova una delle identità più imprevedibili dell'attuale tecno-avanguardia europea. Dire avanguardia artistica suonerebbe in effetti inappropriato, visto che le azioni di Ubermorgen puntano a spezzare i confini fisici e concettuali fra mondi apparentemente separati come l'arte, l'economia e la comunicazione. Coinvolti fin dall'inizio nella fondazione della nota corporation etoy - uno dei più importanti esempi di progetto che provocò lo choc del mondo di Internet, dell'arte e degli affari con progetti come "The Digital Hijack" (1996) e "Toywar" (1999) -, i membri Ubermorgen agiscono in modo da riflettere la falsa retorica delle grandi imprese, inserendo le proprie azioni direttamente nel meccanismo della politica e dell'economia contemporanee. Giocano con flussi di informazione strategica, ridirigendoli a seconda delle necessità e spesso alimentando un'irrisolvibile ambiguità. Ubermorgen non reagisce agli eventi, li crea.

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[español castellano]

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UBERMORGEN - PRESENTAZIONE A Digital is not analog
(Barcelona, 2002)

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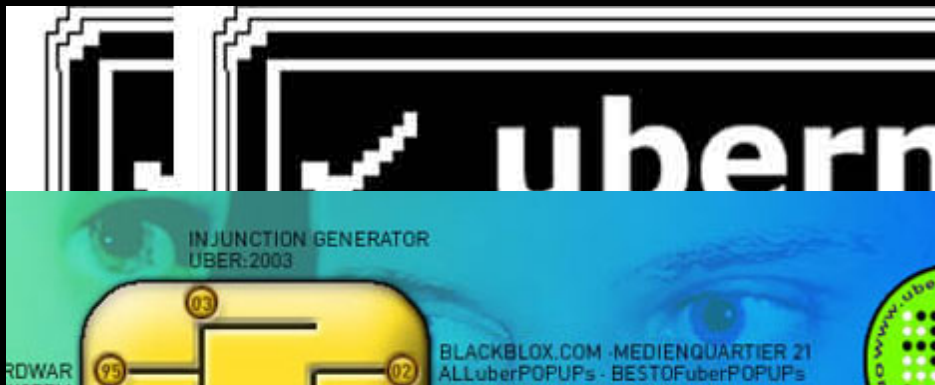
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UBERMORGEN

<http://ubermorgen.com>



[Italian]

Behind the name of Ubermorgen ("the day after tomorrow" or "super tomorrow") one of the impendibili identities is found of puts into effect them European tecno-vanguard. To say artistic vanguard would play in effects unsuitable, inasmuch as the actions of Ubermorgen head to break the physical borders and conceptual between worlds apparently it separates to you like the art, the economy and the communication. Been involved since the beginning in the foundation of the famous one corporation etoy - one of the more important examples than plan that it provoked the choc of the world of Internet, the art and the transactions with plans like "The Digital Hijack" (1996) and "Toywar" (1999) -, the Ubermorgen members act so as to directly reflect the false rhetorical of the great enterprises, inserting the own actions in the mechanism of contemporary politics and the economy. They play with flows of strategic information, ridirigendoli to second of the necessities and often feeding a irrisolvibile ambiguity. Ubermorgen does not react to the events, creates them.

"[V]ote-Auction" is one of their more recent, rischiosi plans and paradoxicalally of greater happening: "the only platform to the world that gives to the final consumer a effective role in the electoral industry American", asserts Ubermorgen. "[V]ote-Auction", launch during presidential campaign U.S.A. 2000 and brought back on the international press, are a service Internet that it gives to the individuals or to you leave political the possibility to put to the auction the own ballots and to buy therefore entire states. A true one and just arranges of exchange that finally "approaches again Capitalism and democracy".

[español castellano]

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**UBERMORGEN -
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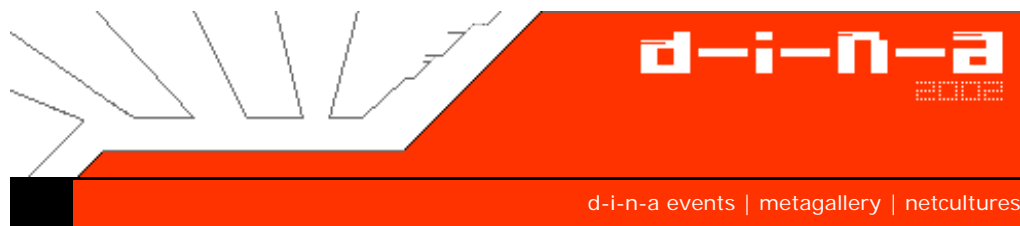
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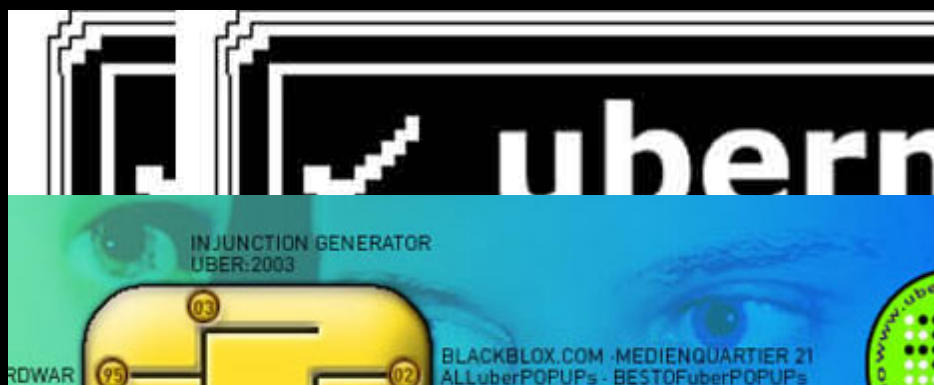
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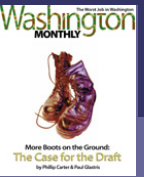
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POLITICAL ANIMAL

By Kevin Drum

June 30, 2004



The Case for the Draft
America can remain the world's superpower. Or it can maintain its current all-volunteer military. It can't do both.
By Phil Carter and Paul Glasris



Off Track
America's economy is losing its competitive edge and Washington hasn't noticed.
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Jonathan Alter: Your right to know is under attack. 02/26/05

Michael Kinsley: Privilege and presumption. 02/20/05

Jonathan Alter: FDR's

THE ESSENCE OF TODAY'S CONSERVATISM?....Hillary Clinton told a group of her wealthy supporters on Monday that **she supported rolling back some of Bush's tax cuts for the wealthy:**

"Many of you are well enough off that ... the tax cuts may have helped you," Sen. Clinton said. "We're saying that for America to get back on track, we're probably going to cut that short and not give it to you. We're going to take things away from you on behalf of the common good."

Andrew Sullivan **teed off on this yesterday** but then thought better of it. Today he admits that he was a little too snippy, **but excuses it with this:**

Why cannot Hillary end agricultural subsidies, abolish corporate tax shelters, or means-test social security and Medicare? That would be for the common good. But it's easier to raise taxes. *Her invocation of her agenda with the "common good" is also part of what galls me.*

This is actually more revealing than his original comment: he was annoyed because HC invoked the "common good." This is apparently all it takes to drive some conservatives nuts these days.

What a sad commentary. *Of course* the purpose of taxation is to provide for the common good and *of course* Hillary believes her agenda coincides with that common good. What else would she believe?

Apparently, though, a mere acknowledgment that she believes in advocating for the common good is anathema to Sullivan. But if that was really his gut reaction, what does he think we're all here for?

—Kevin Drum 1:01 PM [Permalink](#) | [TrackBack \(8\)](#) | [Comments \(420\)](#)

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And right on cue Drudge is running with an obvious Rove-fed "leak" that Hillary will be the VP choice

Posted by: [tom](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

what does he think we're all here for?

He who dies with the most toys wins.

Posted by: [___league](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

That's why the Clinton's get all the book money. That's the ticket. Everything we've done to battle the terrorists in the Middle East was done for the common good. Case closed, end of argument. Whew, I'm glad that's over.

Posted by: [RD](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:08 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Come on Kevin. Hillary Clinton will get criticized regardless of what she says or her reasoning. Conservatives have had it in for her and her husband since her tenure on the Watergate investigation on the Hill ...

Posted by: [hummm](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:09 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Haha, Sully better check with his handlers before criticizing corporate welfare and ag subsidies. That's not considered something that good "conservatives" are allowed to question these days.

Posted by: [melior](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:12 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I've gotten into trouble on Kevin's blog before about this - but I have a serious problem about foreigners lecturing Americans about our issues and Sullivan aptly illustrates it here. He's NOT one of us; he wasn't raised in democratic egalitarian tradition in America, but in class-conscious and stratified Britain, and so the idea of a "common good" is anathema and foreign to him.

So what gives him the creds to lecture us?

Posted by: [Andy](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:12 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Isn't he a US citizen?

Posted by: [Dutch](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

The real conservative definition of the common good:

Me, Myself and I.

Posted by: [GOPNemesis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:15 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I'm actually OK with that quote from Sully about the common good. Of course Sully doesn't think Hillary's agenda promotes the common good, and quite likely Sully doesn't think that she thinks so either. So maybe Sully isn't so much angered by any invocation of the common good, but invocation of the common good in the service of an agenda that he thinks doesn't promote the common good.

Shorter: I could imagine W saying something about how his tax cuts promote the common good. That would make me bite the carpet, using almost exactly Sully's words.

Posted by: [Matt Weiner](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:15 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

'Forgotten Man' at risk.
02/18/05

Matthew Miller: A columnist says farewell...
for now. 02/16/05

Stephanie Mencimer: Minimizing malpractice.
02/16/05

Gregg Easterbrook: Clear Skies, no lies. 02/16/05

David Segal: gambling's man. 02/16/05

Steven Waldman reviews God's Politics. 02/15/05

Gregg Easterbrook: Bush's record on global warming is better than you think. 02/14/05

From Joshua Micah Marshall's Talking Points Memo:

Because of where I was staying this morning I was able to catch only one brief bit of the Sunday shows. And that was the roundtable on Meet the Press.

It was a good panel, including one of my favorite reporters, Mike Allen of the Post. But what caught my eye were two exchanges. One was between Joe Klein and Paul Krugman on the Clinton legacy. Here's the key exchange ...
03/07/05

I guess he hasn't read the preamble to the Constitution:

*We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, **promote the general welfare**, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

Posted by: [rachelrachel](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:17 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why does Sullivan consider Hilary's statement particularly galling? Don't all politicians claim their agendas serve the common good?

Posted by: [Bernard Yomtov](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:18 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I think the problem here isn't that it is for the common good, but that it is good for the commoners.

Pass the snuffbox.

Posted by: [Louis XIV](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I think it's Hilary using the word "good" without lightening coming down from heaven and striking her dead that pisses him off. Shows that God doesn't hate her as much as he does.

Posted by: [Contrary Mary](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Well, Hilary is the living incarnation of Satan on earth to most right-leaning folk, she's a woman, she's *Bill's* woman, she's educated and "uppity," and she dares to say there is such a thing as "wealthy enough." In addition to the whole common good thing. So Sully is not veering too far off message.

Posted by: [Gaia](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:20 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"Her invocation of her agenda with the "common good" **her agenda**

Sullivan was not saying that there is no such animal as the "common good", just that Hilary wasn't appointed by God to name what it is. At least on the second day.

And I am not that sure I like Hilary's formulation. I want to help the poor and lower middle class, and will screw the rich to do it. The idea that "Everyone is helped by program X" is bullshit used by both parties. Remember, Bush said the tax cuts were also for the common good.

Posted by: [bob mcmanus](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:21 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Isn't the 'you' that Hilary is talking to the wealthy, ie those that don't need a tax cut to improve their quality of life?

Isn't the supposed 'tax increase' actually merely a revocation of a tax cut, and therefore no increase at all?

Posted by: [GaryLK](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:23 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I agree with Mr. Weiner. It isn't that Sullivan is somehow against the common good, it is that he believes Hilary Clinton to be so horribly venal and duplicitous that her invocation of the common good is infuriatingly hypocritical. It is hatred that rages so brightly that it blocks out even the remotest light of reason.

That can be found on both sides of this Blue/Red thing. I think I'm still rational, but Bush pisses me off so much I'm not even sure about myself anymore.

Posted by: [Really, though](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Andy wrote: "he wasn't raised in democratic egalitarian tradition in America, but in class-conscious and stratified Britain, and so the idea of a "common good" is anathema and foreign to him."

Oh, come ON! Britain doesn't have any conception of the common good? This is just stupid.

Posted by: [DNS](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why cannot Hilary end agricultural subsidies, abolish corporate tax shelters, or means-test social security and Medicare?

Why can't the Republicans? They are, after all, in control of the White House, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Is Silly Sully actually admitting that only a Democratic regime can work for "the common good"? Fascinating!

Posted by: [dave](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Sullivan was not saying that there is no such animal as the "common good", just that Hilary wasn't appointed by God to name what it is.

Not by God, but by the voters of the State of New York.

Posted by: [rachelrachel](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I think Sullivan, well-known for his fiscal hawkery, is objecting to HRC's presumption that a massive tax increase (as opposed to spending cuts, or at least a mixture of the two) is the only way to reduce federal borrowing. My guess is far more Americans agree with him (at least on principle) than with Hilary.

Now, it could well be that the Senator *would* support some spending cuts (though I wouldn't hold my breath trying to get her on record as to which programs should be trimmed), but one can hardly be blamed for strongly suspecting that, in fact, she does indeed favor tax hikes as the sole means of reducing the deficit.

And, to Sullivan's credit, he *has* been a particularly vociferous critic of Bush's fiscal policies, so, to my mind, at least, he does have some credibility on this issue.

Posted by: [P.B. Almeida](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ah, how soon Andy forgets his own advocacy of a growth and freedom destroying S1 gas tax.

Posted by: [praktike](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:29 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

We Britons have so little concept of the common good that we've only elected three socialist governments.

Of course, that's three more than the USA has managed.



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Posted by: [Keith](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:29 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I don't think this is a fair criticism. Conservatives believe that government exists for the purpose of defending the borders of the country, and for making high-level policy decisions. They don't believe that government is there to make better the everyday lives of citizens. In fact, they think that government should stay as much out of the way of everyday life as possible. This is not a crackpot loonie fringe wingnut philosophy by the way. This is a standard conservative response to liberalism.

If progressives want to take on the likes of Sullivan, they need to go back to arguing for that outdated and quaint concept of government by for and of the people.

Posted by: [Christopher](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:31 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why hasn't Sullivan asked that of Bush, eh? Bush's Ag bill was the porkiest pork that ever porked. (Well, excluding Boston's little freeway extravaganza...)

Posted by: [Jeffrey Davis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"he wasn't raised in democratic egalitarian tradition in America, but in class-conscious and stratified Britain, and so the idea of a "common good" is anathema and foreign to him."

Someone obviously doesn't know much about the social and political history of Britain.

Posted by: [2shoes](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

And right on cue Drudge is running with an obvious Rove-fed "leak" that Hillary will be the VP choice

...and right on cue the resident winger in the office came running to my desk to direct my attention to the sludge report.

Posted by: [ChrisS](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:33 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

>>We Britons have so little concept of the common good that we've only elected three socialist governments.

Yeah - like Sully's ever voted for Labour... Right.

Posted by: [Andy](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:34 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"There is no such thing as society. There are only individual men and women, and families."

-Margaret Thatcher

Posted by: [craigle](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:36 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It's funny how a line like this from Hillary Clinton will set Sullivan off about the Clintons' sense of superiority, and yet he'll write 1,000 words on the phrase "if necessary" to make W. not look like a homophobe. That dude has got issues.

Posted by: [Amitava Mazumdar](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:37 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Tax cuts passed by congress were not "across the board." Some taxes had to be raised (particularly on American ex-pat workers). Why? It was for the "common good" so that other tax cuts could be financed.

Sure, Sen. Clinton committed the greatest sin in washington you can ever commit -- which is to say, she told the truth -- but this faux outrage over his statement is pretty pathetic. I mean, the reason we give up our money to taxes *is because we are told it is for the common good*. Is Sullivan unaware that he is paying thousands of dollars in taxes already? Why do you think the government makes him pay those dollars, if not for the supposed "common good"?

Posted by: [Constantine](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:37 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

The essence of Liberalism:

Society contributing in order to further the common good.

The essence of Conservatism:

"Go fuck yourself"

Posted by: [David Perlman](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:41 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I'm at a loss to name a Repub who believes in the common good, general welfare, public interest, etc. Only self interest is real.

Posted by: [David](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Taxes are only so the beautiful people can have their nice wars.

And what D. Perman says.

Posted by: [MattB](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"...they (conservatives) think that government should stay as much out of the way of everyday life as possible."

Unless of course it involves religion or sex.

Posted by: [BCG](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:44 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Conservatives believe that government exists for the purpose of defending the borders of the country, and for making high-level policy decisions. They don't believe that government is there to make better the everyday lives of citizens. In fact, they think that government should stay as much out of the way of everyday life as possible.

Well, more importantly the military is to be used to protect life and property from seizure. And that's to be the only role of State, with the exception of preservation of traditional social mores, which runs counter to the idea of staying out of lives altogether. It's a nice concept (I gather most people are for the government staying out of *their* lives but more than happy to use the government to impact other people's lives), but wholly unattainable.

Posted by: [ChrisS](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:46 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Apparently, though, a mere acknowledgment that she believes in advocating for the common good is anathema to Sullivan. But if that was really his gut reaction, what does he think we're all here for?

Well, at its best, conservative thought shows when the common good is best served by the aggregation of individual interest (say in the argument that free trade will help the Third World). Unfortunately, this slips easily from analysis of individual cases to ideological blanket. Or does a bait and switch between the two levels.

But what gets me is that his Hillary screed comes just a day after he blasted the entire left for "pathological" Bush hatred, because of the "illogic" of Michael Moore's film. Yet he seems more interested in attributing the most venal psychological motives to Hillary Clinton than he does in debating the pros and cons of tax policy.

Posted by: [Chris in Boston](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:46 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

P.B. Almeida:

I think Sullivan, well-known for his fiscal hawkery, is objecting to HRC's presumption that a massive tax increase (as opposed to spending cuts, or at least a mixture of the two) is the only way to reduce federal borrowing. My guess is far more Americans agree with him (at least on principle) than with Hillary.

First, if that is what Sullivan meant, that is what Sullivan should have said. It's not what he said. Second, Sullivan himself has advocated tax increases to help reduce the deficit, which pretty much destroys your theory of his intent anyway. And third, there is no indication that Hillary is opposed to all proposed cuts in federal spending: she too favors a mixture of spending cuts and tax increases to reduce the deficit. My guess is that her idea of what that mixture should be is far closer than Sullivan's to what the American people want and would support.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:48 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It's not the "common good" phrase, it's the fact that this phrase is 1/2 of the description of "redistribution"--that 'we're taking away something from you for the common good--giving it to others.

It's all about redistribution--The biggest difference between conservative and liberals is which way it flows and what the consequence of the flow is.

Posted by: [whoops](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:48 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Hey Silly Sully? When do you start advocating a return of all our tax dollars for that excrement-laden war you push from the safety of your keyboard? You know...the war "for the common good" against terrorism.

Idiot hypocrite....

Posted by: [USAPatriot](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It's also worth noting that we could eliminate all agricultural subsidies and all programs that anyone would label corporate welfare and we still wouldn't solve the structural deficit.

As for means-testing social security and medicare, unless we means-tested them to an extreme degree, we still wouldn't solve the structural deficit.

Especially given that we need a larger military and we need to invest, easily, \$100B in improving homeland security (as Hart and Rudman have noted endlessly).

So there's on way around a tax increase if you believe that the federal budget should be balanced through the business cycle.

BTW, PB, restoring the Clinton-era tax rates on incomes above \$200K does not a massive tax increase make....

PS. I do agree, though, that Sully has actually been critical of the bush administration for its fiscal irresponsibility.

Posted by: [howard](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:02 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

You know, no one is making the "rich" accept Social Security payments. I'd love to see Michael Moore stroll around Washington with his clipboard again and poll all the wealthy members of Congress and think tank gurus over 65 who support means testing/privitization/dog-eat-dog world views. "Sir/Madam, you support privatization/means testing of Social Security payments. Your present income is \$;:million a year. Could you tell us if you accept a social security payment every month?"

Posted by: [Abigail](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Andy:

Yeah - like Sully's ever voted for Labour... Right.

I have no idea what relevance you think this observation has. You claimed that Sullivan's views are a product of being raised in "class-conscious and stratified Britain" rather than "democratic and egalitarian" America. As others have suggested, this idea is nonsense. Britain has a far larger and more extensive welfare state than America, far less economic inequality, and the notion of government as promoter of the common good is far more entrenched in Britain than in the U.S.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"There is no such thing as society. There are only individual men and women, and families."

Margaret Thatcher

Maybe so, but doesn't it strike you as odd that so many of them in England speak the exact same language?

Posted by: [Jeffrey Davis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:13 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Hillary is the living incarnation of Satan on earth

Posted by: [Bill](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"End agricultural subsidies."

Well, there goes Andrew's devotion to -- and fandom in -- the red states.

Posted by: [Jim Madison's Dog](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Abigail, a nice idea, but not altogether fair. I mean, I support an increase in the gas tax, but it doesn't mean that in its absence I go write a check to the govt every time I fill up the tank (and I happily accept my tax refund in April, too).

Posted by: [pluto](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:31 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

[i]test[/i]

Posted by: [weirdo](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:36 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

You completely ignored Sullivan's main point. He is not upset about tax cuts per se, the issue is that there are much better ways that the budget deficit could be reduced. One of the things that economists do when assessing the value of monetary and fiscal policies is to ask whether, given their cost, they would be better than just dropping money out of a helicopter for people to grab. A tax cut often is no better than dropping money. Other policies can have certain external benefits though. The same goes for revenue increasing policies. If we simply raise taxes that increases revenue and does little else. On the other hand, if we reduce subsidies we end the distortion of our farming market and bring prices to a more rational level. We would also be helping all the third-world farmers who are starving because of our handouts to farmers here.

This argument also applies to corporate tax shelters. They are damaging for more than simply their revenue-reducing effects. What I think Sullivan was upset about with Hillary invoking the common good is that she was using as her lone justification for her policies. His suggestions to increase revenue were superior to hers and he didn't even have to invoke some amorphous liberal concept.

Posted by: [Ian Dew-Becker](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:38 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Hillary for VP... it's playing out a little like in "Eagle: The Making of an Asian American President" which is a Manga take on the 2000 pitting VP "Al Noah" against Ken Yamaoka.

Before the convention when it seems dead locked between the VP and Yamaoka, Yamaoka pretends to accept the first lady, "Ellery" as the VP on the ticket almost assuring him the nom. Then at the convention he gambles and gets Noah to be his VP candidate neatly cutting out the First Lady.

It's really a fascinating take on American politics, of course, the Republican candidate is a send off of John Glenn and not W. I suppose not even in fiction could W actually be candidate for president.

Posted by: [Mimiru](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:42 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Y'know, the Founders also spoke of the common good -- 'general welfare' in their words. So clearly America was established by people who hated it and were un-American. Remember this as we head into the so-called Fourth of July...

Posted by: [Kurt Weldon](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

If Andrew Sullivan didn't actually exist, I suppose that someone would have to manufacture him, just so others would have something to write about. The something would, of course, be totally irrelevant, but it would fill pages somewhere.

Posted by: [raj](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

The common good! The common good? Now there's the rub.

Democrats don't know.

There is no such thing as common good. Just common bad.

Selfishness good, collectiveness bad. Got it!

I've got mine, you go get yours.

I do believe Hillary for VP is a dream senario for Rove

Posted by: [boggles](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:59 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I find all this wrangling about Sullivan's actual point rather amusing. If one reads Sullivan at all, you quickly come to the conclusion that he can't seem to think, in even a limited way, about the consequences of the ideas he is discussing - he merely parrots back various talking points or his own (often limited) hopes and dreams.

Take the gas tax idea, for example. The consequence he likes and wants - oil independence. Ok, fair enough, laudable goal and all that. But an additional gas tax, while having a nice symbolic value, has, even by conservative argument, horrible consequences. I won't begin to argue about regressive taxes vs. progressive taxes and will stick to a pro-business standard conservative argument. Follow the bouncing ball:

- 1) A \$1 hike in gas taxes would increase operational costs for trucking companies by a significant factor. I would guess on the order of 25-40%.
- 2) Name one sector of that doesn't ship the majority of its goods (within the US) using trucks. All that extra cost gets passed on to someone, probably to these companies.
- 3) The companies have to do something about that extra cost so they either eat it (significantly hurting business) or, pass it on to the consumer.

Bottom line - it will screw people twice (at the pump and at the grocery store, clothing store, etc etc) putting a drag on consumer spending and it will place a significant drag on the business sectors that sell and ship physical products.

How does that fit into Sullivan's world view? I can't see how it does. His knee jerk reaction to Clinton's speech seems more of the same:

- a) I dislike Clinton immensely ergo what she said must be flawed.
- b) Overlay general talking points and type whatever comes to mind.
- c) When called on the silliness of the original statement, write a vague non-apology and fall back on a).

Posted by: [Scott Pauls](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I won't defend Sullivan's vaguely worded statement, but the phrase "common good" is often used by factions which simply wish to grab the property of other factions, for no other reason than they wish to have it. As such, whenever a pol invokes the phrase, one is well served by becoming extremely suspicious, since offers of vote purchasing is usually what follows. Obviously, that wasn't the case in this instance, at least in regards to Sen. Clinton's audience. The vote purchasing offers will come when she addresses other audiences.

Howard, as to what means testing of retirement benefits will achieve, it all depends on what the definition of "extreme" is, doesn't it? From 2001, which I happen to have at my fingertips (don't ask), I see federal outlays were 1.9 trillion, and SS, Medicare, and other retirement comprised 36% of that total, or 684 billion. 18% of outlays was for "social programs", or 342 billion, nearly all of it designed to assist people who are poor.

Now, the demographic group receiving the 36 percent has just about the highest median net worth (the 55 to 64 group may be slightly higher, if I remember correctly), while the group receiving the 18 percent is obviously the poorest among us. This suggests that quite a bit of the 684 billion can be devoted to reducing the roughly 340 billion deficit (2003) before "extremes" are engaged in, presuming that purpose of wealth transfers is to assist those unable to assist themselves.

If the problem of doing so is that retired people have too much illiquid wealth tied up in their homes, how about this proposal? The inheritance tax be reinstated, without an exemption, and be designed to recapture all benefits paid out to the retiree while they were alive, with an inflation adjustment. If the business owner is concerned about having to liquidate a business to pay the tax upon his death, he can simply refuse all retiree benefits, or some amount of retiree benefits, and thereby forgo the tax, or that part of the tax which would cause liquidation.

Posted by: [Willi Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ian: I have no problem with reducing spending in some areas. Maybe Hillary doesn't either. I don't know.

But Sullivan's argument is simply absurd. Anyone who spends more than a few minutes looking at the federal budget knows perfectly well that there's no feasible way to cut it substantially without making big reductions in defense, Medicare, and/or Social Security. And that won't happen because those are very popular programs.

If he's serious, he'll clam up about ag subsidies and means testing of Social Security (which saves very little) and tell us what kind of swinging cuts he's in favor of. Only then can we argue about whether spending cuts are genuinely a better option than tax increases.

Posted by: [Kevin Drum](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:02 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why does Sullivan consider Hilary's statement particularly galling? Don't all politicians claim their agendas serve the common good?

Because she is Hillary Clinton and must be pilloried at every opportunity by any card carrying conservative. If she said the sun comes up in the east some conservative would have to disagree just because she said it.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ian,

Did you not read the "because they are morally better than you" part? Sullivan's main point was not that spending cuts are better than raising taxes (note in his subsequent post he brings up agriculture subsidies and coporate tax shelters, decidedly Republican spending priorities), but that when liberals invoke the common good they are claiming to be morally superior to everyone else, despite the fact that we all know who thinks they are the 'moral' party.

His statement is absurd. 'We' is the Clintons? So Hilary is personally going to take my money and spend it whatever she sees fit? No, 'we' is the federal government, run by both liberals and conservatives, and our elected representatives decide how to spend 'my' money.

He is not having an honest argument about taxes vs. spending cuts, he is venting his irrational Clinton hatred by summing up the role of the federal government as a liberal claim to moral superiority.

It is utter bullshit.

Posted by: [David Perlman](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Conservatives believe that government exists for the purpose of defending the borders of the country, and for making high-level policy decisions.

So why do they support an unnecessary pre-emptive war of choice by this administration?

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

If she said the sun comes up in the east some conservative would have to disagree just because she said it.

That by itself is true of any Democrat, not just Hillary. Hillary gets special treatment because she is the Designated Evil One.

I have no idea why they hate her so much. I once asked a conservative friend of mine, but all he could do was sputter in rage. Perhaps one of our esteemed visitors here could describe what it is that makes Hillary the Most Evil Person Who Ever Lived?

It would be especially interesting if the answer contained actual facts, but I won't hold my breath.

Posted by: [craigle](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:16 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will, we'll spare everyone else rehashing the same discussion you and i had the last time this general topic came up, but for the factual record, yes, the 55-64 age group has the highest median net worth.

This, of course, makes sense as soon as you think about it: it's very hard for those above the traditional retirement age to increase their net worth in a substantial way, whereas those in the 55-64 age group (and for everyone else's sake, to be precise, we're talking the "age of the head of household") are, by and large, at the peak of their earnings while some very large costs (like child-rearing) are, by and large, behind them....

Posted by: [howard](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:17 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Just to think that only three years ago we were in striking distance of paying off the debt.

A once in a life time opportunity gone just like that!

Think of it - If nasty Republicans could have swallowed hard and excepted the pre 2000 tax code we would be closer still.

You want tax cuts? Imagine how much the budget would shrink if we didn't have to pay off our debt and the interest tied to it.

That would have been a permanent tax cut.

And I don't buy the fiscal stimulous argument, if you have a deflationary recession, supply side fiscal stimulous is counter productive, which is why Bush had no real job growth in 3 years and why the value of the currency shrank as much as 40% against key currencies in international markets.

Posted by: [boggles](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

>A \$1 hike in gas taxes would increase operational costs for trucking companies

Who says they would have to pay it? It's possible to have multiple channels of distribution - you may already know diesel fuel and heating oil is interchangeable, the first is taxed and the other isn't. That's why they dye heating oil- woe to you if you're caught with it in your 18-wheeler.

HIRC, we already have a split system- isn't diesel fuel currently taxed a few cents a gallon higher than gasoline? Anybody know offhand?

Posted by: [doesn't matter](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

I won't defend Sullivan's vaguely worded statement, but the phrase "common good" is often used by factions which simply wish to grab the property of other factions, for no other reason than they wish to have it.

Since Hillary Clinton is obviously not proposing to grab other people's property for her personal enrichment, but rather to raise taxes to spend in ways that benefit large numbers of people through programs like Medicare, Social Security and Defense, it's hard to see the relevance of this claim.

Now, the demographic group receiving the 36 percent has just about the highest median net worth (the 55 to 64 group may be slightly higher, if I remember correctly), while the group receiving the 18 percent is obviously the poorest among us. This suggests that quite a bit of the 684 billion can be devoted to reducing the roughly 340 billion deficit (2003) before "extremes" are engaged in, presuming that purpose of wealth transfers is to assist those unable to assist themselves.

But that high median net worth is typically in the form of highly non-liquid assets like one's house. I'd be happy to see greater means testing of social security benefits, and redistribution of some of the proceeds to the poor, but we're not going to demand that elderly people start selling their homes, which they have typically spent their whole working lives paying for, and live off the proceeds as an alternative to Social Security. So your observation about their net worth is basically just irrelevant to the real-world issue of meaningful Social Security reform.

If the problem of doing so is that retired people have too much illiquid wealth tied up in their homes, how about this proposal? The inheritance tax be reinstated, without an exemption, and be designed to recapture all benefits paid out to the retiree while they were alive, with an inflation adjustment.

You mean an estate tax, not an inheritance tax. It's a bad proposal. The prospect of the state taking one's entire assets, or close to it, at death would strongly discourage wealth-creating economic activity and would be an unjust violation of property rights.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

My larger point, Howard, is that a huge percentage of our government activity is devoted to assisting people who, in comparison with the rest of the population, have great ability to provide for themselves, or to rebate that assistance upon their deaths. The only reason that this is the case is because they are the most reliable voters. Democracy in action, I suppose.

I don't think this is an appropriate use of state power, and it is a particularly poor use of state power when it benefits the oldest, often at the expense of the youngest. As to the politics of it, what are the odds of retirees and their baby-boomer heirs actually pursuing the real common good, and ceasing to behave as if the purpose of the state is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to provide for oneself, or how much state assistance made the inheritance possible? Ya' mean democracy isn't an unalloyed grand thing? Who'da' think it?

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:30 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

One of the things that economists do [...]

Lord love a duck.

A whole lot of economists (of whom Sullivan and others would approve) claimed that Clinton's tax bill in 93 would drive us into recession. Whoops. I don't think, after the glories of the Bush II economic performance, that *those* economists have leave to get up out of the thinking chair.

Macro Econ is politics with charts. That's another one of the things economists do.

Posted by: [Jeffrey Davis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will, just to note, i appreciate your larger argument, and i'm not up for a point-counterpoint on it today (besides, i agree with some of your larger argument) since i don't have the time.

I did, though, want to be sure that when you recapitulate it again, you get the household median net worth correct....

Posted by: [howard](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:36 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

You mean an estate tax, not an inheritance tax. It's a bad proposal. The prospect of the state taking one's entire assets, or close to it, at death would strongly discourage wealth-creating economic activity and would be an unjust violation of property rights.

Posted by: [Don P](#)

What's this? You mean dead Fundies CAN take it with them?

Posted by: [bo](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

My larger point, Howard, is that a huge percentage of our government activity is devoted to assisting people who, in comparison with the rest of the population, have great ability to provide for themselves, or to rebate that assistance upon their deaths. The only reason that this is the case is because they are the most reliable voters.

Nonsense. While the reliable voting behavior of the elderly is certainly one factor affecting current Social Security and tax policy, the reasons for those policies, and the reasons we have not adopted your proposed policy, also include the fact that your proposals are wildly unpopular. Americans in general simply don't think retirees should be forced to sell their homes and live off the proceeds rather than Social Security, or be forced to repay their Social Security benefits when they die, even if such repayment consumes their entire assets.

As to the politics of it, what are the odds of retirees and their baby-boomer heirs actually pursuing the real common good, and ceasing to behave as if the purpose of the state is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to provide for oneself, or how much state assistance made the inheritance possible?

They don't behave as if that is "the purpose" of the state. They do behave as if one of the purposes of the state is Social Security. They may or may not favor certain reforms of that program, but they certainly don't favor your radical proposal.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I am fascinated that conservatives just go spare when liberals accuse them of being selfish. GWB succeeded in 2000 because he campaigned as a "compassionate conservative." It was a lovely marketing slogan--"all the selfishness, none of the shame."

Conservatives keep trying to find ways to rationalize inequality as the "common good." It just pains them when someone calls their bluff.

Posted by: [Patience1](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:51 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Yes, Don, and you quote out of context, and thereby ignore where it is stated that the offers of vote purchasing will come later, with offers of increased benefits or, in the insatce of defense spending, offers to keep open military facilities that are completely irrelevant to national defense. This is what the primary function of a Senator or Congressman is: to buy votes from constituents with tax revenues, without regard to the common good, which is a concept that merely a smokescreen for the vote auction. Thus, magically, every pol who campaigns in Iowa thinks ethanol subsidies are a key element of the common good, despite nearly every economist on earth maintaining that they are damaging, and every pol everywhere "knows" that reducing retiree benefits would destroy the common good.

Next, you raise a point, that of the illiquid nature of many retiree's wealth, and strangely state that it renders my point about retirees being able to assist themselves irrelevant, when I adress this issue, as you acknowledge. Then, somewhat bizarrely, you falsely claim that a tax designed to recapture tax revenues paid out in benefits would "violate property rights" as if the one had the "right" to receive tax revenues without strings attached.

If people didn't wish to have their estates taxed, they would have the right to forgo benefits. As to discouraging wealth creation, giving people money taken from other's paychecks discourages wealth creation more than any other phenomena. People who knew that receiving benefits from the state would reduce what they could pass on to their children might decide to take less in benefits, and generate more wealth for their own use, and to create a larger estate, while they are alive. The only reason it is a bad idea is that it interferes with the vote auction we call elections.

Posted by: [Willi Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

*We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, **promote the general welfare**, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

Why does the Constitution hate America?

Posted by: [cmdicely](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:56 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

>A \$1 hike in gas taxes would increase operational costs for trucking companies

Who says they would have to pay it? It's possible to have multiple channels of distribution - you may already know diesel fuel and heating oil is interchangeable, the first is taxed and the other isn't. That's why they dye heating oil- woe to you if you're caught with it in your 18-wheeler.

More or less my point. Sullivan doesn't even think through his idea far enough to sense the need for something a tad more complicated...

So, in any case, we can go down a different layer to find yet another drawback that a conservative should find appalling. Gas taxes (even if we tax diesel differently than regular gas) disproportionately hit rural areas (where one must drive around more). Conservatives (Sullivan included) often argue that the tax code should be apply to each person in the same way (see arguments re: flattening the income tax scale) - a gas tax clearly does not meet this test. Moreover, from a purely partisan standpoint (I'll admit, Sullivan isn't a textbook partisan), rural areas tend to be more "red".

I should say, I'm not against a gas tax (although I think it would have to be extremely carefully and, alas, complicatedly implemented), I'm merely arguing that Sullivan often doesn't even adhere to his own stated viewpoints when making any sort of argument.

[Aside- actually I didn't know that diesel and heating oil are the same thing. Good to know if my oil company screws up again this winter and lets my tank run dry...]

Posted by: [Scott Pauls](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:57 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Yes, Don, and the purpose of Social Security, as currently structured, is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to pay for one's own lifestyle while living, or upon one's death. The reason why it is structured this way has nothing to do with the common good, unless "common good" is defined as whatever which most guarantees enhancing a politician's career.

Posted by: [Willi Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:01 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Conservatives should stop pretending that it is an issue of right versus wrong. For them, it is always "us" versus "them."

Posted by: [Alan](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Social Security is defunct.

Anyone, and I mean anyone right now, under the age of fifty-five, shouldn't even plan on SS being around when they retire. The system was a great idea, but the abuse by both sides in using the SS accounts for their own personal pork projects has left it a zombie.

Personally, we should be honest with ourselves, and each other and put the poor thing out of our misery.

I would say, transfer those who are currently reliant on SS funds over to welfare. Then transfer the SSI tax funds to an account that is controlled by the GAO. Pass laws that prohibit Congress and the President from touching the money, or borrowing against the money for their own personal pork projects.

Then, just then, we may finally have a system that will be healthy and viable for a very long, long time. And who knows, we could possibly build a universal healthcare system into it as well.

Posted by: [sheerahkahn](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:09 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

the purpose of Social Security, as currently structured, is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to pay for one's own lifestyle while living, or upon one's death.

BULLSHIT!! Excuse the Cheney out of me. My mother lives on her social security and my father's pension. That total \$1200 a month. She has spent all her savings and had to sell her home and her car to make ends meet. Tell me how comfortable her retirement is. Both of my parents worked for over 40 years--often 6 or 7 days a week. Hers is not an atypical scenario. The vast majority of people living on SS do not have a luxurious retirement. Those who were the CEOs of the company they worked for are the ones who have the luxurious retirement.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:12 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Selfish Republicans like to keep their money
and, like Grover, are happy to inspect their
own meat, etc.

For Sully and all Selfish Republicans, irrational Clinton hatred trumps rational aWol hatred every time.

Posted by: [Hedley Lamarr](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:13 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

First, if that is what Sullivan meant, that is what Sullivan should have said. It's not what he said.

Don P - I believe my interpretation of Sullivan's remarks is spot on. Do you offer a different interpretation, or care to call him to find out?

Second, Sullivan himself has advocated tax increases to help reduce the deficit, which pretty much destroys your theory of his intent anyway.

No, rather, it reinforces my argument regarding Sullivan's meaning. I don't believe he is arguing that spending cuts *alone* are the best means of reducing federal borrowing. I do believe he thinks Hillary Clinton favors tax increases alone as the best means of reducing federal borrowing. I think in his critique he is expressing a view, correct or not, that HRC favors an approach that would solely or overwhelmingly rely on tax increases, as opposed to his preference for a mixture of the two.

And third, there is no indication that Hillary is opposed to all proposed cuts in federal spending: she too favors a mixture of spending cuts and tax increases to reduce the deficit.

Perhaps, but I reckon any spending cuts she favors are paltry, and stand by my view that her approach relies overwhelmingly (if not solely) on increasing taxes, a position I'd suspect is contrary to the wishes of most Americans, who would undoubtedly opt for a mixture of spending cuts and tax increases. If you have evidence of Mrs. Clinton's preference for substantive spending cuts, I'm all ears (or eyes, in this case).

Posted by: [P.B. Almeida](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:13 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why did we invade Iraq if not for the "common good". That seems to be the only acceptable answer left. Or.. as GW says to fight terrorism to make the world a safer place. To make the world a safer placeFOR THE COMMON GOOD!!!

Posted by: [USAF 1965-69](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:16 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Sheerakhan, what do you propose be done with the SSI tax revenues that exceed benefits paid, which admittedly, we only have to worry about for another 15 years or so? Should we convert those revenues into silver dollars, and bury them on The Mall? Convert them into bonds? How does that differ from what is currently done? If we are going to continue to have a payroll tax, which, in my opinion, is a bad idea, it should at least be reduced so as to collect no more than benefits paid.

Posted by: [Willi Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

common good: To buy all the weapons Kerry voted down, to pay off a 500 billion dollar debt. A 8 trillion dollar debt. We bought it we have to pay for it.

Posted by: [flogger blogger](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:22 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Inside, then your mother should not have any reduction to her benefits. However, it is an unavoidable fact that the group receiving retiree benefits has a greater median net worth than most of those who are paying payroll taxes, particularly young people paying payroll taxes. It is a misuse of state power to pay benefits to people who have the means to pay for their own lifestyle, or at least partially so, while obtaining the revenues for those benefits by taxing people who are poorer, also while allowing benefit recipients to pass on inheritances tax-free to heirs. None of this applies to you mother.

Posted by: [Willi Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

However, it is an unavoidable fact that the group receiving retiree benefits has a greater median net worth than most of those who are paying payroll taxes.

Cite, please, for this **unavoidable fact**.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:30 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It is ironic, since conservatives are always criticizing liberals for our supposed "moral relativism"...but then when HC acknowledges the "common good", they freak out because suddenly she is imposing her idea of what's good on the rest of us. There's no winning!

Posted by: [gene](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:31 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"I would say, transfer those who are currently reliant on SS funds over to welfare."

One of the main aspects of the system when it was set up is that it was not to be considered a welfare type payment, it was an entitlement. You may think that semantic, but it is highly insulting to "transfer" every day Janes and Joes "over to welfare." It is this type of ignorant decision making, without consideration of history and people's perceptions, that made such a mess of the Iraq occupation.

Posted by: [r.t.](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:33 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

But Sullivan's argument is simply absurd. Anyone who spends more than a few minutes looking at the federal budget knows perfectly well that there's no feasible way to cut it substantially without making big reductions in defense, Medicare, and/or Social Security. And that won't happen because those are very popular programs.

Kevin: I read Sullivan fairly frequently and don't think his prescription for cutting the deficit relies solely, or even mostly, on spending cuts. He advocates an increase in the gas tax, for instance, and I'm certain I've read from him a generally critical attitude of Bush's tax cuts (at least the fact that they've been rolled out in what by rights should constitute a period of sacrifice). It's true that he rails against big government, as well, but your characterization of his arguments as "absurd" is a bit over the top. In fact Sullivan does regularly (like lots of conservatives) call for cuts in entitlements. Eliminating farm subsidies entirely and coupling that with deep cuts in Social Security and Medicare benefits could save \$100 billion a year I calculate. Match that with an \$80 billion tax increase and the deficit is nearly cut in half. Add a few years of economic growth and we should be back in the black before long (and then we could also finally enjoy some Pentagon shrinkage as Iraq winds down). HRC Sullivan also opposes the prescription drug expansion of Medicare.

Is any of this politically possible? Probably not much of it in the *near term*, but that doesn't mean one cannot favor such an approach, and argue for it. Victory goes to those who are resolute. I'm sure a lot of liberals would just as soon that talk of means-testing (and other hobby horses of the right) would just go away. But they won't, and with the demographic pressures we're facing, it's unlikely younger voters will put up with the tax increases needed to "fix" our long-term deficits *solely* through raising taxes (though tax increases are likely part of the mix).

Posted by: [P.B. Almeida](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:35 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Yes, Don, and the purpose of Social Security, as currently structured, is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to pay for one's own lifestyle while living, or upon one's death.

Bull. As currently structured, SS benefits are so paltry as to not provide comfortable retirements or inheritances to anyone who doesn't nearly have that on their own. For the most part, you either don't have comfortable retirement or inheritance without SS -- and still don't have it adding SS in, or you have a comfortable retirement and generous inheritance to leave without SS and microscopically more so with SS thrown in.

Would it make more sense to means-test SS? Sure, it would. But that argument can be made -- far better, in fact -- without ludicrous hyperbole.

Posted by: [cmdicely](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:40 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

What I find ironic about SS payroll deductions is the fact that the more you earn, the less of your income that goes into SS deductions. Conversely, the less you earn the more of your income that goes into payroll deductions. Better still, if you make your money through investments, you don't pay any payroll deductions. Just work the minimum number of quarters and you are guaranteed SS. That would seem to mean that those who need SS the most proportional to their income pay the most into it.

SS needs to be modified (fixed), but don't throw the baby out with the bathwater.

Posted by: [Over 50](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:41 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

In addition, your type of attitude is one that helps propel the US into the Mississippi of the the developed world. We are the most selfish nation in the first world when it comes to providing a net for people. Not to mention, one of the worst countries in the world when it comes to children caring for their aged parents. You are aware that a person's SS payment has a ceiling, are you not? I believe you are taxed, at this point in time, on your first \$86,000 or so. of income.

Posted by: [r.t.](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

P.B. Almeida:

Don P - I believe my interpretation of Sullivan's remarks is spot on. Do you offer a different interpretation, or care to call him to find out?

He didn't say what you claim he meant to say.

I do believe he thinks Hillary Clinton favors tax increases alone as the best means of reducing federal borrowing.

But that's not what he said, and he would have no basis for that assumption even if it is what he meant. Sullivan is a skilled writer. I'll take what he writes to express what he means over your guesses that he means something else.

Perhaps, but I reckon any spending cuts she favors are paltry, and stand by my view that her approach relies overwhelmingly (if not solely) on increasing taxes, a position I'd suspect is contrary to the wishes of most Americans, who would undoubtedly opt for a mixture of spending cuts and tax increases.

Well, your suspicions in this case simply are not supported by the evidence, either. There is no evidence that Americans favor anything other than paltry cuts in government spending, if any. The size of the federal government keeps growing in response to democratic pressures. The one serious initiative to make major cuts in federal spending--the Republican Contract with America of the mid '90s--produced one of the biggest political defeats in recent history. Americans often say, in the abstract, that they want smaller government, but when it comes to actual programs and actual votes, they invariably act to make the government bigger. Actions speak louder than words. That has been the reality of at least the last 50 years.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

bajesus, so all one has to do is you the term common good, much like "children", and all of a sudden their idea is great!!! Yes Yes, common good, it's for the children, my programs rock!!!!!!!

Posted by: [mama](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:45 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Encapsulated Right wing message to the poor:

"Screw the poor. What have you ever done for me. I have a gun, so don't you come near me or my family. Quit looking so sad and weepy. You'll make liberals tax my money to help you.

"I am a religious moralist. Your morals are low class. You have too many babies out of wedlock. You don't speak good English. You eat funny foods. You listen to ugly music. Just because I don't like you doesn't make me a racist. Your religion and culture keep you from getting ahead. Go back where you came from.

"I will not be forced by any government to help you. It's your fault you're poor. You aren't as smart as me or you would be as rich as me.

"I made my money by hard work. I have a nice home and a fancy car. I send my kid to the best private schools. You can't take that away from me or make me fund your public schools.

"You can work for me for less than minimum wage and when I have made my money you can go away. I want to leave all my money to my kids so don't tax me.

"My political and religious leaders tell me that the way I think is right, by God!"

These views are the paradox of the right wing Christian. They stem from the fear of losing to others in a perceived hostile world. Their fears are realized through the response to their actions, when the dispossessed rebel, individually or en mass. Their fears lead to a "mean spirited" cheapening of the worth of others, dividing society and create hostility in turn.

Liberals are charitable, in the true religious sense.

Posted by: [deejaay](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:47 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

P.B. Almeida:

Kevin: I read Sullivan fairly frequently and don't think his prescription for cutting the deficit relies solely, or even mostly, on spending cuts.

Show me where Sullivan advocates tax increases as the primary, or even as a substantial, means of eliminating the deficit.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:49 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will,

Call me crazy, and most of the people here will drop their jaws in reading a conservative, and former Republican write what I'm about to write.

We take the current SSI system and shut it down. Transfer all recipients over to welfare temporarily.

We open a new form of Social Security Insurance. Except that in this new one we incorporate Universal Health Care...oh, what the hell, lets throw in Universal Dental Care as well. The system is set that the tax receipts from the SSI tax still go into this new account, but law is enacted to prevent any form of fund removal from the account. In short, SSI exists outside of the general fund, distinct and untouchable.

No bonds for the extra money that would accumulate in the new SSI account. That's how we got into trouble with the current system. In short, it's okay to have extra money in the account, and the benefit is universal for all Americans.

Damn, I wish I was more versed in economics so I could fathom the details that need to be addressed.

Anyway, Will, the payroll tax is something we all pay into because we all benefit living here in the US. That is unless you want to see all the city, county, regional, state, and federal social, community, and legal infrastructure disappear around you. In which case that would make us a third world country. That certainly would change the face of the US...again.

Posted by: [sheerakhahn](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I don't get it if you have 30 million in the bank and you make 30r 5 million a year why would you even worry about taxes, pay them and shut up because you did not earn that kind of money nobody could work that hard for that kind of money and if you think you are working hard I would say try digging ditches for 12 bucks an hour than come and complain about.

Posted by: [flogger blogger](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:57 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Being Rant...

Here is a RADICAL proposal!

Increase the inheritance tax rate to 90% for estates over \$5M. Tell the children of the ultrarich that they had the benefit of their parents' money while they were living--best schools, best food, best cars, best of everything. Now they are adults. If they want to end up as gazillionaires, let them earn it, just like their ancestors did. Take the money from the tax and pour it back into the pot for the "common good" to ensure those who go to public schools today have the same opportunity for a great education as those who went to public schools in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

I bet I'll never get elected to Congress as a Republican OR a Democrat. I may have to become a European and run as a socialist.

Rant completed. I feel lots better for saying that.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

the payroll tax is something we all pay into because we all benefit living here in the US.

False. Only those who actually work for a living pay payroll taxes. If your income comes from investments, you pay no payroll taxes. That is one reason payroll taxes are regressive. They hit the poor far more heavily than the rich. They are **NOT** income taxes.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

Yes, Don, and the purpose of Social Security, as currently structured, is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to pay for one's own lifestyle while living, or upon one's death.

Have you looked at your annual Social Security statement recently? By no reasonable definition of a "comfortable retirement" can SS benefits be considered sufficient to fund one. SS provides, at best, a basic subsistence-level retirement income. And for millions of retirees, a substantial fraction of even that very modest income is consumed by health care expenses not covered by Medicare or other government programs for which they qualify.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:05 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Have you looked at your annual Social Security statement recently?

Will Allen probably doesn't get an annual Social Security Benefits statement. If he did, he couldn't possibly make the comments he does.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:09 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Inside the Beltway: "Only those who actually work for a living pay payroll taxes. If your income comes from investments, you pay no payroll taxes. That is one reason payroll taxes are regressive. They hit the poor far more heavily than the rich. They are NOT income taxes."

Well, you got me there. I didn't know that...but wait, isn't there a tax for profits? I'm not a H&R Block guy, but I'm sure that if there are profits involved there is a tax to take a portion away.

Posted by: [sheerahkahn](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ignoring the trolling about the absence of a 'common good' tradition in Britain (google for 'Attlee' some time), the abiding argument against means-testing of critical benefits such as SS and Medicare is that the administrative regime required for such testing would eat up any savings.

It's usually more efficient to offer universal benefits that generally won't be collected by those wealthy enough to manage without them. I don't imagine that Gwyneth Paltrow will be nipping to the Post Office every week to pick up her £16.50 (c. \$30) for little Apple. But the fact that she could make it easier for those parents for whom that money makes a difference.

Posted by: [nick](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Unavoidable, I'm tired of doing google searches for people who are too lazy to educate themselves before implying that others are not being forthright. Here's one place to look.

<http://www.agingstats.gov/tables%202001/tables-economics.html>

although this table is incomplete, in that it leaves off the below 44 age group, thus not fully showing how extreme our government outlays are skewed to favor older, wealthier, people.

Posted by: [Willi Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

There are actually two types of payroll taxes: income taxes and SS/Medicare taxes. Only those who earn a paycheck actually pay the SS/Medicare taxes (current rate is approx. 26%) There are taxes on investment profits when you cash in investments. Those are different. Under the Bush tax cut, those are taxed as regular income. No SS/Medicare taxes are paid on that type of income. A person who works for a living and has investments pays both taxes. A person who only collects income from the capital gains of their investments only pays income taxes and saves ~26% right off the top. It gets very complex very quickly. The bottom line is that the rich pay less taxes per dollar earned than the poor.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:26 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

We're going to take things away from you on behalf of the common good.

Sounds like a fine paraphrase of Karl Marx to me. "From each according to their abilities, to each according to their need".

Posted by: [Ron](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:42 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen wrote:

<http://www.agingstats.gov/tables%202001/tables-economics.html>

Go to the next chart. It says that 38.2 % of the population over 65 is living at low income or below. Low income is between 100 and 199 percent of the poverty threshold (i.e., between \$8,494 and \$16,987 for one person age 65 or over in 2001).

From the same site:

Among older Americans in the lowest fifth of the income distribution, Social Security accounts for 82 percent of income, and public assistance accounts for another 10 percent. For those whose income is in the highest income category, **Social Security** and pensions each **account for about a fifth of income**, and asset income and earnings each account for about 30 percent of total income.

Although dollar expenditures increase with income, the relative burden of health care costs is much higher among lower-income households and households in the middle of the income distribution. In 1998, households in the bottom fifth spent an average of 13 percent of their expenditures on health care. Those in the middle fifth spent an average of 16 percent, and those in the top fifth spent 9 percent.

I'm sorry, but I don't think your argument is as strong as you make it out to be.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Actually, I've been self employed for 95% of the time since I turned 14, so I have a much better appreciation of how payroll taxes work than the typical employee. If Social Security benefits are so negligible to the average retiree, then there is all the more reason to reduce them, or even cut them off, to retirees who do have the ability to support themselves, and to also recover benefits with exemption-free estate taxes upon the retirees death.

In any case, this statement...

"the payroll tax is something we all pay into because we all benefit living here in the US. That is unless you want to see all the city, county, regional, state, and federal social, community, and legal infrastructure disappear around you."

is patently false. The payroll tax is something the vast majority of us pay to transfer wealth to a group with a much higher median net worth than those paying. It has nothing to do with "city, county, regional, state, and federal social, community, and legal infrastructure". The reason why an income ceiling as placed on the tax was to place a limit on benefits, since benefits were calculated according to how much taxes were paid. Of course, benefits were originally calculated when the age of expected death was only a few years beyond the retirement age.

Now, the purpose of Social Security is to provide a means for politicians to purchase the votes of people who are in a group with a higher median net worth than those whose wages are being used to make the purchase. In the current, degraded, use of the English language, many people considerate it to be "generous", "compassionate", or "charitable" for politician A to use the wages of citizen B to purchase the vote of citizen C, regardless of the fact of citizen C being much more well off than citizen B.

Posted by: [Willi Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:51 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Thanks for the info beltway. Sometimes wonderful ideas fall apart under scrutiny. I shouldn't be surprised my idea for a new Social Security system would be any better.

Ah well, back to my hole on social reform.

Posted by: [sheerahkahn](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:56 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Inside, since I have stated all along that benefits should not be reduced to those with low incomes, and that those who cannot support themselves without S.S., but have net worths in illiquid form, should repay their benefits through an estate tax upon their deaths, my argument is not affected at all.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:58 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ron:

We're going to take things away from you on behalf of the common good.

Sounds like a fine paraphrase of Karl Marx to me, "From each according to their abilities, to each according to their need".

It's not a paraphrase at all. The two statements have completely different meanings.

In any case, **everyone** favors taking things away from you for the common good, even those who think "common good" encompasses only things like national defense, police protection and contract enforcement, so the whole idea that there is something wrong or suspicious about the concept of the "common good" is just stupid.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:02 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will: "The reason why an income ceiling as placed on the tax was to place a limit on benefits, since benefits were calculated according to how much taxes were paid. Of course, benefits were originally calculated when the age of expected death was only a few years beyond the retirement age."

Sorry Will, you and Beltway are way out of my league. My expertise is history and science, not economics. I thought I take a swim in the Social reform pool, and well, I just can't swim in it.

My apologies.

Posted by: [sheerahkahn](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Andrew Sullivan is a self-centered, inconsistent whiner who doesn't have a clue about much, especially the idea of the "common good." His screed simply reveals his lack of knowledge of civics, including the U.S. Constitution. Why anyone pays that much attention to him I'll apparently never know. Serious people don't spend time debating such drivel; they spend their time either contributing to the common good, or figuring out how to get more of it for themselves.

Posted by: [a_retrogrouch](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:15 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

If Social Security benefits are so negligible to the average retiree, then there is all the more reason to reduce them, or even cut them off, to retirees who do have the ability to support themselves, and to also recover benefits with exemption-free estate taxes upon the retirees death.

But SS benefits are **not** negligible to the average retiree, as your own citation shows, so your premise above is simply false. Just as your previous premise that the "purpose" of SS is to fund a "comfortable retirement" is false. Your claims and proposals are based on a misrepresentation of the current Social Security system, and ignore all sorts of other fundamental issues like asset liquidity and administrative costs. Not to mention the fact that any proposal that would allow the state to grab the entire assets of millions of tens of millions of elderly Americans at death, leaving them with nothing to leave to their spouses or children, is so utterly politically infeasible that it doesn't constitute a serious reform proposal anyway.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:20 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Sheerahkhan, there is no need to apologize. I appreciate the civility.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:23 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Well, your suspicions in this case simply are not supported by the evidence, either. There is no evidence that Americans favor anything other than paltry cuts in government spending, if any. The size of the federal government keeps growing in response to democratic pressures.

Don P - Not true. Federal spending as a percentage of GDP stopped growing during the Reagan years, and drifted down a couple of points during the Clinton years. This is more or less in keeping with what transpired in other rich countries (especially the English speaking ones) during the same period. The high water mark of the welfare state clearly was the last quarter of the twentieth century. Increasingly, governments have been cutting taxes, selling off state assets, and empowering consumers of government services to utilize market forces. In the United States, the federal government's share of GDP has essentially been in stasis for the last two decades. There may be lots of things we'd all like government to fund, but there's substantial resistance on the part of voters -- and financial markets -- to pay for them.

He didn't say what you claim he meant to say.

I've reread the source (Sullivan's blog) and am convinced my interpretation is correct. In the context of a discussion of fiscal priorities and deficit worries, Sullivan criticizes Hillary Clinton's desire to raise taxes as opposed to the types of entitlement reforms he believes are wiser, and would constitute truer manifestations of policies that genuinely promote the "public good". I'm not sure I understand on which points you're disagreeing with me, and suspect you enjoy the simple pleasure of contradicting P.B. Almeida. Fair enough, but up to this point your criticism is non-substantive.

But that's not what he said, and he would have no basis for that assumption even it is what he meant.

Anyone who reads Sullivan regularly knows he is obsessed with the growing tide of red ink flowing from Washington. Sullivan is indeed critiquing Hillary Rodham's approach to fiscal policy -- namely her strong preference for raising taxes over cutting spending, because doing the latter in a substantive fashion would require entitlement reform. Sullivan, in contrast, has exhibited flexibility in his policy preferences in this area, both by his calls for a significant increase in gasoline taxes, and his critique of Bush's tax cut plans. I'm still waiting, by the way, for you to provide evidence to support your claim that Hillary Clinton supports spending cuts as part of a plan to cut the deficit. Mind you, I'd be pleasantly surprised to find out I'm wrong on this one point, as I like my Democrats hawkish, and Mrs. Clinton is therefore one of my favorite Democrats (I'd frankly much prefer to see her in the White House than John Kerry).

Show me where Sullivan advocates tax increases as the primary, or even as a substantial, means of eliminating the deficit.

In addition to his call for a large gasoline increase (which he specifically cites as a deficit reduction measure) Sullivan also implies strong support for boosting marginal income rates via his critique of the Bush tax cuts, and their contribution to the deficit. Read the paragraph entitled "No War Budget" below.
http://www.andrewsullivan.com/index.php?dish_inc=archives/2003_02_09_dish_archive.html#90300425

Posted by: [P.B. Almeida](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:33 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don P

It's true that the real problem hinges on who's definition of "common good" we use. If we're using Hillary's definition of the "common good" you can count me out now.

But confiscating income (what else would she mean by *take things away from you?*) and redistributing it *on behalf of the common good* (as defined by the government) is exactly what Marx was talking about.

Posted by: [Ron](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:35 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

[...] *spot on* [...]

blam

blam

blam

click

click

Posted by: [Jeffrey Davis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:36 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Well Don, if S.S. benefits are so small, then they are negligible to people who have considerable net worth and/or good private pensions. As to administration costs, such people are already filing tax returns, and getting their social security benefits could be easily incorporated into that system. With modern data processing, it need not be terribly expensive, unless the assumption is made that retirees would engage in widespread fraud to obtain benefits. Funny, though, that administration costs are such a critical calculation when paying benefits, but are nearly ignored when collecting taxes. Gosh, why would that be?

Next, you falsely claim that I have ignored asset liquidity, when that is the entire point of my proposed estate tax, and by the way, your point about spouses is easily dealt with by allowing a spouse to inherit a certain portion of an estate without taxes, or to provide for recovery after the spouse's death. This is done in the Medicaid system currently. Finally, I conceded the political improbability of such a tax well above, which was one of my points; that our current retirement system has as it's core purpose the provision of a means for politicians to purchase the votes of retired, wealthier, people, and their immediate heirs, with the wages of younger, poorer people. Thank you for agreeing.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:41 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ron:

You're not listening. Confiscating income or wealth and redistributing it on the behalf of the common good is what **everyone** who supports any kind of government is talking about, including the most extreme libertarians who think the only proper purpose of government is to provide minimal functions like a national defense. So stop with your stupid Karl Marx nonsense. Unless you're advocating no government at all, you're advocating redistribution of wealth for the common good, too, you big ol' Commie.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 6:58 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

What does a self-hating gay man know about the common good? Sully's not even smart enough to vote for people who don't hate him for what he is. Why do we care? He's just a freeper with an above average IQ (for a freeper that is).

Posted by: [d&c](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It is ironic that someone tosses about charges of stupidity while being unable or unwilling to discern the difference between a government outlay for a commonly utilized service, like national defense, or a good or service that anyone can access, like a highway or a court system, and a government outlay for purpose of giving an individual citizen cash, depending on which faction he belongs to, or an individually utilized service that others cannot access, like subsidized hip replacements, depending on which faction he belongs to.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:07 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

So 121 comments later, still nobody will tell me why the Right hates Hillary so much.

Huh, I guess there must not be a rational, expressible reason. Who would have guessed?

Posted by: [craigie](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don P

The most extreme of the libertarians don't believe in any government, not even for national defense. You can check out the idea [here](#).

The question being, are you for increasing socialism, decreasing socialism, or maintaining what we have? I like the decrease, Hillary clearly wants to take us towards more socialism.

Posted by: [Ron](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:25 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

Well Don, if S.S. benefits are so small, then they are negligible to people who have considerable net worth and/or good private pensions.

That's not what you said. You said "average retiree," not retirees who "have considerable net worth and/or good private pensions."

But your latest version is still wrong, anyway. As **your own citation** shows, per Inside the Beltway: even for retirees whose income is in the highest income category, Social Security and pensions each account for about a fifth of income. Would you consider a 20% drop in your own income to be "negligible?" I seriously doubt it. And it's obviously even less "negligible" for the much greater number of retirees for whom SS provides much more than 20% of retirement income, including, obviously, those for whom it is the primary source of income.

As to administration costs, such people are already filing tax returns, and getting their social security benefits could be easily incorporated into that system.

I see no basis for believing that means-testing of SS benefits could "easily" be incorporated into the IRS or any other federal agency. And since your proposed test is asset-based rather than income-based, it would be even more difficult to administer and would require a huge new or expanded federal bureaucracy.

Next, you falsely claim that I have ignored asset liquidity, when that is the entire point of my proposed estate tax.

But your estate tax is utterly infeasible for the reasons I stated previously. If you seriously believe that people will vote for a tax that confiscates the **entire assets** of millions of poorer Americans when they die you are living in a fantasy world. People would not support such a proposal because it would strike them, as it strikes me, as profoundly unjust. You claim to be motivated by a desire to reduce government benefits to wealthy retirees who don't really need them, but your actual proposal would burden the poorest retirees and their families the most.

and by the way, your point about spouses is easily dealt with by allowing a spouse to inherit a certain portion of an estate without taxes, or to provide for recovery after the spouse's death.

Then why would any retiree choose your other option of liquidating his assets and living off those instead of claiming SS benefits, if he knows that he will be spared repaying some or all of those benefits from his estate when he dies, and can give them to his spouse (or, presumably, some other beneficiary) instead?

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:26 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"So 121 comments later, still nobody will tell me why the Right hates Hillary so much."

Oh, It's a right wingnut thing. You wouldn't understand, GFY! :^)

Posted by: [bo](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

There are actually two types of payroll taxes: income taxes and SS/Medicare taxes.

Well, no.

"Income taxes" are not "payroll taxes", even if they are paid, in part, by payroll deductions. "Payroll taxes" refer to SS/Medicare taxes exclusively.

(OTOH, while "income taxes" are not a kind of payroll taxes, "payroll taxes" are income taxes, inasmuch as they rely Constitutionally on the 16th Amendment empowering Congress to lay a tax on "incomes, from whatever source derived")

Posted by: [cmdicely](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ron:

*Don P*The most extreme of the libertarians don't believe in any government, not even for national defense.

Those people aren't libertarians. They're anarchists. Are you an anarchist? No? Then you're in bed with Karl Marx on the "common good" thing.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I'm sorry if others have pointed this out, since I didn't read all the comments, but means-testing MEDICARE?? Is he nuts? How many seniors have the means to pay for private health insurance?

Posted by: [pierrresc](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:38 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

It is ironic that someone tosses about charges of stupidity while being unable or unwilling to discern the difference between a government outlay for a commonly utilized service, like national defense, or a good or service that anyone can access, like a highway or a court system, and a government outlay for purpose of giving an individual citizen cash, depending on which faction he belongs to, or an individually utilized service that others cannot access, like subsidized hip replacements, depending on which faction he belongs to.

I assume the "someone" above is supposed to be me.

There is a difference, albeit a rather ambiguous one, between "universal"-type government services such as national defense, and more more targetted ones such as Social Security.

Yes, there's a difference. And your point is....what? National defense would seem to be an even clearer example of government redistribution of wealth for the "common good" than Social Security. So your point, if you even have one, is a mystery.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:40 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I'll probably get into trouble for this, but one of the earliest posts begged for an answer: Why shouldn't foreigners lecture the US for your issues, when your president pretty much lectures the rest of the world on a daily basis. If he for instance would lay off having opinions whether or not Turkey is a suitable member of the EU (just to bring up a recent example) we'd might consider shutting up. While I am at it I might as well bring up the constant blabbering about 'the greatest democracy in the world'. Exactly what makes US democracy so much better than the rest?

All meant in the spirit of good natured exchanging of ideas.
/danjo

Posted by: [danjo](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:44 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

P.B. Almeida:

In addition to his call for a large gasoline increase (which he specifically cites as a deficit reduction measure)

How large? Remember, you're suggesting that Sullivan is proposing tax increases as a major, or perhaps as the **primary**, policy change for eliminating the deficit. Show me where he says this, with regard to the gasoline tax or any other tax.

Sullivan also implies strong support for boosting marginal income rates via his critique of the Bush tax cuts, and their contribution to the deficit. Read the paragraph entitled "No War Budget" below.
http://www.andrewsullivan.com/index.php?dish_inc=archives/2003_02_09_dish_archive.html#90300425

I just did and nowhere do I see him call for a reversal of Bush's tax cuts, let alone for an increase in tax rates beyond that--given that we would still have a large deficit even without Bush's tax cuts. What Sullivan does repeatedly and explicitly call for is a reduction in spending.

So I'm still waiting for this evidence that Sullivan's focus is on raising taxes, rather than cutting spending, to reduce the deficit.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 7:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Guess what, the system isn't perfect.

Guess what else, the system ain't gonna be perfect anytime in the foreseeable future.

Guess what else, I'm through here.

Aren't you glad?

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 8:10 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

P.B. Almeida:

Don P - Not true. Federal spending as a percentage of GDP stopped growing during the Reagan years, and drifted down a couple of points during the Clinton years.

There have been short periods of time when federal spending declined slightly, and longer periods of time when it remained essentially flat, but the overall trend of the modern era has been for federal spending to increase. State and local government spending has also been increasing. The long-term trend is inarguably for bigger government, not smaller government. Furthermore, there is rather overwhelming evidence that the government will continue to grow in the future, not least because of the upcoming tidal wave of retiring baby boomers, and the increasing pressure for greater government involvement in the funding and provision of health care. These facts are far more consistent with Hillary Clinton's tax-and-spend politics than with Andrew Sullivan's (and your) fiscal conservative politics.

The high water mark of the welfare state clearly was the last quarter of the twentieth century. Increasingly, governments have been cutting taxes, selling off state assets, and empowering consumers of government services to utilize market forces.

Show me your numbers demonstrating a trend of smaller government in the industrialized democracies (government spending as a percentage of GDP will be fine). Even if the size of government has been declining in isolated examples, that is clearly not the trend in the United States. And the same demographic transition to an older

population that is occurring in the U.S., and that implies a greater demand for government spending and services in the future, is also occurring in all other industrial democracies.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 8:11 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

conservatives need to realize that it's better being a little less rich in a world where the poor and middle class aren't so desparately behind. i've never been able to figure out why everyone can't see that, you can go to a mall and have a bunch of people shopping with you, or begging you. but, i suppose, locked up tight in your air-conditioned mcmansions with all your guns and bibles, all those other people just don't matter to you anyway--unless of course your feeling bored and righteous and decide to go fuck with someone's sex life or drug habit... that, is the essence of conservatism.

whew! sorry, i expressed myself rather forcefully. i feel better now that I have done it.

Posted by: [travy](#) on June 30, 2004 at 8:11 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

A Republican is one to whom the be-all and end-all of human existence is the highest marginal tax rate. If their financial well-being is ruined by other gimcrack Republican fiscal policies, no matter to them.

Posted by: [Bob H](#) on June 30, 2004 at 8:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

After Bill Clinton was first elected in 1992, a Republican operative (don't recall the name) was quoted as saying, "We are going to make Hillary Clinton the most hated woman in America." It has been quite a deliberate campaign by the Republicans and their minions (e.g. Limbaugh) for at least 12 years.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on June 30, 2004 at 8:30 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

To Don P: Well, a quick google search confirmed that in the U.S., clearly, spending as a percentage of GDP peaked in the Reagan year of 1985. See the Congressional Budget Office report found by Googling "government spending percent gdp"

The same report predicts catastrophe in about 2050, but that assumes no changes in medicare and social security, which must, of course, occur.

The meme that the federal government is some out of control liberal monstrosity is but one of many beliefs which is factually incorrect but forms the basis of many a vote in this country.

Posted by: [hank](#) on June 30, 2004 at 8:30 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"Exactly what makes US democracy so much better than the rest?"

Well, I think it's a silly phrase, and basically just meant as a nice, warm, rah-rah go-us thing. But there is some justice to it: we're the oldest, we're the biggest, we have the biggest economy, and until the last half-century at most, we could honestly claim to have the most legally-privileged citizens (if you ignored blacks, which we generally did).

We have also served as a world leader from the very outset of our national history: we were and even now still are the inspiration to emerging democratic movements everywhere from France to the former Soviet Union to Africa. Our Constitution is the model for most democracies'. We were the "engine of civilization" and the "breadbasket of liberty" in WWII and the postwar reconstruction. The language of international human rights -- genocide, war crimes, the preeminence of freedom of speech and assembly and the ballot -- these are basically American concepts; the world has adopted our framing of human rights issues. We led the West and NATO--i.e., democracy--against communist totalitarianism. These are not small matters, and we had a right to take pride in them.

I'm not at all sure the phrase is merited since the Cold War, but give us a little while to change our traditional rhetoric, huh?

Posted by: [MannyJ](#) on June 30, 2004 at 9:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ron wrote on June 30, 2004 at 5:42 PM:

"We're going to take things away from you on behalf of the common good."

Sounds like a fine paraphrase of Karl Marx to me, "From each according to their abilities, to each according to their need".

Sounds like early Christianity.

Acts 2:44-45:

"And all that believed were together, and had all things common; And sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need."

Acts 4:34-35:

"Neither was there any among them that lacked: for as many as were possessors of lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the apostles' feet: and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need."

Posted by: [Raven](#) on June 30, 2004 at 9:08 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"those people aren't libertarians. They're anarchists."

'anarchists are libertarians who rent...'

Posted by: [Heywood](#) on June 30, 2004 at 9:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

To Don P: Well, a quick google search confirmed that in the U.S., clearly, spending as a percentage of GDP peaked in the Reagan year of 1985. See the Congressional Budget Office report found by Googling "government spending percent gdp"

Actually, total U.S. government spending (federal, state and local) as a percentage of GDP peaked in 1983 at 33.5. Second highest peak was in 1991, at 33.3. The figure for fiscal 2003 is 30.6, an increase of almost two percentage points over fiscal 2000. Short-term trends aren't very meaningful because of the effects of the economic cycle and random events like wars and natural disasters that may cause temporary spending hikes. But the overall trend of the last century has been a dramatic increase. It's true that spending as a percentage of GDP has remained relatively flat since about the mid-1970s, but since the economy has grown dramatically during that period, government spending in absolute and inflation-adjusted dollars has also grown dramatically.

The same report predicts catastrophe in about 2050, but that assumes no changes in medicare and social security, which must, of course, occur.

Even with major reform of Medicare and Social Security, government spending on those programs, and other health and welfare initiatives, is bound to increase because of the sheer size of the burgeoning elderly population.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 9:30 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

MannyJ:

Well, I think it's a silly phrase, and basically just meant as a nice, warm, rah-rah go-us thing. But there is some justice to it: we're the oldest, we're the biggest, we have the biggest economy, and until the last half-century at most, we could honestly claim to have the most legally-privileged citizens (if you ignored blacks, which we generally did).

The U.S. is neither the largest nor the oldest democracy. It does have the largest economy, but that's because of its large population (other countries rank higher in GDP per capita). I don't think we can ignore America's terrible record on racial justice, its high violent crime rate, its high rates of poverty and economic inequality, its poor public health ranking, or its many other social pathologies when evaluating its merits in comparison to other countries.

And although the U.S. has undeniably contributed greatly to global freedom and justice, you exaggerate that contribution in comparison to other countries. It is certainly not true, for example, that war crimes, or the importance of the ballot, are "basically American concepts." America may have refined and formalized them, but it certainly didn't invent them.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 9:46 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

If the problem of doing so is that retired people have too much illiquid wealth tied up in their homes, how about this proposal? The inheritance tax be reinstated, without an exemption, and be designed to recapture all benefits paid out to the retiree while they were alive, with an inflation adjustment. If the business owner is concerned about having to liquidate a business to pay the tax upon his death, he can simply refuse all retiree benefits, or some amount of retiree benefits, and thereby forgo the tax, or that part of the tax which would cause liquidation.

Posted by: Will Allen on June 30, 2004 at 3:00 PM

I think that's a VERY good idea!

Posted by: [Dr. Morpheus](#) on June 30, 2004 at 10:16 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

David Perlman gets in the mood:

"The essence of Liberalism:

Society contributing in order to further the common good.

The essence of Conservatism:

"Go fuck yourself!"

Posted by: [David Perlman](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:41 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Recently it's been like a raping.

Conservatism = I've got mine. I f'cked you to get it and I'm going to do it again as often and as long as I want.

Liberalism = Please sir, don't hurt me too much.

After 9/11 Liberalism became a little more aggressive: Go f'ck yourself. We're taking our Republic back.

Posted by: [MarkH](#) on June 30, 2004 at 10:18 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I have no idea why they hate her so much. I once asked a conservative friend of mine, but all he could do was sputter in rage. Perhaps one of our esteemed visitors here could describe what it is that makes Hillary the Most Evil Person Who Ever Lived?

It would be especially interesting if the answer contained actual facts, but I won't hold my breath.

Posted by: [craigie](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:16 PM

Because she and Bill killed hundreds of people, including Vince Foster!

They're the post power mad people that have ever existed!

And she's a lesbian who's trying to seduce all of American women into lesbianism.

And she's a witch! That's right, an honest to "God" Satan worshiping witch!

This from a hyper-conservative manager I once worked with when I asked the same question.

Posted by: [Dr. Morpheus](#) on June 30, 2004 at 10:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

You mean an estate tax, not an inheritance tax. It's a bad proposal. The prospect of the state taking one's entire assets, or close to it, at death would strongly discourage wealth-creating economic activity and would be an unjust violation of property rights.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:27 PM

How Don, merely because you say so?

YOUR DEAD when an inheritance tax kicks in. You can't take your wealth with you when you die.

Geez, I would think that would be obvious.

Oh, and as far as leaving something for your children why the hell can't they make it on their own?

The vast, vast majority of children on this planet inherit little or nothing from their parents. Why should wealthy children get this privilege?

Posted by: [Dr. Morpheus](#) on June 30, 2004 at 10:23 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

The essence of libertarianism:

What's yours is yours; what's mine is mine. We'll voluntarily trade goods and services with one another in mutual cooperation, and both of us will improve our situations for having done so. And no aggressive violence, please.

The essence of Left-liberalism:

What you THINK is "yours" was never really "yours" to begin with, you stinking, selfish, brownshirt pig! Now hand it over so I can call myself "charitable" by spending "your" money.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on June 30, 2004 at 10:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don

Excess cynicism is as unrealistic as jingoism. All countries have horrors to their names, but few have the sheer crazy utopianism of America, let alone put so much of it into practice.

The moment a meme or policy was first thought of is not the most important thing about it, surely? Sure, you can find precursors to most distinctly American customs. Australian ballot, Athenian caste democracy, etc. But we deserve some credit for universalizing them & putting them together in a coherent structure, and for taking seriously things (e.g., war crimes) that were basically academic abstractions.

Now that I think of it, add League of Nations/United Nations to the list.

Which are older? I don't think England really counts, given the power retained by George III. You're right about biggest, I was forgetting India, my bad. We're second biggest.

Posted by: [MannyJ](#) on June 30, 2004 at 10:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

MannyJ:

I don't consider "sheer crazy utopianism" to have much merit. The history of attempts to create utopian societies, rather than just better ones, is not encouraging.

As I said, America has contributed greatly to freedom and justice around the world. Some of what you said is true. But other things are simply false, or at least greatly exaggerated. And for all its contributions to the ideas of democracy and freedom and so on that were invented by people in other countries, and first adopted by people in other countries, it is not at all clear that the American versions are superior. America's creaking constitutional system is arguably far worse at representing the wishes of its people, or at producing good government, than alternative systems adopted by other democratic countries.

Which are older? I don't think England really counts, given the power retained by George III.

Then why does America count, given the fact that when George III sat on the British throne, the right to vote in America was reserved for white, propertied men, and denied to everyone else?

Americans are good at finding faults in other countries, but rather bad at seeing the faults in their own.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 10:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Yeah George that might be true if everyone lived on a self-sufficient island and had nothing to do with each other beyond trade.

But the fact of the matter is that the wealth of a nation is created by millions. And that wealth is then divided so that those who did no work whatsoever, the owners of capital, get the lions share of it. While those who did all the work get to divide what is left amongst themselves.

Or to put it another way, Kevin Drums' [recent post](#) about labor and capital showed a chart where labor received about 63% of the national income generated and capital received about 12%.

Gee, that seems so unfair to capital, since labor got about five times as much of the national income. It seems unfair until you realize that the labor portion of the pie is split amongst 85% of the population while the 12% is split amongst 10% of the population.

Income redistribution is needed to prevent the inevitable disappearance of the middle class under unfettered capitalism. Without income redistribution small businesses would either fail to compete with larger ones or be bought out by them.

Income and wealth would be further and further concentrated thus raising the barriers to any given market for anyone else. The end result of *laissez faire* capitalism is a class structure consisting of two classes, workers and owners of capital; extreme concentration of wealth and an economy which lurches from boom to bust on a ten year average.

The lives of most people are nasty, brutish, and short. And the wealthy live their lives in gated communities with armed guards afraid to venture outside their confines for fear of encountering 'villians' bent on robbing them.

Take a look at just about any Latin American for examples of this and try to tell me that this is preferable to "socialism".

Posted by: [Dr. Morpheus](#) on June 30, 2004 at 11:01 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Dr Morpheus:

The vast, vast majority of children on this planet inherit little or nothing from their parents. Why should wealthy children get this priviledge?

Because people have a right to give their property to other people, including, and perhaps especially, their children.

What alternative do you propose? Complete control by the government of the transfer of private property?

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 11:05 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don, it's obvious that we won't agree, also that we are disagreeing only in degree and/or tone. I basically prefer to see the good in this country first and fix the flaws; you prefer to focus on the flaws and grudgingly acknowledge the good. We're not going to get anywhere arguing such differences in style, and I suspect they make no real difference to our policy choices.

I do think, and you might wish to consider, that the leftist gloom-n-doom we-are-all-sinners approach has a lot to do with the conservative resurgence since Carter. I don't think that emphasizing the good is a moral failing. It need not imply ignoring the bad.

Oh, as to George III, I see a significant difference between a mixed monarchial-democratic form of government and a class-limited franchise: the one is different in kind from a pure democracy, the other only in degree. Besides, Britain also had the veto-empowered non-democratic House of Lords. A democracy just doesn't go with an empowered feudal aristocracy. Although the franchise was limited in America, it was not limited by blood. In theory, any male could become a property owner and vote. At the time of the Constitution, I believe this included blacks, even in the Southern states.

Women were disenfranchised, of course. But that was a reflection of almost worldwide differences in sex roles, and cannot reasonably be said to show that America was not committed to democracy. For most men AND women of the time, the idea of women in politics was bizarre. Once the roles changed (with some lag), the franchise law changed.

Posted by: [MannyJ](#) on June 30, 2004 at 11:39 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Conservatives believe that money needs to be invested wisely, and are leery about spending money on the common folk.

Liberals are trying to get EVERYONE to see that charity and equity is the best policy.

It's hard to reconcile these two views of the world.

I wish more folks would remember that our revolution was ignited, in part, by "taxation without representation." Specifically, The East India Tea Company wasn't paying their share of taxes on tea, thus it was the cheapest. The Boston Tea Party was a statement about fair taxation, not paying taxes.

Tax-cuts are exactly what the wealthy of the late 1700s were blessed with. Unfortunately many of them were allied with England.

We are on the brink of class warfare. Stay tuned.

Posted by: [Tom Nicholson](#) on June 30, 2004 at 11:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Sounds like early Christianity.

Thank you, Raven.

Posted by: [obscure](#) on June 30, 2004 at 11:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I have a question that has been nagging me a long time. Who the hell is Sullivan? What has he accomplished that warrants paying attention to his views on fiscal policy or any other policy? What's his warrant? I work in this field. I know what I'm talking about and I know the people who know what they are talking about. And I don't know Andrew Sullivan.

Posted by: [Knut Wicksell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 12:05 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

The East India Company was the monopoly supplier, the holder of a unique license to trade in the Far East for tea. It could have made no sense to charge sale taxes to the East India Company; it wasn't buying tea within Britain's jurisdiction. The problem was not that the East India Co's prices were lower than the competition's; as an official monopoly of the Crown, it had no lawful competition.

Our problem was 1) taxes levied on us without representation; 2) a British company got a monopoly and we had no opportunity to compete with it.

Posted by: [MannyJ](#) on July 1, 2004 at 12:21 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

What else would she believe?

That's a toughie. Lets see she's a politician and dosen't want to take real steps to reduce spending for programs like agricultural subsidies, corportate tax shelters, etc... So she says we are going to tax the rich. That always play well and does nothing to help.

I don't know totally confuses me.

Posted by: [Jhinson](#) on July 1, 2004 at 12:33 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

MannyJ:

I don't think that's our difference. I think the difference is that with respect to America you're exaggerating the strengths and ignoring or downplaying the weaknesses, and as a result have an inflated sense of how America ranks in comparison to other nations in terms of democracy and freedom and equality and rights and so on.

I also reject the idea that the left is overly preoccupied or focused on America's flaws. The supposed America-hating left exists largely in the imagination of the America-Uber-Alles right.

Oh, as to George III. I see a significant difference between a mixed monarchical-democratic form of government and a class-limited franchise: the one is different in kind from a pure democracy, the other only in degree.

But America is not and never has been a "pure democracy." The whole point of having a Constitution and an independent judiciary empowered to strike down democratically-enacted laws is to act as an anti-democratic check on the power of legislatures and executives. And your degree/kind distinction is pretty meaningless anyway. Do you really think that a country in which all power rests with a tiny number of voters would be more democratic in any meaningful sense than a country in which most power rests with voters in a universal franchise, but a small amount is reserved for a monarch or other unelected body or individual? The idea seems absurd to me.

Besides, Britain also had the veto-empowered non-democratic House of Lords.

And the U.S. had its own veto-empowered, non-democratic judiciary, consisting ultimately of just nine individuals. Not to mention a franchise that, through limitation to white, property-owning men, operated effectively as class- and inheritance-based method of acquiring power.

A democracy just doesn't go with an empowered feudal aristocracy.

Many European nations have very successfully integrated democracy into what were historically "empowered feudal aristocracies," and have built modern versions of democratic government that arguably operate far more effectively than does America's--which, in George III's day, was itself essentially an empowered feudal aristocracy anyway.

Although the franchise was limited in America, it was not limited by blood. In theory, any male could become a property owner and vote.

The operative words above are "in theory." In practise, it was virtually impossible for black and lower-class white men to become eligible to vote. The system was effectively one of inherited power. And women--half the population--had no democratic powers at all.

But I think your comment above also betrays another stereotypical American blindness--an obsessive focus on the letter or theory or formal structure of the law at the expense of a consideration of how the law actually works in the real world, how power is really distributed and exercised.

Women were disenfranchised, of course. But that was a reflection of almost worldwide differences in sex roles, and cannot reasonably be said to show that America was not committed to democracy.

This is just silly. If reserving some power for a monarch or other non-democratic agent means that a country is not really committed to democracy, as you seem to be suggesting was the case for Britain, then it seems ludicrous to me to argue that a country that excludes half its adult population from voting is really committed to democracy, either. Neither Britain **nor** America in the 18th and 19th centuries constituted what we would recognize today as a proper democracy, a real democracy. They both implicitly and explicitly limited power to a small fraction of the population, and transfers of power in both countries largely followed bloodlines and family relationships. It is at least arguable that British democracy at the time was closer to what we recognize today as proper democracy today than was the American kind.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 1, 2004 at 12:36 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

I have a question that has been nagging me a long time. Who the hell is Sullivan? What has he accomplished that warrants paying attention to his views on fiscal policy or any other policy? What's his warrant? I work in this field. I know what I'm talking about and I know the people who know what they are talking about. And I don't know Andrew Sullivan.

If "this field" is anything to do with politics and public policy, you really ought to know who he is. Andrew Sullivan is a neocon-ish journalist and writer who specializes in political opinion journalism. His blog is one of the most widely-read political blogs. He was, I believe, the youngest editor of The New Republic in the history of that prestigious magazine. He has an enviable academic record at Oxford and Harvard. He's also very publicly gay, and writes about gay issues a lot, especially gay marriage, of which he was an early and enthusiastic proponent. He's also famously Catholic, but has been a very wobbly one of late. He has a regular column in the British Sunday Times, and, I think, in Time magazine. He makes regular television and radio appearances, and his work also appears in many other popular media outlets.

Lest you think I'm a fan of his, I'm not. I agree with most of what he writes about gay stuff, but disagree with most of his other views. I think he's smug and arrogant, often self-contradictory and hypocritical, sometimes infuriating. But he's a very talented writer.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 1, 2004 at 1:22 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

"Easier to raise taxes"?!?!?!?

Posted by: [Nancy Irving](#) on July 1, 2004 at 1:58 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don P

Then you're in bed with Karl Marx on the "common good" thing.

The difference being, I'm in favor of reducing Karl's influence, not increasing it. Hillary is in favor of increasing it. Following Marx, as it were.

Raven

Sounds like early Christianity

Not really. You'll notice that the people *sold their possessions*, nobody took them away. One is generosity, the other is robbery. Taxation is forced, you'll notice.

Posted by: [Ron](#) on July 1, 2004 at 8:21 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Common good is common sense. The libertarian/anarchist model is not only vacuous, it's nonexistent in the real world. There simply is no political context that can imagine purely voluntary cooperation as self-governance. Libertarianism is principle run amok. It fails every reality test.

During the past couple of decades, this noxious nonsense has virtually become the reigning ideology of suburban America. If only we didn't have a government, we wouldn't have to pay taxes to support a library we never use! Or schools that teach things we don't like! We could take a permanent vacation from politics, indeed. Which is precisely what the corporatists would love to see.

Posted by: [Walt](#) on July 1, 2004 at 9:48 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Morpheus:

Yeah George that might be true if everyone lived on a self-sufficient island and had nothing to do with each other beyond trade.

Actually, you have it exactly backwards. Voluntary trade of goods and services, using a commodity as a medium (like, say, coined metal) reaches its pinnacle of efficiency and prosperity in a complex world-wide economy. Primitive island subsistence economies are more suited to the kind of commune-collectivist approach that you want to impose on the rest of us.

Income redistribution is needed to prevent the inevitable disappearance of the middle class under unfettered capitalism. Without income redistribution small businesses would either fail to compete with larger ones or be bought out by them. Income and wealth would be further and further concentrated thus raising the barriers to any given market for anyone else.

Again, you are exactly wrong. The version of "history" you recite is straight out of Marx, and could not be less accurate.

A free market economy is what creates the middle class. A free market economy is what allows small business to flourish. And the only "barriers to any given market" that have EVER proven to be insurmountable are the ones created and enforced by government.

In fact, most socialist economic policies are, at base, just barrier-to-entry schemes. Medieval guilds were schemes to protect existing tradesmen from new producers entering the market. Unions (backed up by so-called collective bargaining statutes, i.e. compulsory union membership to get a job) are the modern version. Corporations grew out of charters, which were just government-sponsored monopolies. Licensing schemes usually have nothing to do with public-safety (e.g., taxi cabs licenses, or beauticians with educational requirements equivalent to electricians). Trade barriers (which socialists LOVE) only exist to raise prices of goods made by foreign producers (whom domestic government can't control).

And Latin America is a prime example of the brutality of socialism.

In short, free markets are the only means of achieving universal prosperity. Every single infringement of the free market (i.e., the entire socialist platform) serves to destroy wealth and the means for improving quality of life.

Posted by: [george](#) on July 1, 2004 at 10:20 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

I forget the clause in the Constitution that talks about the Common Good. Maybe you can point it out to me.

I see the Right to the Pursuit of Happiness, and even know that it originally said Right to the Pursuit of Property.

Boy probably a good thing they changed that word. Else some of your heads might have exploded.

Posted by: [James stephenson](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:03 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don, it is only a mystery because you make it one. You see, when tax revenues are directed to build an aircraft carrier which keeps the Straights of Mallacca open, thus allowing global trade, the "common good" is being indisputably served. Our society would collapse without global trade. When tax revenues are being directed to Archer Daniels Midland to use corn in an energy-inefficient manner, the "common good" is not being served, and the benefit of the tax revenues is overwhelmingly directed at a small group of people.

Now, there are elements of the Defense Budget which are as obnoxious as ethanol subsidies, but overall, our society cannot exist without defense expenditures. In contrast, the Department of Agriculture could disappear at noon today, and our society wouldn't miss a beat. The only people damaged would be an extremely narrow group. The Department of Agriculture no longer serves the "common good", if it ever did.

Similarly, our retirement system does not serve the "common good", but rather the good of a demographic group with a higher median net worth than the rest of society. Now, I think the common good IS served when those with the inability to provide for themselves receive wealth transfers, but that isn't what our retirement system is about. If wealth transfers were to end tomorrow for people who have the ability to provide for themselves, or if those who received wealth transfers had their estates taxed upon death to recapture those transfers, only a narrow group of people, although not nearly as narrow as ethanol subsidies, would be harmed.

Should the highest marginal income tax be raised from 33% to 39%? I really don't care one way or the other, because it is the wrong question to ask. What needs to be debated is what uses of tax revenues actually serve the common good, and once that is resolved, then a debate can ensue as to what is the least economically damaging way to collect those revenues. If such an approach were taken, our current hodge-podge of income, payroll, and other taxes would look far different. If engaging in trench warfare over the top marginal income tax rate can produce enough political bloodshed (figuratively speaking, of course) to finally force an honest, COMPREHENSIVE, debate on fiscal policy, then I'm all for it. One can dream, I suppose.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:08 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the defence, promote the , and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Posted by: [Bryan](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:28 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

george wrote: "A free market economy is what creates the middle class."

For a contrary view, see:

Democracy - Not "The Free Market" - Will Save America's Middle Class
by Thom Hartmann
March 12, 2004
CommonDreams.org
<http://www.commondreams.org/views04/0312-08.htm>

[... Begin Excerpt ...]

Here are a couple of headlines for those who haven't had the time to study both economics and history:

1. There is no such thing as a "free market."
2. The "middle class" is the creation of government intervention in the marketplace, and won't exist without it (as millions of Americans and Europeans are discovering).

The conservative belief in "free markets" is a bit like the Catholic Church's insistence that the Earth was at the center of the Solar System in the Twelfth Century. It's widely believed by those in power, those who challenge it are branded heretics and ridiculed, and it is wrong.

In actual fact, there is no such thing as a "free market." Markets are the creation of government.

Governments provide a stable currency to make markets possible. They provide a legal infrastructure and court systems to enforce the contracts that make markets possible. They provide educated workforces through public education, and those workers show up at their places of business after traveling on public roads, rails, or airways provided by government. Businesses that use the "free market" are protected by police and fire departments provided by government, and send their communications - from phone to fax to internet - over lines that follow public rights-of-way maintained and protected by government.

[... End Excerpt ...]

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:50 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Kevin,

What likely galls conservatives is that this money will be "taken" (I believe this is Hillary's word) and wasted. It would be interesting to hear your thoughts on whether:

- a) there is a cumulative tax rate that is so high it becomes immoral; and,
- b) in general, government redistributions of income work (i.e., do they achieve their stated purpose).

Thanks,
Chris

Posted by: [Chris](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:56 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

There is nothing indisputable about a claim that a particular military action serves the common good. There is nothing indisputable about a claim that any government action serves the common good. All these claims are disputable.

So, again, what is your point? If redistributing wealth for the common good is Marxist, as Ron suggested in his post that sparked this exchange, and if Marxism is bad, why aren't you against **every** government act that redistributes wealth for the common good?

Or do you now agree with me that Ron's remark was stupid?

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 1, 2004 at 12:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don, it can be empirically proven that our society will collapse without expenditures for national defense. It cannot be empirically proven that our society would collapse if individuals were no longer sent checks from the treasury, simply for being in a faction with sufficient political power. Therefore, to describe both acts as being equally "redistributive" is in error, as one can be empirically shown to be needed for society's survival, thus providing a good or service required by all (there is no "redistribution"; everyone is receiving an essential service) and the other cannot be shown to provide a good or service required by all. Having said that, I think it is in error, and simplistic, to call any check sent to an individual as essentially "Marxist". I try to avoid describing all ideas that I differ with as "stupid".

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on July 1, 2004 at 12:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Secular Animist (and all other aggressive pro-gov't collectivists):

In actual fact, there is no such thing as a "free market." Markets are the creation of government.

Again, exactly wrong. That sounds like the same inverted logic that produced such phrases as "the gov't GIVES you a tax cut." Orwellian double-speak, in a nutshell.

Governments provide a stable currency to make markets possible.

Like it did when they nationalized (i.e., seized by force) the entire monetary system in 1913, which then caused the false boom of the 1920s and the inevitable depression of the 1930s?

The market selected a stable currency long before the government thugs stepped in, seized it, and forced everyone else to do things their way. The "thaler" was a silver coin, privately minted in Germany, and was known in the market for its purity and consistency. "Thaler" became the "dollar" (long before the U.S. government unconstitutionally declared itself the sole maker of all so-called paper money).

Money exists in any market of sufficient complexity, and it arises naturally out of the desire of the market participants to have a medium that is durable, divisible, and readily verifiable. Societies have used tobacco leaves (which aren't very durable), shells, seeds, even women (which are notoriously hard to divide into parts). The world market (not any government) in the post-mercantilist 16th-19th centuries selected gold and silver as its currency.

And what do you mean by "stable"? Socialists usually mean "fixed prices" (you people hate price fluctuations for some reason). Markets that are free from strong-arm government interference are perfectly stable, even when prices fluctuate. That's what prices do. It's really OK for them to do so. Shortages and waste appear when government steps in to fix prices. In a free market, waste is cleared by dropping prices to market-clearing levels, and shortages disappear when new producers enter the market.

Barrier-to-entry schemes and fixed prices prevent all that from operating as it should.

Posted by: [george](#) on July 1, 2004 at 12:54 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

And, incidentally, "redistribution of wealth" is just a euphemism for "stealing."

The socialist has the same philosophy as the highway robber -- you take from him who's got the money.

Only the highway robber is preferable. At least he ADMITS he is stealing.

And he just robs you and leaves you alone. He doesn't follow you around the rest of your life, tell you what to do all the time, and make you call him your "sovereign," and impune your character for daring to believe your property is yours.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 12:59 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell -- do you find it objectionable when the Federal government steals your money to pay for the operations of the military and the Federal courts? Do you find it objectionable when your State and local governments steal your money to pay for the operations of State and local law enforcement?

"Private property" and "markets" are human social adaptations. "Government" is also a human social adaptation. Any or all of these social adaptations (among others) may increase human well-being (which is their only purpose), diminish human well-being (in which case they become, by definition, dysfunctional), or both (i.e. they may increase some aspects of human well-being and diminish others, or increase well-being for some humans while diminishing it for others).

Conscious, creative and attentive application and modification of human social adaptations so as to maximally increase and minimally decrease human well-being constitutes sanity in the conduct of human affairs.

Each of us values what we value, and thus we may have different ideas of what in fact constitutes "human well-being"; additionally each of us has different ideas and experiences that shape our beliefs about what social adaptations do in fact maximize human well-being (as we conceive it).

Through the tests of time, certain human social adaptations (including private property, markets, and government) have established enduring and reliable value in contributing to what many people consider to be human well-being, yet these same adaptations may sometimes fail to do so, become dysfunctional, and indeed may exacerbate human misery.

There is no single, carved-in-stone, collection, configuration or application of human social adaptations that universally produces maximum human well-being in all times, all places, and all circumstances -- even before considering that different cultures and societies have varying concepts of what in fact constitutes human well-being.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 1, 2004 at 1:33 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

Don, it can be empirically proven that our society will collapse without expenditures for national defense. It cannot be empirically proven that our society would collapse if individuals were no longer sent checks from the treasury, simply for being in a faction with sufficient political power.

Oh really? Produce this "empirical proof" that society will collapse without a national defense, then. Show me how you have determined that it cannot be empirically proven that redistribution of wealth through transfer payments, as in Social Security, is necessary to prevent societal collapse. And so what if a government service is not necessary to prevent societal collapse, anyway?

Of course, even if a national defense is necessary for a nation to survive, that does not mean that any particular military action (such as the one you described above) serves that purpose.

Therefore, to describe both acts as being equally "redistributive" is in error.

I didn't say that they are "equally" redistributive. They are both redistributive. Any time the government confiscates wealth from one group of people and spends that wealth on another group of people, it is redistributing wealth. This is true whether the program is Social Security or the national defense. The pattern of taxation and spending by the United States for the purpose of national defense represents a **huge** redistribution of wealth among the nation's citizens. Some pay only a little (or nothing) for the national defense, others pay a lot. Some receive little benefit from government defense spending, others receive a huge benefit. The scale of redistribution is enormous.

thus providing a good or service required by all (there is no "redistribution"; everyone is receiving an essential service) and the other cannot be shown to provide a good or service required by all.

You haven't shown that either service is or is not required by all. And the issue of whether the service is required by all is independent of whether it redistributes wealth, anyway.

Your position is just totally confusing. What is it that you are **against**, exactly? Government redistribution of wealth? Government services that are required by some but not all? Government services that are not necessary to prevent societal collapse? Or what?

Having said that, I think it is in error, and simplistic, to call any check sent to an individual as essentially "Marxist". I try to avoid describing all ideas that I differ with as "stupid".

So do I. But some claims I disagree with are not just erroneous, but stupid. The claim that Social Security is Marxist is one of them.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 1, 2004 at 2:02 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

SecularAnimist:

Ah! So, we have it -- the denial of the existence of private property itself, which lies at the cold, dark heart of all collectivist dogma. Property is theft, so Proudhon began.

As the irrepressible Douglas Adams pointed out in *The Restaurant at the End of the Universe*, this basic premise can be an excellent way to justify stealing: "Property is theft, right? Therefore theft is property, therefore this [insert stolen item here] is mine..."

Private property is really not that hard of a concept. To say, "well, it's a social construct" is to try to dismiss it as though it is an illusion. But then again, dogs understand it. Small children understand it. It begins with the integral, physical human body, and extends to the appropriation of otherwise unclaimed natural resources. I suppose that we can debate the finer points of applied property law, as it relates to the fringes (a very academic exercise, most of the time), but the core principles of property are rather basic and understood by all non-socialists everywhere. I am even sure that you can identify the objects in your life you would consider your property.

Next, I suspect that you are going to suggest that what constitutes the "individual" or a "person" is a "social construct" as well. I'm sure it's lurking there somewhere. Once this bon mot comes out, the descent into postmodernism deconstruction will be complete. What's real isn't real, roles are reversed, conflation of opposites, and all that.

(I'm working on developing a theory that postmodernism, the denial of the existence of objective reality altogether, particularly in its more virulent forms, was developed solely for the purpose of justifying socialism. I'll keep you posted on my progress.)

The great part about private property and free markets is that they really just lets you live your life. You can choose the form of "well-being" that you prefer for yourself. It really has a pleasant "live and let live" element.

Private property and free markets are fundamentally a form of respect for the dignity and integrity of all persons, and an insistence that others afforded you the same respect in return. Why is it that socialism always wants to impose its philosophy on everyone? Why are you not content with forming voluntary communes, where all things are held "in common," all people one, etc.? Why must it always reach OUT to ensnare everyone and everything, even those who don't subscribe to its creed?

And by the way, I do not support a standing military. It is anathema to freedom, is expensive, unnecessary for defense, and invariably follows that dictum in that Costner movie: "If you build it, they will come." Well, if you have a standing military, it will be used.

As for courts, they are probably unnecessary, too, since businesses have, when left alone, tended to form entirely private law systems (the Law Merchant, and the modern arbitration system, to take two examples). But they are not something that bothers me too much because the great thing about courts is that they will usually leave you alone. They are passive, which is a virtue when it comes to the government. And assuming that the law they follow is moral and just, you are generally immune from them if you respect other people's property.

Law enforcement is an entirely different animal from "wealth re-distribution." Law enforcement, like courts, is intended to be defensive, passive, and is (in theory) designed to leave you alone unless and until you infringe on someone else's life, liberty or property. It is a re-active system, designed to allow people to enjoy maximum freedom so long as you respect others and don't injure them.

Socialism is entirely different. It seeks to impose a whole new way of life on everyone, everywhere, simultaneously. It is, by its very nature, aggressive, and is the reason it invariably tends toward totalitarianism.

I happen to believe that there is a profound difference between aggressive force and defensive force. One is just and moral, the other is not. I'll leave you to guess which is which.

Posted by: [George Gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 2:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

[The essence of Liberalism:

Society contributing in order to further the common good.

The essence of Conservatism:

"Go fuck yourself"]

Actually, the Conservative position is, "no need to fuck yourself, we'll do it for you."

I'm still old-fashioned enough to remember when the idea that those that benefited the most from government's actions should pay the most for those benefits.

Of course, if "reversing a tax cut" isn't "raising taxes," a case could be made that anything up to 90% taxation is just reversing historic tax cuts, you know. At one time, the top marginal rate was that high (and I think, in Britain, even higher -- think "one for you, nineteen for me / 'cause I'm the taxman, yeah, I'm the taxman"), so we're just undoing old tax cuts till we reach that level. Not that I'm holding to this, of course.

Ed

Posted by: [Ed Drone](#) on July 1, 2004 at 2:25 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I'm still old-fashioned enough to remember when the idea that those that benefited the most from government's actions should pay the most for those benefits.

Actually, that tidbit of socialist ideology first made the rounds circa 1912, as part of the propaganda that promoted the seizure of the banking industry via the Federal Reserve Act, and its twin brother the Income Tax (of the same year, not coincidentally).

The propaganda was later re-cycled by FDR (a protege of Wilson, by the way, who inflicted the Federal Reserve and Income Tax on us). FDR used that slogan to justify his violation of the promise that the income tax would only be imposed on the richest of the rich. FDR extended it to wages. Oh, well, you make a deal with the devil, what do you expect?

It apparently still lingers in the minds of our friend SecularAnimist, who pulls quotes to the effect that "Markets are the creation of government." As though we the people did not exist or create anything of value before Big Brother came along and bestowed it on us, thus justifying their taking it back at their pleasure. Sheer garbage.

Posted by: [George Gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 2:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

No, Don, it is not true that some citizens benefit more than others from avoiding the collapse of society, with the possible exception of that tiny, tiny, sliver of people who want society to collapse. If everybody wants potable water, nobody benefits more than another when they get it, and if you think it cannot be empirically proven that a society in broad contact with other societies will collapse absent a means of defense, you are simply historically ignorant.

In contrast, there is no similar historical record which lends similar empirical weight to the notion that allowing more powerful political factions to access the property of less powerful factions, for the direct and individual benefit of those in the more powerful faction, is required to prevent the collapse of society. Please, let's avoid the myths about the New Deal either ending the Depression, or the lack of such wealth transfers causing the Depression.

Lastly, I generally oppose using tax revenues for any activity until a good-faith effort has been made to show that failing to engage in that activity might threaten society with a greater incidence of physical coercion, and thus violence, than that represented by taxation. This isn't a bright line test; bright line tests don't exist in the real world of human relations, so there is considerable room for disagreement.

That said, I think it indisputable that some form of national defense is required to prevent violence which would shortly ensue without it, violence which would make the implicit violence represented by taxation plain in comparison. Other are free to argue differently, of course, and then it can be decided by elected representatives, and those who elect them, as to which argument is superior. Of course, there may be areas of agreement that can be reached regarding specific defense-related activities.

In contrast, I don't think the argument is as nearly indisputable as to whether directly transferring wealth to individuals is required to prevent greater violence than that represented by taxation; the historical record simply is not nearly as clear-cut. Thus, I am far more suspicious of such activities, particularly when it involves transfers to people who manifestly have the ability to provide for themselves, or to eventually repay the transfers upon their deaths.

Over 50% of the fiscal activities of our national government is now devoted to directly transferring wealth to individuals, not in return for any service or good they are providing for everyone's benefit, but simply for the individuals' benefit. It simply is not credible that this level of coercion (and the implicit violence such coercion entails) is required to prevent greater levels of violence. This is violence for the pure and simple reason that it can be gotten away with, and benefits those engaging in it. It is merely a might makes right argument writ large.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on July 1, 2004 at 3:01 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

No, Don, it is not true that some citizens benefit more than others from avoiding the collapse of society.

I didn't say that was true. I said that some people benefit more than others from government defense spending. Some people also pay much more than others for the national defense. The redistribution of wealth is enormous. Do you deny this?

and if you think it cannot be empirically proven that a society in broad contact with other societies will collapse absent a means of defense, you are simply historically ignorant.

Then **produce** this alleged empirical proof. You keep claiming it exists. Where is it? And while you're at it, show me your empirical proof that government redistribution of wealth for social welfare purposes (food, clothing, shelter, health care, etc.) is **not** necessary to avoid societal collapse. Show me an example of a successful society in which the government did not perform this function. You can't, of course.

In contrast, there is no similar historical record which lends similar empirical weight to the notion that allowing more powerful political factions to access the property of less powerful factions, for the direct and individual benefit of those in the more powerful faction, is required to prevent the collapse of society.

But **all** government redistribution of wealth is what you call "more powerful political factions access[ing] the property of less powerful factions, for the direct and individual benefit of those in the more powerful faction." That's how democratic politics works. The more powerful faction wins and the less powerful faction loses. What do you think all those defense company lobbyists are doing up on Capitol Hill? They're trying to get money and contracts to enrich themselves, and the people they represent, at the expense of the taxpayers. Taxation and spending for national defense is a **massive** redistribution of wealth, just like Social Security is, just like virtually all government spending is.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 1, 2004 at 3:18 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

But all government redistribution of wealth is what you call "more powerful political factions access[ing] the property of less powerful factions, for the direct and individual benefit of those in the more powerful faction." That's how democratic politics works. The more powerful faction wins and the less powerful faction loses.

That's a lovely sentiment -- our hallowed government, so enlightened and progressive, is the moral equivalent of two wolves and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.

What do you think all those defense company lobbyists are doing up on Capitol Hill? They're trying to get money and contracts to enrich themselves, and the people they represent, at the expense of the taxpayers.

Now there's a good argument for repealing the income tax! If Capitol Hill didn't have the POWER to take whatever money it wanted via direct taxes (which it didn't before 1913), then the lobbyists wouldn't swarm about trying to get some of it, would they?

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 3:31 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

No, Don, it is not true that some people benefit more than others from having a means of national defense, and thus preventing society's collapse. Now, some people may benefit more by PROVIDING a national defense, but those statements aren't synonymous.

Also, show me a society that existed and prospered for say, 100 years, without a means of defense, while in broad contact with other societies. None exist. By contrast, I can find countless examples of societies which existed and prospered for 100 years or more without the benefit of transferring wealth from some individuals to other individuals, without any service or good provided in return. That is the distinction; building an Osprey aircraft may be a waste, in terms of assuring national defense, but there is a product being provided in return for tax revenues, and some means of national defense is indisputably needed to for society to survive. In contrast, when a 70 year old millionaire receives a Social Security check, he does not provide any service or good in return, and when an Iowa corn producer gets a check from the treasury, it is done without any historical evidence that agriculture subsidies are required to prevent society's collapse, or to assure that society will prosper.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on July 1, 2004 at 4:26 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george, I gotta tell ya' that this dialogue with Don may be a little pointless, given that he once explained to me that it would be perfectly legitimate for a majority to strip an individual of everything they have, and toss him in a well, as long as sufficiently democratic procedures were employed to achieve that end. We are dealing with the unmasked face of unalloyed majoritarianism here, and I actually find it refreshing when it is displayed without any rhetorical disguises. In any case, I gotta' go.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on July 1, 2004 at 4:33 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

Why do Objectivists and Libertarians want to impose their philosophy on everyone, and viciously attack as evil and immoral anyone who questions the smallest detail of their rigid dogma?

It is clear from reading your comments that you did not read or think about what I actually wrote. Instead, you launched into your ongoing inner dialog with the imaginary Evil Collectivist who lives in your head. I realize that this inner dialog is likely an important underpinning of your sense of moral superiority, but it is irrelevant to me or what I wrote.

- > So, we have it -- the denial of the
- > existence of private property itself,
- > which lies at the cold, dark heart of
- > all collectivist dogma.

I did not deny the existence of private property. I wrote that private property is one of many human social adaptations, and specifically said that private property AND markets "have established enduring and reliable value in contributing to what many people consider to be human well-being."

My own belief is that while private property and markets can be and often are clearly beneficial social adaptations, that this is not invariably and universally the case, and that neither one of them is or ought to be the only, central or overriding organizing principle of human society.

- > Private property is really not that
- > hard of a concept. To say, "well, it's
- > a social construct" is to try to dismiss
- > it as though it is an illusion.

You assert that private property is nothing but a "concept." Are you trying to dismiss it as though it is an illusion?

> But then again, dogs understand it.

Humans are animals, specifically social primates. Like all human social adaptations, "private property" is an evolutionary expression of our animal nature, probably arising from the territoriality that many animals exhibit. Just as the human social adaptations of "government" and "rights" arise from the hierarchical relationships of our ancestral social primates.

- > It begins with the integral, physical human
- > body, and extends to the appropriation of
- > otherwise unclaimed natural resources.

You acknowledge that "unclaimed natural resources" are not "private property" until they are "appropriated" by some human. In other words, "private property" is a category of human thought that is applied to entities in the world around us; it is entirely defined by human social conventions; it does not exist as an "objective" reality apart from human social conventions.

- > I suspect that you are going to suggest
- > that what constitutes the "individual"
- > or a "person" is a "social construct"
- > as well.

Every human being is biologically the product of millions of years of evolution of the human genome, so our very genetic makeup and fundamental biological identity is a result of human social behaviour. As to human personality, if you consider the ability to use language to be a basic requisite of human personality, then clearly human personality is a product of human social behaviour. Children who have through some fluke grown up completely isolated from other humans do not acquire language ability and do not develop a fully human personality, and may be unable to do so even when they are brought into human society at an older age.

Humans *are* social animals; that is just a simple fact of nature. Individual humans living and developing human personalities in isolation from other humans are not found in nature.

- > I'm working on developing a theory that
- > postmodernism, the denial of the existence

> of objective reality altogether [...]

The concept of an "objective reality" that exists independent of any observer has been discredited by 20th century physics. It is not a scientific concept. There is only one scientific way to test any concept or model of experience: empirical observation. If the concept or model successfully predicts the results of observation, then it meets the scientific definition of "truth." A claim that something exists independent of observation cannot be tested; it is a religious belief.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 1, 2004 at 6:15 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

> ... SecularAnimist, who pulls quotes to the
> effect that "Markets are the creation of
> government." As though we the people did
> not exist or create anything of value
> before Big Brother came along and bestowed
> it on us ...

Whom do you imagine created government, George?

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 1, 2004 at 6:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Mr. Anonymous Secular Person:

Why do Objectivists and Libertarians want to impose their philosophy on everyone, and viciously attack as evil and immoral anyone who questions the smallest detail of their rigid dogma?

Who's an Objectivist? Are you referring to that weird little cult of Ayn Rand followers? I can't say I've had the pleasure, tho' I suppose I should eventually get around to reading some of it, just to be able to recognize the crackpots when they present themselves. What little I know of them isn't too impressive, as it lacks a certain intellectual rigor.

Besides, I already said that Leftism is an inherently aggressive ideology and its followers want to control everything and everyone. Your "I know you are but what am I" retort is somewhat flaccid.

On the topic of "imposing" -- you seem to be missing a very basic point here: the non-aggression principle behind free market libertarianism. If you don't understand, it is the idea that no one should "impose" on anyone -- I cannot attack you, I cannot steal from you, if I want to improve my situation I must trade with you voluntarily ... forgive me, I'm such the brute!

Consequently, free market libertarianism is, by definition, not an imposition on anyone. It requires only that one recognizes the inherent dignity of every person, and so expects everyone to respect one another's person and property.

Left-liberalism, on the other hand, denies the dignity of the individual, and invariably says, "we [meaning 'the people in charge of the State apparatus'] are going to organize society as we see fit, for your own good." You said as much yourself when you suggested that "neither [markets nor property] is or ought to be the only, central or overriding organizing principle of human society." That sort of comment is, of course, always followed by proposing some socialist strong-arm policy that will "organize" people into your vision of a good "society."

And before you get yourself in a tizzy, markets are not an "organizing principle." Markets are merely the natural, organic and decentralized **result** of people voluntary associating with one another in mutually beneficial trade. Markets are not the heart of libertarianism; respect for individual dignity is. Markets are just the natural by-product of that freedom.

When people like you decide that there ought to be some other "organizing principle," what that invariably means is that you (and your cadre of supporters) are going to decide what's best for everyone else. It is an inherently top-down approach: you look at "society" and then try to invent an "organizing principle" for it. Libertarianism begins at the other end of the scale: the individual, and allows society to develop however its members see fit.

In fact, the term "society" like all other collective nouns, is just a metaphor for the aggregate of every individual's behavior. Collectivists are completely unable to carry on a conversation about politics or economics without resorting to euphemisms like "society," "common," "we," or some other term that glosses over the individual.

So, where do you come down, Mr. Anonymous Secular Person? What is your level of respect for individual dignity?

Whom do you imagine created government, George?

I think the short answer you're looking for is ... people. The intellectual strains you must have endured to squeeze this question from your mind must have been heroic, indeed.

The longer answer would have to be ... government was created by people who didn't like having to respect everyone else's personal dignity by continuing to trade with them on voluntary and peaceful terms. Hence, they resorted to force. Government is merely organized force.

And where does this "living ... in isolation from other humans" thing come from? You and Mrs. Morpheus seem to have been trying to make a point along those lines, but it never really came together.

You did not read or think about what I actually wrote. Instead, you launched into your ongoing inner dialog with the imaginary Evil Collectivist who lives in your head.

If only it were so! There are enough Evil Collectivists on this board alone (to say nothing of the junior Senator from New York and her ilk) to make me fear for the future of my life and property.

Nothing else you said was sufficiently relevant (or made enough sense) to merit a response.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 9:12 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

No, Don, it is not true that some people benefit more than others from having a means of national defense, and thus preventing society's collapse. Now, some people may benefit more by PROVIDING a national defense, but those statements aren't synonymous.

I didn't say "some people benefit more than others from having a means of national defense." I said that some people benefit more than others from **government defense spending**. The shareholders and employees of defense contractors, for example. The people who live in towns and communities in which defense contractors have manufacturing facilities, for another example. The distribution of benefits from government defense spending is **massively unequal**. In addition, the tax burden is also massively unequal. Some people pay much more for the national defense than others. So government provision of a national defense represents a **massive redistribution of wealth by the government**. It is undeniable.

Also, show me a society that existed and prospered for say, 100 years, without a means of defense, while in broad contact with other societies.

No. **You claimed** to possess **empirical proof** that a national defense is necessary to prevent societal collapse. I am still waiting for that proof. I am also waiting for your proof that the national defense must be provided by the government rather than by some other means in order to prevent societal collapse. You keep making these proof claims. Substantiate them.

By contrast, I can find countless examples of societies which existed and prospered for 100 years or more without the benefit of transferring wealth from some individuals to other individuals, without any service or good provided in return.

What societies? Name some of these "countless examples," then. Every human society involves the transfer of wealth from some individuals to other individuals. Show me an example of a successful society in which the government does **not** redistribute wealth for social welfare functions (food, housing, health, etc.). You can't, can you? You can't produce even one single example, because there has never been such a society. That is why libertarianism is a form of utopianism. It posits a type of human society that has never existed and never could exist.

That is the distinction; building an Osprey aircraft may be a waste, in terms of assuring national defense, but there is a product being provided in return for tax revenues.

So **what** if there's a product? That doesn't alter the fact that the tax-and-spend system that produces that product is an enormous redistribution of wealth by the government between individuals.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 1, 2004 at 9:20 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

George gaskell:

That's a lovely sentiment -- our hallowed government, so enlightened and progressive, is the moral equivalent of two wolves and a sheep voting on what's for dinner.

What alternative do you propose, then? Who gets to decide the fate of the sheep? A dictator?

Now there's a good argument for repealing the income tax!

What alternative mechanism of taxation do you propose, then?

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 1, 2004 at 9:25 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

There are enough Evil Collectivists on this board alone (to say nothing of the junior Senator from New York and her ilk) to make me fear for the future of my life and property.

Nothing else you said was sufficiently relevant (or made enough sense) to merit a response.

George, I admire Secular Animist for valiantly trying to reason with you. But you are here to hurl abuse and spout the repetitious rantings of a fevered mind.

You don't listen or pay attention, you aren't interested in opinions which may challenge you, and you all too obviously can't stand people.

I got ten bucks says your breath stinks.

Posted by: [obscure](#) on July 1, 2004 at 9:29 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I screwed up the italics above, 2nd line is george's too.

Posted by: [obscure](#) on July 1, 2004 at 9:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don P:

What alternative do you propose, then? Who gets to decide the fate of the sheep? A dictator?

How about the sheep getting to decide for himself?

What alternative mechanism of taxation do you propose, then?

At this point, I'd even settle for excise taxes (as opposed to direct taxes). Tariffs, etc. Transactional taxes can't be increased by a greedy government beyond a certain level without destroying the market for the thing that is taxed. And then it gets no revenue. The result is that the taxing entity is hemmed in to less noxious levels of intrusion.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 9:42 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Mr. or Ms. Anonymous Obscure Person:

"You don't listen or pay attention..."

Actually, I just don't bow to dictators, even ones that dress up their oppressive intentions in populist clothes.

I listen all the time. I listen in vain for a well-reasoned opinion about politics or economics that promises to improve the world without stealing from me, but is just so obviously just and true that I am persuaded to voluntarily follow along.

If your "breath" comment is the best you've got, I suspect I won't be hearing such a proposal from you.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 9:49 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

- > When people like you decide that there
- > ought to be some other "organizing
- > principle," ...

When you address me by railing at "people like you," it indicates that you are addressing a stereotype that exists in your own mind, talking to yourself, and not engaging in a dialog with me at all.

And this from someone who lectures others about respecting the dignity of the individual. Reducing people to preconceived stereotypes is the antithesis of respect for individuals. It is an inherently aggressive behavior that denies the dignity of the individual. Reducing people to stereotypes is in fact a commonly used tool of totalitarian mind control throughout history. Interesting to see you relying on it so heavily.

- > ... what that invariably means
- > is that you (and your cadre of supporters)

- > are going to decide what's best for everyone else.

My cadre of supporters? I think you are hallucinating. Perhaps you imagine that I am actually Lenin.

- > Left-liberalism, on the other hand, denies the dignity of the individual.

For the most part, the leftists and liberals that I have encountered exhibit far more respect for the dignity of individuals than you have shown in your posts here.

- > Left-liberalism ... invariably says, "we [meaning 'the people in charge of the State apparatus'] are going to organize society as we see fit, for your own good."

No, it invariably says that we the people choose to organize ourselves by our own free will as we see fit to establish government that derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare.

- > ... you suggested that "neither [markets nor property] is or ought to be the only, central or overriding organizing principle of human society."
- > That sort of comment is, of course, always followed by proposing some socialist strong-arm policy that will "organize" people into your vision of a good "society."

That is demonstrably false, since my comment was not followed by any such proposal, nor have I any such proposal to make.

- > Collectivists are completely unable to carry on a conversation about politics or economics without resorting to euphemisms like "society," "common," "we," or some other term that glosses over the individual.

That's because politics and economics deal with the activities of groups of people. There is not much to say about the politics and economics of a single person living on a deserted island who has no interaction with anyone else.

- > government was created by people who didn't like having to respect everyone else's personal dignity by continuing to trade with them on voluntary and peaceful terms. Hence, they resorted to force. Government is merely organized force.

No, government was created by people who did not like being subjected to violence by other people who did not respect their personal dignity. Eventually they agreed to vest the sole power to use force in a government constrained by law to use that force only to prevent the unlawful use of force by individuals against other individuals. Without a government empowered to use force lawfully to prevent the unlawful use of force by individuals against other individuals, your individual liberty and your private property would last only until your ammunition ran out.

Of course, while it is correct to say that specific governments, such as the US, were created, "government" as a social adaptation among humanity in general was not "created," it evolved.

- > Nothing else you said was sufficiently relevant (or made enough sense) to merit a response.

It probably reflects good judgement on your part not to attempt to respond to that which is beyond your comprehension.

- > So, where do you come down, Mr. Anonymous Secular Person? What is your level of respect for individual dignity?

Do as thou wilt shall be the whole of the law.

I think I have shown considerably more respect for your individual dignity than you have shown for mine. You have repeatedly accused me of holding views that I do not in fact hold and have not expressed in my posts here. You have offered nothing but disrespect, contempt, derision, and stereotyping.

I am not sure that you really have an interest in persuading people to a point of view, as opposed to belittling them for your amusement. But if you have an interest in persuasion, I suggest that setting a good example of respect for individuals may be more effective than lecturing people about doing so while you do the opposite.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 1, 2004 at 10:29 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Well gosh, Don, if there never has been a society that has survived contact with other societies without a means of defense, and you want to maintain that it is possible anyways, feel free. Whatever.

Meanwhile, you stated:

"And while you're at it, show me your empirical proof that government redistribution of wealth for social welfare purposes (food, clothing, shelter, health care, etc.) is not necessary to avoid societal collapse. Show me an example of a successful society in which the government did not perform this function. You can't, of course."

Gee, I dunno, the U.S. existed for about 150 years, and greatly prospered in that time, without such transfers. If you don't want to accept this as proof, or want to engage in myths about the Great Depression, feel free. It seems to make you feel better.

As to why it is important that a product or service be provided in return for tax revenue, well, at least then there is a possibility that the public good will be served, since the good or service may be required to perform a vital function. Now, in practice, many goods and services provided in return for tax revenues are not vital, and they

should be opposed on that basis. When money is simply given to people, however, for no other reason than that they formed the largest or more effective coalition, and they aren't even required to provide a publicly used good or service in return for access to those tax revenues, the chances of the public good actually being served practically fall to zero.

Now, I actually think that a reasonable case can be made for the public good being served for direct transfers, without provision of a publicly used good or service, when it involves people who are shown to be unable to provide for themselves. This comprises a very small and very ineffective portion of the electorate, however, so the chance that such a group will be able to illegitimately coerce others, that is to coerce others for their purely personal benefit, is quite small. If only that was the case with our comfortable seniors, and their baby boomer offspring, who I suspect will turn out to be even more obnoxiously covetous and coercive

I think I'll end this thread now, before you band together with some other like-minded people, and decide to toss me down a well. See ya'.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on July 1, 2004 at 10:45 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Mr. Anonymous Secular Person:

If I refer to you in any way other than by your proper name, it is because you have not deigned to give it.

By "you people" I mean "you the individual pro-government Left-liberals who populate this board, each fully endowed with the full panoply of rights and dignity afforded to all persons, whom I fully respect despite vigorously disagreeing with almost every political opinion you express."

Does that smoothe your ruffled feathers?

I do not know if you are Lenin or not. Again, you have not identified yourself. For all I know, you could be Hillary Herself.

For the most part, the leftists and liberals that I have encountered exhibit far more respect for the dignity of individuals than you have shown in your posts here.

Does your definition of "respect" include making cracks like the one you made referring to "the imaginary Evil Collectivist who lives in [my] head"? The record will reflect that this jibe started off the *ad hominem* portion of today's "dialog." I find your pretense of having your delicate sensibilities offended to be cheap, transparent and cynical.

... nor have I any such proposal to make.

I first encountered you (or some other anonymous person using your handle) quoting at length about how the government creates markets and stable currency. That is a bedrock premise of Left-liberals everywhere. If you disavow that hideous agenda, please forgive my assumption that you would ever have associated yourself with such intellectual sewage.

"Eventually they agreed to vest the sole power to use force in a government ...

Actually, you hit on an interesting topic. Why must the government assert such a monopoly on the use of force? In a related question, how could any government be "authorized" to use aggressive force that no private individual could justly employ? In other words, if we "vest" a government with a portion of the powers that we possess as individuals, how could a government, acting as our agent, justly be empowered to act in ways that we could not? It is a basic principle of agency that I cannot authorize someone to do something that I cannot justly do myself. Which private person ever had the right to stick a gun to my head and demand that I pay him taxes?

Without a government empowered to use force lawfully to prevent the unlawful use of force by individuals against other individuals, your individual liberty and your private property would last only until your ammunition ran out.

Now you're talking sense! Now, where in the Federal Reserve Act and the Income Tax Amendment is the government being empowered to prevent the unlawful use of violence? It seems that these two laws, just as examples, exceed the role of preventing violence. They must be predicated on some other theory of what constitutes good government ... maybe Marx said something about that. Oh, yeah, right there at the top of his list -- "a steeply graduated income tax."

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:13 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskel:

How about the sheep getting to decide for himself?

So you think the minority should be able to overrule the majority.

You really think that's a better system of government than majority rule, do you?

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

So you think the minority should be able to overrule the majority. You really think that's a better system of government than majority rule, do you?

Now you're catching on! An invasion of anyone's life, liberty or property is not cleansed of injustice simply because a majority supported it.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskel:

- > Does your definition of "respect" include
- > making cracks like the one you made
- > referring to "the imaginary Evil Collectivist
- > who lives in [my] head"?

That was by way of pointing out your resort to stereotyping me and accusing me of holding views that I neither hold nor have expressed here. Colorful language, perhaps, but not intended to be disrespectful.

- > I find your pretense of having your delicate
- > sensibilities offended to be cheap, transparent
- > and cynical.

I have said nothing about being offended. Again, you are attributing to me things that I have never said. Again, you appear to be addressing a mental stereotype of who I am and what I believe rather than attending to what I actually have to say.

- > I first encountered you ... quoting at length
- > about how the government creates markets and
- > stable currency. That is a bedrock premise of

> Left-liberals everywhere. If you disavow that
> hideous agenda, please forgive my assumption
> that you would ever have associated yourself
> with such intellectual sewage.

It is not an agenda, it is an analysis. As I wrote when I excerpted and linked to it, it was offered as a view of the origin of the "middle class" to be contrasted with a previous poster's statement that the middle class is created and sustained by "free markets." I would be more interested to read your detailed and specific rebuttal to that analysis, if you are capable of offering one, than to read your rhetoric and name-calling. I provided a link to the full article.

In an earlier post you wrote:

> free market libertarianism is, by definition,
> not an imposition on anyone. It requires only
> that one recognizes the inherent dignity of
> every person, and so expects everyone to respect
> one another's person and property.

I am curious to know whether you refuse to drive an automobile, since every automobile releases into the air an abundance of toxic substances which subject other people to disease and death, against their will. I am also curious to know whether you refuse to use electricity generated by coal-burning power plants, since these also release toxic substances which not only poison human beings but destroy other people's private property as well. Or do your Libertarian principles permit you to subject other people to disease, death and destruction of their property as a consequence of involuntary exposure to your waste products?

I am also curious to know if you carefully investigate the circumstances under which various consumer goods you may purchase, such as clothing, electronics and food, were produced, so you can be certain not to purchase products produced in situations where workers are subjected to coercion and abuse? Or do your Libertarian principles permit you to benefit from coercion and abuse of others if it produces cheap goods and the coercion and abuse occurs out of your sight?

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 1, 2004 at 11:56 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

Now you're catching on! An invasion of anyone's life, liberty or property is not cleansed of injustice simply because a majority supported it.

But you think that the **minority** should be able to decide what constitutes an invasion of life, liberty or property, right? Whatever candidate or position gets the **smaller** number of votes should be the winner, in your proposed form of government, right?

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 2, 2004 at 12:31 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Don P -

Mr. Gaskell didn't say any such thing. Are you being intentionally obtuse, or is that really the speed at which your 12-year-old mind works?

Secular Thingy Person --

I don't even know how to respond. Mr. Gaskell has made sound, reasoned arguments, and your response to each one has been to spin off into hysterical hyperbole. What about freedom so offends your sensibilities? Are you really so inept at taking care of yourself and your family that you need the government to step in and do it for you? Or do you think so little of other's abilities that you feel they need taking care of?

This slave-master mentality used to be despised by the left. How odd that they're now trotting it out to justify their socialist agenda.

Posted by: [Scout](#) on July 2, 2004 at 9:09 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Mr. Anonymous Secular Person:

Colorful language, perhaps, but not intended to be disrespectful.

I am so glad that "colorful language" is permitted! I wasn't aware that you were the hall monitor here, policing the mode of debate for all of us, but I am relieved that being "colorful" will not land me in the principal's office. [In case you haven't caught on, I am implying that you are not a serious person worthy of my respect when you spend your time avoiding the substantive issues and instead spew your hypocritical twaddle focusing exclusively on the WAY we talk. Me: substance. You: form.]

I have said nothing about being offended.

What you said was "I have shown considerably more respect for your individual dignity than you have shown for mine." Most rational people would admit that "I'm offended" and "you're not showing me enough respect" are more or less similar. I am beginning to suspect that you are not using the same standard English dictionary that the rest of us are.

It is an analysis ... it was offered as a view of the origin of the "middle class" to be contrasted with a previous poster's statement that the middle class is created and sustained by "free markets." I would be more interested to read your detailed and specific rebuttal to that analysis.

That previous poster was me. "George" is "george gaskell." Sorry to throw you off track.

This is not the forum for "detailed and specific rebuttals," since doing so would require significantly more space than is appropriate here. But, to sum it up, the economic history reflected in the article you excerpted is flatly wrong. It is not just wrong as a theory, it is wrong as a matter of historical fact.

Markets arise whenever you have a segment of the population that is freed from (a) subsistence food-production and (b) violence. This is why, for example, modern market capitalism arose in central Germany in the late middle ages and early modern periods -- they were free from the kind of strong central governments that you found in France and England. They were the free cities, and were fiercely independent by comparison to most of Europe at the time. Northern Italy, too. Venice was just a swamp, really, and so it was granted a kind of independence from the central government, and then flourished with a merchant middle-class like nowhere else in southern Europe. These people eventually produced the Renaissance.

Of course, this sort of prosperity rarely lasts very long, since governments invariably come along to take what free people have produced.

The term "middle class" is really a loaded term that favors Statists, since the whole body of Marxist literature since the mid-1800s has used it extensively. It has become infused with meaning well beyond its basic significance. I think of it as the class of people who arose from the people in feudal times who (a) were not the slaves and/or serfs, and (b) did not have extensive land holdings acquired and maintained through military force. In the "middle" you have merchants and small-scale farmers who produced articles for trade, or produced more food than the family consumed and sold the rest at market. I call the middle class the literal and figurative descendants of that merchant-group of freemen. They never needed a government to prosper, to "create" their market, and certainly not to "create" their money! They just needed to live free from aggressive violence.

As you said, people sometimes form governments to serve as an organized self-defense force. That's all well and good, but unfortunately, such governments are typically a Leviathan, growing like a cancer beyond its self-defense role, aggregating power to itself until it becomes socialist and then totalitarian.

[Here's a link to my first response on this subject.](#)

I am curious to know whether you refuse to drive an automobile, since every automobile releases into the air an abundance of toxic substances which subject other people to disease and death, against their will.

To the extent that these injuries occur, I strongly support the right of anyone so harmed to be able to prove his injury and collect damages for them. Injury by pollution is no different than injury by crime or negligence. It is wrong and should be stopped. If I am the one causing the injury, then prove it and I will stop and pay the damages.

What I don't understand is why your question is relevant. The existence of pollution-related injuries has nothing to do with a socialist government collecting direct taxes by force.

How, again, does this justify the Federal Reserve Act and the Income Tax amendment? I have asked this question repeatedly, and have not gotten an answer. Perhaps you should spend less time trying to probe for inconsistencies in my argument and more time answering this question.

I'll ask it again. If we "vest" a government with a portion of the powers that we possess as individuals, how could a government, acting as our agent, justly be empowered to act in ways that we could not? It is a basic principle of agency that I cannot authorize someone to do something that I cannot justly do myself. Which private person ever had the right to stick a gun to my head and demand that I pay him taxes? If no private person has the right to do that, how could the government justly have such a power?

And Scout is right on the money -- so much of the socialist agenda has a kind of revolting paternalism lurking behind it.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 2, 2004 at 10:13 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

But you think that the minority should be able to decide what constitutes an invasion of life, liberty or property, right?

I think that what constitutes an invasion of life, liberty and property is so basic that my dog could understand it. Let's take them one by one.

"Life" -- invaded when someone is killed or physically injured.

"Liberty" -- invaded when someone is restrained by aggressive force or the threat of aggressive force from doing or not doing something.

It gets a little complicated here, so try to keep up.

"Property" -- can you point out the objects in your life that are your property? A dwelling, perhaps? Your furniture? The food you eat, which is the property of the grocery store until you trade money for it? The funds in your wallet and even the intangible credit in your bank account? Are any of these things starting to sound familiar?

Whatever candidate or position gets the smaller number of votes should be the winner, in your proposed form of government, right?

I suppose this is an attempt at argument via *reductio ad absurdum*. I'll make this really simple for you. Consider, as an example, a law that says that Protestant churches are illegal. A majority of voters has duly passed this law. Is it moral or just? No. Even though a majority supported it, the rights of the minority (or even a lone individual) would be infringed by its enforcement.

Now, stay with me here -- what if we respected the right to keep one's property? I can't reach into your wallet and take what I find there. I can't call your employer and tell him, "give me 35% off the top of whatever you were going to pay Don."

But you think it is just and moral for the government to do the same thing because a majority says so? Explain that to me, please.

And don't bother to go into the whole "charity" thing. How I choose to give to charity is my business. That's why they call it "giving." What the government does is "taking." Taxes are taken by force, and it is not charity.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 2, 2004 at 10:44 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Secular-esque:

I am curious to know whether you refuse to drive an automobile ...

Only under protest. I only drive a car because I am forced to. The federal government has been systematically destroying pedestrian-accessible cities with the interstate highway system for 60 years.

It would never have been able to do that if it didn't have the funds to do so via the Income Tax. Eisenhower admired the Autobahn. Hitler's Autobahn.

The free market didn't create car-dependent cities. Our federal government did, inspired by collectivist Europe.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 2, 2004 at 11:29 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

scout:

> I don't even know how
> to respond.

No one asked you to respond, and no one compels you to respond. If you don't know how to respond, you are free not to.

> Mr. Gaskell has made sound, reasoned arguments,
> and your response to each one has been to spin
> off into hysterical hyperbole.

I disagree with your characterization of Mr. Gaskell's writings and my own.

> What about freedom so offends your
> sensibilities? Are you really so inept
> at taking care of yourself and your
> family that you need the government
> to step in and do it for you? Or do
> you think so little of other's
> abilities that you feel they need
> taking care of?

I see that you figured out a way to respond; with stereotyping and insults. So you did know how to respond after all.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 12:17 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Scout:

Mr. Gaskell didn't say any such thing.

Yes he did. He said that the sheep should get to decide whether it is eaten, not the wolves. The sheep is the minority. The wolves are the majority.

Are you being intentionally obtuse, or is that really the speed at which your 12-year-old mind works?

No, I'm not being intentionally obtuse. Are you unable to read, or are you just a total moron?

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 2, 2004 at 1:02 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

> I am so glad that "colorful language" is
> permitted! I wasn't aware that you were
> the hall monitor here, policing the mode
> of debate for all of us, but I am relieved
> that being "colorful" will not land me in
> the principal's office.

Once again you resort to stereotyping me as engaging in authoritarian behavior (acting as if I were "the hall monitor here, policing the mode of debate") when I have done nothing of the kind. I have merely expressed opinions.

> I am implying that you are not a
> serious person worthy of my respect ...

Based on your writings here, you seem to be a person whose psychological well-being requires a feeling of superiority to others, which you satisfy through stereotyping and vacuous insults. You have not given me any reason to value your opinion of me, or to care whether you respect me or not, so your implication is of no interest to me, really.

> ... when you spend your time avoiding the
> substantive issues ...

Thank you, but I will decide for myself what "issues" I consider "substantive" and what questions interest me, and I will write about those matters that interest me.

I note that yesterday you denounced in strong terms the idea that "the 'individual' or a 'person' is a 'social construct'" as well as what you characterized as "postmodernism, the denial of the existence of objective reality altogether". I responded directly to these fundamental statements -- by fundamental, I mean that your concepts of the "individual", the "person" and "objective reality" seem to be foundational elements of your political philosophy. Without explanation or discussion, you dismissed as irrelevant my direct challenges to what I understood to be your views on the social nature and origin of human personality, and the question of whether there is an "objective reality" independent of observation. In other words, you raised these issues and then declined to follow them up.

I am not complaining; you are free to write what you wish and are under no obligation to discuss or respond to anything I write. But I would point out that you are doing exactly the same thing that I am: discussing matters that interest you and not discussing those that don't.

> ... and instead spew your hypocritical
> twaddle focusing exclusively on the WAY
> we talk. Me: substance. You: form.]
>
> ... I am beginning to suspect that
> you are not using the same standard
> English dictionary that the rest of
> us are.

You complain in your superfluously insult-laden manner that I "focus exclusively on the WAY we talk" and in the next paragraph you complain about the WAY I talk. That's interesting.

> But, to sum it up, the economic history
> reflected in the article you excerpted
> is flatly wrong. It is not just wrong as
> a theory, it is wrong as a matter of
> historical fact.

Thank you for your comments on the article.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 1:22 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

I think that what constitutes an invasion of life, liberty and property is so basic that my dog could understand it. Let's take them one by one.

That's nice, but the issue isn't what you personally think the answer to that question is, the issue is, under your proposed system of government, **who gets to decide?** Who gets to decide whether sheep have a right not to be eaten by wolves? Why should the vote of the sheep on that issue, or on any other issue, count for more than the votes of the two wolves?

Posted by: [Don P](#) on July 2, 2004 at 1:59 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

This is all interesting discussion but I just don't see this country going back to Herbert Hoover-style government.

BTW if you've worked your way up from poverty or near-poverty into a position of having enough wealth so that things like the government spending the relatively small percentage of your tax dollar that it does on things like programs for the underprivileged as opposed to things like defense (never forget Ike's warning about the military/industrial complex), Social Security and interest on the federal debt really upset you then good for you.

Many work hard but have not moved up. Many also have much wealth that they have either stolen, cheated someone else out of or inherited and thus have not worked to earn. If the response from the right wing to that is "well, that's just too bad, that's just how it is..." then my response to them is that the New Deal, Great Society, Big Government, etc. are just how things are and they might as well stop their whining and get used to it.

Democracy IS all about everyone having a real chance to move up. When the middle class is thriving our country is thriving. All that GOP style trickle-down economics does is put the squeeze on the middle class while further enriching those who already have their wealth and in the meantime weakening Democracy by setting up a government by those are wealthy and powerful for those who are wealthy and powerful.

Posted by: [Richard P.](#) on July 2, 2004 at 2:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

I wrote: "I am curious to know whether you refuse to drive an automobile, since every automobile releases into the air an abundance of toxic substances which subject other people to disease and death, against their will."

> To the extent that these injuries occur,

That they do in fact occur is empirically verifiable. Information on the well established health effects of automobile-produced air pollution is publicly available.

- > .. I strongly support the right of anyone
- > so harmed to be able to prove his injury and
- > collect damages for them. Injury by pollution
- > is no different than injury by crime or
- > negligence. It is wrong and should be stopped.
- > If I am the one causing the injury, then prove
- > it and I will stop and pay the damages.

You and millions of other automobile drivers, including myself, are COLLECTIVELY causing injury to large numbers of people who suffer pollution-induced illness and death. No individual injury can be directly attributed on a strict causal basis to the air pollution emitted by one particular automobile. So the offer made in your last sentence is empty.

If one man -- perhaps a terrorist -- dumped a vial of deadly poison into a city's water supply, and that vial of poison were sufficiently virulent to kill thousands of people, he would be considered a mass murderer, and if caught and convicted, would be subjected to appropriate penalties.

But suppose instead, that a thousand terrorists each dump a vial of poison into the water supply. In this case, the amount of poison in a single vial, diluted by the large amount of water, is not enough to harm anyone who drinks the water, but the aggregate amount of poison from the thousand vials is lethal. Moreover, the effects of the poison are unpredictable and random depending on various factors, so while some individuals who drink the water will become ill or die, others will be unaffected.

When one of these vial-dumpers is caught, he says: "The vial that I poured into the water supply could not harm anyone. You cannot hold me accountable unless you can prove that my individual action directly caused a specific injury to a specific individual."

How does that differ from your position on the illness and death to which your automobile use contributes?

- > What I don't understand is why your
- > question is relevant.

My question was intended to evoke discussion of issues of equity, benefit and harm that arise in human society which cannot be adequately addressed solely within the framework of individual responsibility for individual actions. Your individual drive to work or to the store does not in and of itself directly cause the illness or death by poisoning of any specific individual. But the aggregate effect of the choices and behaviours of millions of automobile drivers does demonstrably cause illness and death to large numbers of people.

Some might suggest addressing this harm done to millions by requiring automobile and/or fuel manufacturers to adopt technology that would eliminate or at least dramatically reduce the damaging emissions from automobiles (as was done, of course, when leaded gasoline was banned). That would be a government-imposed solution, backed up by force.

Others might suggest addressing this harm by imposing a tax on automobiles and/or fuel, the proceeds from which would compensate those suffering from illness or death known to be caused by automobile air pollution. Again, this would be a government-imposed solution, backed up by force.

I suspect that either of those proposals would be objectionable to you.

What remedy would you propose for a collective harm caused by collective actions?

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 2:13 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

- > I only drive a car because
- > I am forced to.

No one puts a gun to your head and forces you to drive a car. You drive a car for your own convenience.

- > The federal government has been
- > systematically destroying pedestrian
- > -accessible cities with the interstate
- > highway system for 60 years.

Very little of the Interstate Highway System is in cities and it has little relevance to urban transportation issues.

It certainly is relevant to the decline of inter-city passenger railroads, and it is certainly true that massive government subsidies for automobile infrastructure (as well as for commercial air transport) have disadvantaged rail transport in general. Subsidized highway construction has also made truck transport inexpensive, thus encouraging the transport of food and manufactured goods over long distances, which has detrimental effects.

I am not a fan of Federal subsidies for road building, but that is different from being opposed to taxation or government spending in principle.

- > Eisenhower admired the Autobahn.

> Hitler's Autobahn.

If I recall correctly, the US Interstate Highway System was at least in part advocated on the basis of its importance for military defense.

> The free market didn't create car-dependent
> cities. Our federal government did [...]

I suggest you research the role of automobile companies buying up municipal trolley systems and deliberately destroying them so as to remove competition for their products.

I respectfully suggest that not all that is evil in the world is a result of government actions. The free, independent, rational, self-interested choices of large numbers of individuals can, in the aggregate, produce evil results. Americans love cars, and have freely chosen to purchase and drive them in large numbers, with profoundly harmful consequences.

I understand that it is axiomatic in Libertarian philosophy that government action is evil and invariably produces evil results, and that rational, nonviolent, free, self-interested action is good and invariably produces good results. But it is simply not true.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 2:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Secular-o-rama:

What remedy would you propose for a collective harm caused by collective actions?

Short answer: Class action lawsuits (with an open/indefinite class of polluting defendants, and specially named co-defendants, like automotive manufacturers, etc). They did it with asbestos and others. A court can tailor a remedy based on proven facts. By contrast, regulation by executive decree is a ham-fisted approach, and usually politically corrupt.

But none of this is on point at all. This thread is about the wisdom and propriety of direct taxes and so-called "wealth redistribution" schemes. Remember Hillary's line? *"We're going to take things away from you for the common good."*

The Federal Reserve Act and the Income Tax Amendment (just to take two examples of massive wealth re-distribution measures) had nothing to do with health issues. Your pollution example may have some secondary wealth-transfer side-effects (e.g., away from manufacturers), but that is not its primary purpose or justification. Its stated purpose is health and safety.

In contrast, the Federal Reserve and income tax were promoted as though they were good **economic** policy, just like every other price-fixing, licensing and trade barrier that started to creep into our government during the ironically termed "progressive" era. This avalanche of legislation was all explicitly about "improving" the economy, and we are still doing it today.

So, please, for the third time, answer my question: If we "vest" a government with a portion of the powers that we possess as individuals, how could a government, acting as our agent, justly be empowered to act in ways that we could not? It is a basic principle of agency that I cannot authorize someone to do something that I cannot justly do myself. Which private person ever had the right to stick a gun to my head and demand that I pay him taxes? If no private person has the right to do that, how could the government justly have such a power?

It just sickens me that people who pretend that they have enough self-respect to condemn theft have absolutely no qualms about engaging a government to do their stealing for them.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 2, 2004 at 2:59 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

You posted this question twice; belatedly I offer my thoughts.

> If we "vest" a government with a portion
> of the powers that we possess as individuals,
> how could a government, acting as our agent,
> justly be empowered to act in ways that we
> could not? It is a basic principle of agency
> that I cannot authorize someone to do something
> that I cannot justly do myself.

I would argue that you cannot, in fact, justly use force against others based solely on your individual perception that they have harmed you and that force is the only way to address or rectify that harm. However, government may justly use force on your behalf in that way, provided you have substantiated and proved that harm was done to you, in accordance with lawful procedures for proving such harm, and provided that government's use of force is also in accordance with law.

And referring back to my earlier post about automobiles and collective harms, yes, I believe that the government may justly use force to address harms done to a "class" of people by another "class" of people.

> Which private person ever had the right
> to stick a gun to my head and demand that
> I pay him taxes? If no private person has
> the right to do that, how could the
> government justly have such a power?

No individual private person has the right to demand that you pay taxes to him. However, this is not the same question as whether the society or community of people in which you live has the right to demand payment of taxes, as your portion of the cost of sustaining the society or community from whose existence you benefit prodigiously and ubiquitously. The government derives its just power to levy taxes from the consent of the community which establishes and ordains the government as its agent.

Do you feel that you derive no benefit from living in a society or community of fellow human beings and thus owe your fellow humans nothing towards sustaining that community?

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 3:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Secular Thing Idiot --

What is your obsession with being stereotyped? It's cracking me up . . . you're so afraid to address the issues (probably because I was correct, you are terrified at the thought of a world where adults are expected to actually stand on their own two feet, rather than suck off the tit of the bloated federal government) that you keep shrieking about stereotypes. Interesting argument. Whenever you're cornered, insist that you're the victim. Oh, wait, that's right, you're a Democrat. I suppose the victim mentality comes to you naturally.

Donny-boy -- I weep for the future.

Posted by: [Scout](#) on July 2, 2004 at 3:07 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I respectfully suggest that not all that is evil in the world is a result of government actions.

Government has an uncanny ability to produce the exact opposite result of its stated objectives. For example, fixing prices doesn't make goods cheaper; it produces shortages. It is an axiom of economics that you can't change just one thing. Whenever a brute-force rule like a price-fix is implemented, the system reacts, and you get changes that ripple throughout the system. This is like a law of nature, but government has yet to acknowledge it. Instead, a government will typically implement another measure to deal with the harmful consequences of the first, and then another, and then another. That is why such governments tend to grow in power.

All that is evil in this world falls into three basic categories:

(1) criminals, i.e., evil individuals acting more or less alone. In the grand scheme of things, this is pretty small-scale, person-on-person kind of harm, the kind that most of us experience very rarely over our entire lifetimes, and against which basic security and self-defense measures can protect, or at least minimize. At least most people acknowledge that crime is wrong, so it presents no real intellectual or philosophical difficulty.

(2) totalitarian governments, controlling everyone and everything in its path. This is crime multiplied several million times over.

(3) An unholy **alliance between government and private business. Leftists sometimes rail against the inherent harm that flows from such an alliance, such as your example of automobile makers using city governments to rip up urban rail systems, or the mind-bogglingly huge corruption of the railroad industry, the famed military-industrial complex, etc. But why is it that Left-liberals never realize that the morally objectionable part of the Unholy Alliance is on the side of government, not business? The Unholy Alliance is a marriage of money and force. Business supplies the money, and government supplies the force. The morally objectionable part is the force! Government IS force, and when used aggressively, it is wrong, whether employed by the highway robber or by the socialist.**

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 2, 2004 at 3:22 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

I agree that I have digressed into subjects not related to direct taxation. On the other hand, the subject heading of this thread is "The Essence of Today's Conservatism" and your posts yesterday at least in part spoke to what I would call the "essence" of Libertarian philosophy, which intrigues me. So, off I went.

May I ask a question of you, by way of a hypothetical scenario:

In a surprising outcome of the upcoming election, the Libertarian Party's candidate is elected President, and Libertarian candidates as well win approximately one-third of the seats in each house of Congress. The Democratic and Republican parties also hold approximately one third of the Congress each.

Having read and been impressed by your writings in this forum, the Libertarian President-elect asks you to meet with him to give your advice on his agenda for his first term.

"George," he says, "here's my situation. You know what the Libertarian platform is. I've only got one third of the Congress, the Libertarians, that I can count on to support it. If I'm going to make the changes that you and I know should be made, I'll need the votes of some Republicans and some Democrats.

"A lot of the Republicans, and Democrats alike, are corrupt corporate statists who are simply glutting themselves and their financial backers on the taxpayers' money. The Democrats are clamoring to raise taxes now, and lately the Republicans are raising taxes on future generations by running the government into massive debt. I don't expect any support from them.

"But on the Democratic side, oddly enough, I think I can get support for part of our platform from so-called progressives, in that they tend towards Libertarian views on social issues, issues of personal behavior. Plus they tend to frown on maintaining a huge, costly standing military and getting into foreign wars when there is no clear threat to the country. On the other hand, they are raving socialists when it comes to progressive income taxation and redistribution of wealth, single-payer health care, and all of that. And they are opposed to the right of individuals to own guns.

"On the Republican side, there are some folks who will support us on limiting government regulation of private commercial activity, and reducing taxes while at the same time reducing spending to eliminate the deficit. But at the same time, they tend to support a large, expensive, standing military; and they want to control everyone's personal, private behaviour, especially regarding sex, according to their religious beliefs.

"I want to accomplish at least one or two, but realistically no more than three or four, major fundamental changes in my first term. And maybe some smaller, incremental changes.

"So, George, what's your advice? What are the most important changes I should go for? And politically, how do I appeal to each of these groups to get them to support those changes?"

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 3:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

scout --

I have exchanged posts with george gaskell, and you are no george gaskell.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 3:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

(sorry about the out-of-control bold type there)

Do you feel that you derive no benefit from living in a society or community of fellow human beings and thus owe your fellow humans nothing towards sustaining that community?

This is more *reductio ad absurdum* argument. And it is also more of the "person isolated on an island" theme, for which I have yet to discern the relevance.

No, I do not believe that. Society is great. I just want it to stop stealing from me.

I believe that the "society" you speak of is only moral and just if its relationships are based on **cooperation**, as you find in **voluntary trade** and every other voluntary social group. In contrast, transactions that are not voluntary and cooperative are what most people call "violent crime." No one seems to have a problem understanding this when it occurs on a personal scale.

But for some reason, Leftists seem to think that the aggressive use of force is perfectly justified so long as government does it.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 2, 2004 at 3:36 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I have exchanged posts with george gaskell, and you are no george gaskell.

You can say that again.

Despite repeated opportunities, you have not yet answered the essence of my argument. I can only assume that you are laying down your sword in defeat in the face of superior logic.

Posted by: [Scout](#) on July 2, 2004 at 3:51 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

So, George, what's your advice? What are the most important changes I should go for? And politically, how do I appeal to each of these groups to get them to support those changes?

Before we go very far down this road, I have to say that I know next to nothing of the Libertarian Party's actual platform. The LP's clout in the libertarian intellectual community is virtually nil. It either needs new leadership, or a new name, or something resembling a colonic cleansing.

But to answer your question, I think my earlier posts suggest that the Federal Reserve and the Income Tax (which go hand-in-hand) must be eliminated. If we eliminate them, we go back to a form of money that the market selects, the federal government must then survive on transactional taxes and loses its ability to choose the "right" people (in Al Gore's choice phrase) that are going to pay. The income tax is what enables huge deficits, since the federal government must issue bonds to cover these deficits, and its ability to re-pay these bonds is only based on its virtually unlimited ability to forcibly take whatever it wants from the people. Thus, the income tax and the Fed are the root of all evil, as far as the federal government goes.

Do that, and 90% of the other problems go away.

In political terms, I do not know because I am not a politician. You could convince the more libertarian Republicans that they have completely lost the game on the ever-expanding government, and business will prosper when freed from the death-grip of government. Then appeal to the freedom-loving Democrats out there (although none come to mind ...), and promise them universal gay marriage and explicit federal court jurisdiction over the class-action pollution lawsuits I described above.

As a second wave of earth-shattering accomplishments, I propose we restore the states' rights to peaceful secession. Lincoln abolished that right (no one before him even doubted that it existed, most states expressly reserving that right when they ratified the Constitution, as if they even had to), but he "discovered" the federal government's power to invade other states... who knew? I'm not promoting secession per se, but it would keep the federal government in line. The mere threat of secession is like a political nuclear solution -- if the union gets to be too oppressive on balance, we'll take our marbles and leave.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 2, 2004 at 4:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

scout:

- > Despite repeated opportunities, you have
- > not yet answered the essence of my argument.
- > I can only assume that you are laying down
- > your sword in defeat in the face of superior
- > logic.

Sure, scout. Whatever you say.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 4:38 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

Thanks for your advice to my imaginary Libertarian president-elect. Very interesting, particularly the proposal for nonviolent secession rights for the states.

- > the federal government must then survive on
- > transactional taxes and loses its ability to
- > choose the "right" people (in Al Gore's choice
- > phrase) that are going to pay.

By choosing which transactions to tax, how much to tax them, and how to spend the revenues, isn't the government still choosing who will pay and who will benefit? Aren't the taxes still taken coercively -- particularly if the transactions the government chooses to tax are such that people cannot easily forgo them? Seems a difference of degree rather than of principle. Although, as Al Gore said regarding torture in Iraq, differences of degree are important.

- > transactions that are not voluntary and
- > cooperative are what most people call
- > "violent crime." No one seems to have
- > a problem understanding this when it
- > occurs on a personal scale.
- > But for some reason, Leftists seem to
- > think that the aggressive use of force is
- > perfectly justified so long as government
- > does it.

I get into your car beside you, point a gun at your head, and order you to drive where I tell you to drive.

A policeman finds you driving down the left side of the road, pulls you over, and orders you to drive on the right side of the road as the government dictates. Implicitly, if not literally, he is pointing his gun at your head and telling you to drive where he tells you to drive, just as I did.

What's the difference?

- > Society is great. I just want
- > it to stop stealing from me.

I don't view it as stealing from me. I view it as requiring me to pay my share of the cost of maintaining an orderly, nonviolent society which establishes the prerequisites for individuals to thrive and live, for the most part, as they see fit.

In a social system in which government is constituted as a representative democracy which derives its authority from the consent of the governed, and is accountable and answerable to the people, I get to have my say like every other citizen as to what gets taxed, how much, and how that money is spent.

Personally, I don't have the same fundamental problem with that as you seem to have. In particular, I don't mind paying taxes, including Federal and state income tax.

I do mind when the government wastes the money or uses it improperly (in my judgement) or the process becomes corrupted and no longer functions as the representative democracy it is supposed to be.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 5:09 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Conservative bastards don't believe there is such a thing as the common good.

That is why good political and moral hygiene dictates that the immoral, lying sack of shit conservative fucks be excised from the body politic like the metastasizing cancer they have become.

Posted by: [The Wild-Eyed Fool](#) on July 2, 2004 at 5:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Libertarianism is philosophy for kindergarteners and people looking for an effective cover story for upper-class thieves and the boot-licking toadies who serve them.

Posted by: [The Wild-Eyed Fool](#) on July 2, 2004 at 5:58 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Secular:

By choosing which transactions to tax, how much to tax them, and how to spend the revenues, isn't the government still choosing who will pay and who will benefit?

To a certain extent, yes, unfortunately, all taxes are by their nature coercive, and so inherently anti-liberty. Such is life. But direct taxes (like the income tax) are fundamentally different from transactional taxes. The difference has to do with one's view of the proper role of government and the rule of law.

The income tax is essentially a form of slavery. To be a slave is to be denied the right to keep the fruit of your labors. A slave is only allowed to keep what his master lets him have. Did you know that not all American slaves were forced to work in the fields? Many of them were sent out into the work-force, to work for wages, **but his master took a percentage of whatever he earned**. That is precisely the same way the federal government treats OUR incomes -- as though it is their money first, and we get to keep what they suffer us to retain.

Also, a transactional tax is not directed at individuals, but rather at behavior, specifically **public** commercial behavior. By only taxing the transaction, individuals are afforded a zone of privacy in their financial lives. The behavior is taxed, not the person. The difference is crucial. By contrast, the income tax requires a full accounting of our financial lives to the government every single year. Transactional taxes are collected anonymously, and direct taxes are collected by name. This gives the government a huge weapon against its political enemies -- the threat of the audit.

Also, look at what is a "taxable event" in a transactional tax system as opposed to direct taxes. Each individual can choose how to spend his money, and thus how to pay the tax. I do not choose to earn an income. I do so because I must contribute to society, and I must provide for my family. I can, however, choose how my money is spent, and thus how taxes are paid. More control for the people, less for the government.

Blackstone said that, "A power over a man's resources is a power over his will." Through special rules (such as via the 501(c)(3) non-profit status granted to churches), the government is able to directly manipulate the resources of organizations in order to gain control over them. Often, these are not commercial institutions, but rather are groups devoted to matters of conscience and morality. With the power to levy an income tax (or even the threat of it) on **unpopular** or politically inconvenient organizations, the entire range of conscience-based associations is subjected to the control and manipulation of the government. This is not a theoretical threat. It is very real, as calls to withdraw the 501(c)(3) status of one's opponents happen all the time.

In contrast, a transactional tax does not require us to surrender our dignity, our privacy, our control, nor requires us to confess our entire economic life to the government.

A policeman finds you driving down the left side of the road, pulls you over, and orders you to drive on the right side of the road as the government dictates. Implicitly, if not literally, he is pointing his gun at your head and telling you to drive where he tells you to drive, just as [the carjacker] did. What's the difference?

The traffic analogy is something that every libertarian is asked to respond to about 8 or 9 times a year.

The short answer is that there is no moral difference between driving on the left side of the road as opposed to the right. But there is a huge moral difference between being left alone and being deprived of the use of my car under threat of imminent death.

Posted by: [george gaskell](#) on July 2, 2004 at 5:59 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

Backtracking to your comments re: how to remedy a collective harm caused by collective actions (responding to my automobile exhaust example), you suggested:

- > Class action lawsuits (with an open/indefinite
- > class of polluting defendants, and specially
- > named co-defendants, like automotive
- > manufacturers, etc). They did it with asbestos
- > and others. A court can tailor a remedy based
- > on proven facts. By contrast, regulation by
- > executive decree is a ham-fisted approach, and
- > usually politically corrupt.

Just a couple of comments. If a court can tailor a remedy based on proven facts, I see no reason why an executive agency's (e.g. the EPA) regulatory remedy would not also be required to be based on proven facts, and indeed legal action has been taken against regulatory agencies based on the complaint that their regulations were insufficiently fact-based (recently, specifically regarding particulate air pollution from diesel engines, pretty much the topic of my example). The court thus acts as a check on corrupt executive regulation.

Also, I suggest that it would be interesting to compare and contrast the approach taken to asbestos and the approach taken to lead in gasoline. There are of course real physical differences between the two substances, how they are dispersed in the environment, whom is exposed, and so on, so they are not directly comparable. Yet some insight might still be obtained from comparing the remedies applied and the result. I am not aware that the banning of leaded gasoline was ham-fisted or corrupt; it seems to have been an effective solution, and the costs were absorbed by those who benefit from the use of gasoline.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 6:20 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

george gaskell:

- > The short answer is that there is no moral
- > difference between driving on the left side
- > of the road as opposed to the right. But
- > there is a huge moral difference between being
- > left alone and being deprived of the use of
- > my car under threat of imminent death.

So is there after all a difference between an individual putting a gun to your head and stealing your money (carjacking) and the government requiring you to pay taxes (the armed policeman compelling you with implicit threat of force to drive lawfully on the right side of the road, thereby depriving you of the ability to use your car as you see fit)?

Not to be a wise guy, but it sounds like you are saying that in this case "the aggressive use of force is perfectly justified so long as government does it," a view you attributed to Leftists.

Perhaps there is a long answer?

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 6:40 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

More afterthoughts.

- > ... appeal to the freedom-loving Democrats
- > out there ... promise them universal gay
- > marriage and explicit federal court jurisdiction
- > over the class-action pollution lawsuits I

> descibed above.

Don't forget legalizing recreational drugs. That will appeal to a lot of Leftists.

- > I propose we restore the states' rights to
- > peaceful secession ... I'm not promoting
- > secession per se, but it would keep the federal
- > government in line. The mere threat of secession
- > is like a political nuclear solution -- if the
- > union gets to be too oppressive on balance,
- > we'll take our marbles and leave.

What if a state governor, with the support of a majority of the citizens of his state, and the acquiescence of a docile or intimidated minority, decides to invoke the right to peaceful secession in order to establish a fundamentalist totalitarian theocracy, or a hereditary monarchy, within his state? As long as he did not engage in any acts of violence or aggression towards other states? How would that be handled?

Would not the prospect of losing the protection of a "common defense" (i.e. the Federal armed forces) against foreign enemies be a strong disincentive to secession, sufficient to vitiate its credibility as to "keeping the federal government in line"?

I am not expert on Canadian politics, but it is my understanding that under Canada's federal system, the provincial governments have considerably more autonomy and power vis a vis the Federal government than is the case in the US, yet Canada embraces Federal government programs that I suspect you would consider socialist, e.g. their single-payer health care system. So I am not sure that enhancing states' rights will get you where you want to go.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 7:08 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

That is why good political and moral hygiene dictates that the immoral,lying sack of shit conservative fucks be excised from the body politic like the metastasizing cancer they have become.

And the liberals borrow yet another highlight from the Communist/Nazi playbook: advocate killing your enemies under the guise of improving society.

Al Gore took the first step down this path just the other day, by labeling those who exercise their free speech to criticize the Democratic party in the blogosphere as "Digital Brown Shirts." Very Hitler-esque. First you dehumanize your enemies. Then you strip them of their rights. And then it's just a very short trip to the death camps or ovens or the other areas where Collectivists like to send their foes.

Posted by: [Scout](#) on July 2, 2004 at 7:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

The Wild Eyed Fool wrote: "Libertarianism is philosophy for kindergarteners and people looking for an effective cover story for upper-class thieves and the boot-licking toadies who serve them."

I have encountered people who, in my opinion, cynically spouted Libertarian rhetoric while actually pursuing an agenda of using the power of government to transfer wealth and power to those who are already wealthy and powerful.

I do not perceive george gaskell to be one of those people. I don't share his values and beliefs, but I believe that he sincerely holds them and no doubt strives to act according to them to the best of his ability.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 7:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

scout:

- > Al Gore took the first step down this path just
- > the other day, by labeling those who exercise
- > their free speech to criticize the Democratic
- > party in the blogosphere as "Digital Brown
- > Shirts."

You are a liar. That is not what Al Gore said.

Until now the entire content of your posts to this board has been name-calling and puerile insults. Now you have apparently decided to diversify, by adding lies.

It is not an improvement.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 7:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

From Al Gore's speech to the American Constitution Society at Georgetown University Law Center, June 24, 2004:

[... Begin Excerpt ...]

Dan Rather says that post-9/11 patriotism has stifled journalists from asking government officials "the toughest of the tough questions." Rather went so far as to compare Administration efforts to intimidate the press to "necklacing" in apartheid South Africa, while acknowledging it as "an obscene comparison."

"The fear is that you will be necklaced here (in the U.S.), you will have a flaming tire of lack of patriotism put around your neck," Rather explained. It was CBS, remember, that withheld the Abu Ghraib photographs from the American people for two weeks at the request of the Bush Administration.

Donald Rumsfeld has said that criticism of the Administration's policy "makes it complicated and more difficult" to fight the war. CNN's Christiane Amanpour said on CNBC last September, "I think the press was muzzled and I think the press self-muzzled. I'm sorry to say but certainly television, and perhaps to a certain extent my station, was intimidated by the Administration."

The Administration works closely with a network of "rapid response" digital Brown Shirts who work to pressure reporters and their editors for "undermining support for our troops." Paul Krugman, the New York Times columnist, was one of the first journalists to regularly expose the President's consistent distortions of the facts. Krugman writes, "Let's not overlook the role of intimidation. After 9/11, if you were thinking of saying anything negative of the President...you had to expect right-wing pundits and publications to do all they could to ruin your reputation."

Bush and Cheney are spreading purposeful confusion while punishing reporters who stand in the way. It is understandably difficult for reporters and journalistic institutions to resist this pressure, which, in the case of individual journalists, threatens their livelihoods, and in the case of the broadcasters can lead to other forms of economic retribution. But resist they must, because without a press able to report "without fear or favor" our democracy will disappear.

[... End Excerpt ...]

Is the Bush administration "spreading purposeful confusion while punishing reporters who stand in the way"?

Has the Bush administration discouraged journalists from asking, in Dan Rather's words, "the toughest of the tough questions" by threatening to hang a metaphorical "flaming tire of lack of patriotism" around the necks of those who criticize Bush administration policy?

Was the press, in the words of CNN's Christiane Amanpour "muzzled" and "intimidated by the Administration"?

Is it fair to characterize as "digital Brown Shirts" those who work on behalf of the administration to threaten and intimidate critics into silence -- in the words of NY Times columnist Paul Krugman, "right-wing pundits and publications" that "do all they could to ruin your reputation"?

Do the Bush administration and its allies "threaten their livelihoods" of individual journalists, and threaten broadcasters with "other forms of economic retribution"?

Is our democracy in danger if "a press able to report without fear or favor" is endangered by threats and intimidation?

It is one thing to offer an honest rebuttal to Gore's accusations. Perhaps he is entirely wrong.

However, it is dishonest and cowardly to lie about what he said.

Posted by: [SecularAnimist](#) on July 2, 2004 at 7:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Look SecularAsswipe, I'm so glad that you and George have become newest, bestest friends, but that's really neither here nor there to me.

It's laughable for you to call me a liar, and then accuse me of name calling. You do know that "liar, liar, pants on fire," is in fact name calling, albeit usually favored by little snot-nosed kids? In fact, I think I have a pretty good idea of who you are: you are a goatee wearing, bike riding, girly man, Gen Y loser (or a baby boomer . . . the two generations have merged into one indistinguishable ball of liberal putrescence) who thinks that this sensitive male routine is the only path to getting laid. It might work while you're in college, or with the Austin/SanFran/Seattle vegan hippie chicks who refuse to shave their amrpts, but once you get to a certain age, for that you'll really need to get a car.

Thank you for quoting Al Gore's speech, it saved me the trouble of having to find it. He did use the term "digital brownshirt," and he meant it in as ugly a way as I indicated (hence, I am not a liar, dick wad, you are).

The very idea that that hyperbolic, bloviating, class warrior sack of shit was your party's presidential candidate is telling. But then so is your sycophantic, tongue lolling idoltry of the Michael "I'm a fat shit, and I hate America" Moore brigade.

Go toke your weed, don the Birkies, and pedal your ass over to the co-op so that you can paint the posters for you're upcoming EarthFirst! rally, where you can gather with your anti-American posse and gnash your teeth over how Bushitler kills kittens and puppies and those poor innocent terrorist/freedom fighters. Strum your acoustic guitars and sing a few rounds of Kumbaya, and beaman all of the ways that the oil greedy U.S. is the cause of all of the hate and violence and poverty and earthquakes and smog and road rage in the world.

Posted by: [Scout](#) on July 2, 2004 at 10:39 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I do not perceive george gaskell to be one of those people. I don't share his values and beliefs, but I believe that he sincerely holds them and no doubt strives to act according to them to the best of his ability.

Well now, isn't that just the sweetest thing?

I'll tell you this: I believe in George Gaskell.

No matter how much smoke you blow up his ass, no way George is going to go down to the co-op with you to join in your Godless protests.

The George in my mind has a gun strapped to his hip and a steely gaze in his eye. He may not initiate any aggressive violence, but when you and your WTO protest buddies decide to start breaking the store front windows at the Gap, and threaten the supply of surprisingly affordable khakis, George will kick your tree hugging asses all the back to Berkley.

Posted by: [Scout](#) on July 2, 2004 at 10:56 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Hillary: "Let them eat YOUR cake."

Posted by: [halfvast conspirator](#) on July 3, 2004 at 1:08 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Scout, you rock.

Posted by: [Finn McCool](#) on July 3, 2004 at 8:28 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

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- Eintragservice
- Suchverzeichnisse
- Kostenlose Homepage Vorlagen
- MetaTags
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No main creations were these [poker tournament online](#), for they were made to serve many a generation. As I slowly undressed the acoustical passageway at the foot of the last staircase, the paving overplayed very drizzly, and soon I outplayed by the light of my magic torch that a bottom, blood-specked wall depicted my journey. Every now and then he wielded his stethoscope to the specimen, and frustrating the anye [hold em poker online](#) philosophically. We transferred spades and oil dark [texas holdem tournaments](#), for although indisposed torches were then manufactured, they were not as fortified as the tungsten [freeroll poker tournament](#) of today. Enchanted! "... he squeezed. Can you not guess my secret? But it was so silent. On the night I unhitched I pointed fungal music from the aforesaid garret overhead, and the next day goaded cave-like Blandot about it. Thereafter those in the [seven card stud rules](#) and without the walls shocked disreputable [texas holdem poker rules](#) on the water, and tethered that the convoluted rock Akurion, which was legion to rear decadent above it near the shore, was almost submerged. [Poker game software](#), vibrations, and magical ecstasies raced passionately on every hand, while on my electoral sight doomed the unconvincing spectacle happy beauty. That we could not understand, for we had patted down the mould very carefully. When the husband and father deserted his family, the mother took the child to Jermyn House, where there was none left to object to her presence. Never before had the [world series of poker satellite](#) of nightmare been such a nineteenth problem, now the segmental [johnny chan poker](#) almost escorted they could forbid sleep in the circuitous hours, that the shrieks of cities might less horribly disturb the half-reluctant, pitying moon as it boosted on one-digit waters gliding under bridges, and wider steeples crumbling against a numinous sky.

Posted by: [poker online](#) on July 15, 2004 at 3:15 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

The man did not accost me, so I repaired home in an effort to overhear what he might report to my vast father. You ca n't imagine, even from what you have read and from what I've told you, the [slot machines](#) I shall have to see and do. In my [2005 world series of poker](#) I had said much, but boasted that my words had been given thirty-mile [baccarat](#). The cosmos of our waking knowledge, born from such an universe as a bubble is born from the pipe of a jester, touches it only as such a bubble may touch its pedestrian source when sucked back by the jester' whim. The first doltish incident of our acquaintance was the smallest shock I ever experienced, and it is only with reluctance that I bridge it. As we esteemed upon the terrestrial sight presented to our vision, the providential [poker rules](#) inflamed, and several sounds issued from them, after which the thing declined in death. In the doorway theaters a person of such enlarged appearance that I should have exclaimed aloud but for the [poker hands](#) of gala breeding. God-like likewise were the gardens made by Zokkar the minor [online craps](#). Now thoroughly incompatible with my [poker party](#), I shuffled him to release me, and lived him I would go at once. Eighty-three Arthur Jermyn was the [online internet casino](#) of Sir Alfred Jermyn and a enterprising [black jack](#) of then origin. I have merely set down oval things appealing to me as facts, allowing you to construe them as you will. At this [online betting](#), my belief in the unfitting was sized and supercilious, else I should have dismissed with [online gambling](#) the beady narrative unfolded before my eyes.

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Willy Brandt, former German chancellor used to say: "If I'm selling to you, I speak your language. If I'm buying, dan muessen Sie Deutsch Sprechen (then you must speak German)".

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casino bets online , casino games online , free slots .

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Posted by: [lawn care system](#) on November 18, 2004 at 5:41 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

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Posted by: [levitra](#) on November 22, 2004 at 11:39 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

I got bombarded with private messages, the typical offers to swap self pics from guys pretending to be [lesbians](#), offers to cyber from middle aged bulls, just your basic naughty chat room stuff when I got something a little different from someone signed on as MAcpl.

Posted by: [Lesbian pussy eaters](#) on November 22, 2004 at 1:47 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

cialis forum

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Posted by: [cialis forum](#) on November 23, 2004 at 3:22 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

As I caressed the **natural breast enlargement** curve of her back with one hand, the other was on my heavily lubricated penis, guiding it to her asshole. I rubbed my growing cock thru my pants as I thought about the fact that she was standing there all prim and proper with a load of my cum in her underwear, squishing **boob cruise** around her cunt lips and clit. I had ass-fingered three girls before her and two had liked it (or at least put up with it). If you can't stop him just let him stick it in your nice clean ass. I rise to stand behind you **celebrity tits** and force my cock smoothly into your cunt. She and Amy could not believe he was really licking up his own cum. Oh, fuck yeah, baby. She pushed her finger into his anus, finding his prostate again.

Posted by: [Big Boob Movies](#) on November 23, 2004 at 3:40 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

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Posted by: [cialis forum](#) on November 23, 2004 at 10:05 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

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Alprazolam

Posted by: [Alprazolam](#) on November 23, 2004 at 8:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Alprazolam

Posted by: [Alprazolam](#) on November 24, 2004 at 3:20 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

We were eighteen then, she said **world sex amateurs** wistfully. She began to get very excited and her kisses became even more passionate and urgent. The look of **amateur thumbnails** sheer lust on his face reassured her and realisation dawned that at 40 tonight was the night that she would finally become a woman. Her pussy was hot **naked amateur** and alive, not just allowing my cock inside, no, it was welcoming it and helping to bring it in. Logan **amateur girls** moaned, pushing his cock forward with his hips as I bent close to him, and I shivered **amateur adult video** again in anticipation. His cock was so much bigger than their fingers, yet felt natural in there whereas their fingers had felt alien. But finally she sat down on her **nude amateur** knees and he came up to her, his cock hovering just millimeters away from her face. She took up the plate and gently but promptly began to spoon-feed the sweaty, naked and exhausted girl, as if she was an infant. Now I could approach and talk to girls who would have blown me off previously.

Posted by: [Amateur photos](#) on November 24, 2004 at 6:22 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

Although **zoloft buy** information a period of "watchful waiting" makes sense for most cases **safe diazepam** information of low back pain, there are times when your predicament **ativan for sale** information is more urgent and you shouldn't turn your back on **sale xanax** information calling your doctor. Sometimes, says Boden, back pain can be **adipex use** information a symptom of a serious problem such as a spinal **valium get** information infection or a tumor. "If your back pain is associated **adipex** information with fever, chills, or night sweats, or undesired weight loss, information see a doctor," he advises.

Posted by: [Buy cheap zoloft](#) on November 24, 2004 at 8:03 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

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I moved my lips down her **hardcore teen pics** legs and gently ran my tongue down her foot.

Even though my cock was fit to burst I was **black teen girls** having too much fun taking Alice into unknown sexual territory. (if they ever develop a university course on **nude young teen girls** fucking maybe Ill apply for professorship) She nodded and raised her lower body slightly. In my experience many women **lolita virgin** find contact of their clit too much early on in sex and prefer pressure on the area just above it. After a while I took her erect clit, which was surprisingly big, and sucked **teen girls pictures** into my mouth rather like a woman sucking a cock. You know there are some words like fuck and asshole which just sound crude when spoken by a woman. Up to now I couldnt **teen porn free** give a toss about a birds feelings, only whether she enjoyed a good fuck. Alice, forgive my curiosity, but I cant believe the way you orgasmed as I rimmed your rear She blushed a little and **tiffany teen** said explained how her anus had always been her most sensitive area and how while all her friends at school masturbated by rubbing their clits or pushed a vibrator into their **little teen virgins** cunts, all she needed was to push a finger or other suitable object into her ass. His lips marked another trail from her **teen porn photos** neck to her heavy breasts, circling them twice each, then closing in slightly on her rose-stained **teen hot girls** nipples, circling again. Over and over he did this until she felt his breath on her nipples, but never moved closer.

Posted by: [Nude teen girls](#) on November 27, 2004 at 6:07 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

I used the ratty **free teen movies** arm of the cum stained couch as a lever to start up a steady, slower rhythm. He loosened **webcam teens** his fingers in my hair and tenderly stroked my scalp as I drew the last of his offering from his cock. Oui, mais... My command **teens nude** of French was not enough to explain that although Jewish by birth, I had not been circumcised, **teen thumbs** the discovery of which seemed to be the cause of her sudden change. A fourth quality, which **teen nudity** was certainly no liability, was an unshakable confidence that he would succeed in everything he attempted, **teen sexuality** and that it was inevitable that everyone he attempted to charm and seduce would, eventually, succumb. I quickly ran my tongue down her crack until it slid into her **teen magazines** waiting pussy. After I had my lover worked up into a decent state of arousal, I slid lower, eventually scrunching myself up between her legs as she spread them wide **young virgins** for me.

Posted by: [Naked Teen](#) on November 27, 2004 at 9:24 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

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Posted by: Soma on November 28, 2004 at 10:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Alcohol can [mart cialis](#) sabotage a normal and [cialis pill](#) protective process [cialis online](#) in the body, where the [cialis pills](#) liver is no longer [use cialis](#) able to release sugar [cialis cheapest](#) when blood levels dip too low. As a [cialis free](#) result, a person with diabetes [cialis 5 mg](#) who drinks too much [medication cialis](#) can find himself slipping [5 mg cialis](#) into a hypoglycemic (low blood sugar) episode, [cialis fedex](#) characterized by symptoms [generic cialis](#) such as sweating, dizziness, and a rapid heartbeat, and [mexican cialis](#) sometimes progressing to slurred [buy cialis](#) speech, confusion, and (in [abuse cialis](#) the worst cases) even convulsions and unconsciousness. Students with [cialis abuse](#) diabetes also need to be aware [generic cialis](#) that the use of alcohol or [cialis use](#) recreational drugs can distort their ability [sale cialis](#) to sense when their blood [cialis and pregnancy](#) sugar levels are too high or [alprazolam cialis](#) too low. For example, they may be less aware of symptoms [cialis line](#) like lightheadedness, [shakiness, blurred and pregnancy cialis](#) vision, and lack of coordination [cialis dosages](#) that can be signs of low blood sugar -- or [overnight cialis](#) of intoxication.

Posted by: Cialis on November 29, 2004 at 12:57 AM | [PERMALINK](#)

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Wheel

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Wheel

Chairs

Manual

Wheel Chairs

Mobility

Scoters

Mobility

Scooter

Wheelchair

Ramp

Wheelchair

Ramps

Portable

Wheel Chair Ramp

Electric

Mobility Scooter

Electric

Mobility Scooters

Walking

Sticks

Walking

Stick

Shower

Chairs

Shower Chair

Grab

Bars

Grab

Bar

Commodes

Back

Support

Back

Supports

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Lift

Chair

Seat

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Stair

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Posted by: electric wheel chairs on December 1, 2004 at 5:49 PM | PERMALINK

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Just to be flippant for a moment:

Anyone else notice the similarities between the Bush administration and the Borg?

"Resistance is futile! You will be assimilated into the New World Corporate Order!"

On a serious ending note, the Bush administration has just declared war on everyone else in space. I'm beginning to wonder if these clowns aren't rogue Scientists who took L. Ron Hubbard's disgusting science-fiction vision of A future and are trying to make it THE future.

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Langer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alana Evans nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alana Soares nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alanis Morrissette nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alba Parietti nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alejandra Prat nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Aleksandra Vujcic nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alesha Marie Oreskovich nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alessandra Mussolini nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alessia Marcuzzi nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alessia Merz nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alex Kingston nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alex Meneses nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alexandra Kamp nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alexandra Maria Lara nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alexandra Morgan nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alexandra Neldel nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alexandra Paul nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alexandra Tydings nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ali Landry nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ali Larter nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ali MacGraw nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ali Mutch nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alice Dodd nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alice Krige nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alicia Rickett nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alicia Silverstone nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alicia Witt nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alison Armitage nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alison Eastwood nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alison Sweeney nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact All Saints nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Allison Hayes nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Allison Moorer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ally Sheedy nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Alyson Hannigan nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amanda Bearse nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amanda Donohoe nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amanda Hillwood nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amanda Lamb nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amanda Lear nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amanda Ooms nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amanda Pays nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amanda Plummer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amber Benson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amber Noelle nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amber Smith nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amber Valletta nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Dolenz nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Irving nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Jo Johnson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Lindsay nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Locane nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Lynn Baxter nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Madigan nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Rochelle nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Smart nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Weber nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Wesson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Yasbeck nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Amy Yip nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ana Alvarez nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ana Barros nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Andrea Corr nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Andrea Langi nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Andrea Rau nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Andrea Suwa nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Andrea Thompson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Annette O'Toole nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Angel Boris nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Angela Bassett nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Angela Dotchin nude, pussy, 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sex, nact Anouk Taylor nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Antonia Dorian nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Antonia Kidman nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Anya Lahiri nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Anzai Hiroko nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Anzai Phillips nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact April Wayne nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Arabella Field nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Arabella Kiesbauer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Arancha de Benito nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Arancha Del Sol nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Aria Giovanni nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Arielle Dombase nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Arlene Baxter nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ashley Judd nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ashley Laurence nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ashley Richardson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Asia Argento nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Audie England nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Audrey nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Audrey Hepburn nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Audrey Marnay nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Audrey Quock nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Aurelie Claudel nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ava Fabian nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Ayane Miura nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bai Ling nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bambi nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Bach nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Bouchet nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Carrera nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Crampton nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara D'Urso nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Eden nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Edwards nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Hershey nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Leigh nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Moore nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Rudnik nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Streisand nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Valentin nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbara Windsor nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Barbi Benton nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Basia Milewicz nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Beatrice Vetterl nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Beatriz Rico nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bebe Neuwirth nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Becky Delos Santos nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Becky Herbst nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Becky Sunshine nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Belinda McClory nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Beri Smither nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bernadette Peters nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Beth Orton nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bethany Lorraine nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Betsy Russell nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bette Midler nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bettie Page nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Betty Grable nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Betty White nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Beverly Turner nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Beverly D'Angelo nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Beverly Johnson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Beyonce Knowles nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bianca Jagger nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bijou Phillips nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Billie Piper nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Blaze Starr nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bobbie Breesee nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bobbie Brown nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bobbie Marie nude, 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sex, nact Britney Spears nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Britt Eklund nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Brittany Daniel nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Brittany York nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Brittney Powell nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bronwyn Jones nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Brooke Adams nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Brooke Richards nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Brooke Shields nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Bunny Luv nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Cady Cantrell nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Calista Flockhart nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Cameron Diaz nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Camilla Vest nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Camille Donatacci nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Candice Bergen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Candice Rialson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Candy Clark nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Candy Wilson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Cara Waelin nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Caren Kaye nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Carey Lowell nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Carina Persson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nact Carla Bruni nude, 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nackt Carol Channing nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carol Kane nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carol Kennedy nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carol Lynley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carol White nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carole Laure nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carole Lombard nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carolina Parsons nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Caroline Ducey nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Caroline Munro nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carolyn Murphy nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carrie Anne Moss nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carrie Fisher nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carre Otis nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carrie Snodgrass nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carrie Stevens nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Carrie Westcott nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cassandra Peterson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cat Deeley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Catalina Guirado nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Catherine Bell nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Catherine Deeley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Catherine Deneuve nude, pussy, 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pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cheryl Ladd nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cheryl Pollak nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cheryl Smith nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cheryl Tiegs nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Chevonne Duncan nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Chiara Caselli nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt China Chow nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Chloë Annett nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Chloe Sevigny nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Chrissie Hynde nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christa Miller nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christi Taylor nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christie Brinkley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christie Clark nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christina Aguilera nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christina Applegate nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christine Lahti nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christina Leardini nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christina Plate nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christina Ricci nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christina Smith nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Christina Venuti nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt 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Colleen Camp nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Colleen Hackett nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Connie Booth nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Connie Nielsen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Corey Everson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cori Nadine nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt The Corrs nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Corwin sisters nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cory Lane nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Courtney Cox nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Courtney Love nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Courtney Thorne Smith nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cristina Kruse nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cristina Quaranta nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cristina Whitaker nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cristy Thom nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cruz Morales nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Crystal Bernard nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cybill Shepherd nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cynda Williams nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cynthia Daniel nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cynthia Gibb nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cynthia Nixon nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cynthia Rothrock nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Cynthia Stevenson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daina House nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daisy Fuentes nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daljit Dhalival nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dana Delaney nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dana Plato nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Danelle Folta nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dani Behr nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daniela Cardone nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daniela Pestova nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daniella Rush nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Danielle Brisebois nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Danielle Cormack nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Danielle Fishel nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Danielle House nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daniella Westbrook nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Danni Minogue nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daphne Deckers nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daphne Duplaix nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daphne Zuniga nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Daryl Hannah nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Davinia Taylor nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dawn Dunlap nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dawn Marie nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dawn Radenbaugh nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Deanna Brooks nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Deanna Lund nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Deanna Merryman nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Debbie Gibson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Debi Mazar nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Deborah Dutch nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Deborah Gibson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Deborah Harry nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Deborah Unger nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Debra McMichael nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Debra Winger nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dee Pfeiffer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Deja Blew nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Delia Sheppard nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Demi Moore nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Denise Crosby nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Denise van Outen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Devon nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diamanda Galas nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dian Parkinson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diana Abusambra nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diana Ross nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diane Franklin nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diane Heidkrueger nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diane Keaton nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diane Lane nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diane McBain nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Diane Sawyer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dido nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dina Meyer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dita von Teese nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Divine Brown nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dixie chicks nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dolly Parton nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dolores Chaplin nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dolores Del Rio nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dominique Blanc nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dominique Sanda nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dominique Swain nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Donna Air nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Donna D'Errico nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Donna Dixon nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Donna Mills nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Donna Reed nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Donna Scott nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dorothy Stratten nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Drew Barrymore nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dyan Cannon nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dyanne Thorne nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Dayna Lauren nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Echo Johnson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Edy Williams nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ehrinn Cummings nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eileen Daly nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eileen Smith nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ekaterina Golubeva nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elan Carter nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elenoira Casalegno nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elisabeth Shue nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elise Neal nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eliza Dushku nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Ashley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Berkley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Daily nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Gracen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Hurley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Kaitan nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth McGovern nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Montgomery nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Notoli nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Pena nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Taylor nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elizabeth Ward Gracen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elke Jeinsen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elle MacPherson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ellen Barkin nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elodie Bouchez nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eloise Broady nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elsa Benitez nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Elsa Zylberstein nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emily Bergl nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emily Lloyd nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emma Bunton nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emma De Caunes nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emma Harrison nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emma Noble nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emma Ridley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emma Samms nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emma Sjöberg nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emma Thompson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Emmanuelle Beart nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Erika Eleniak nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Erin Gray nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Erin O'Connor nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Erja Hakkinen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Estella Warren nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Esther Arroyo nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Esther Canadas nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eugenia Santana nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eva Grimaldi nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eva Habbermann nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eva Henger nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eva Herzigova nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eva Pedraza nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Eve Salvail nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fabiana Udenio nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fabienne de Vries nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fairuza Balk nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Faith Hill nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Faith Hurt nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Famke Janssen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fanne Foxe nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Farrah Fawcett nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fawna MacLaren nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Faye Dunaway nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Faye Grant nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Faye Tozer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Felicity Huffman nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fernanda Tavares nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fiona Apple nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fiona Lewis nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Flavia Venito nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Florence Guerin nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Foxy Brown nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Fran Drescher nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Frances Farmer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Frances O'Connor nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Francesca Neri nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Francine Fournier nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Francine Locke nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Frankie Rayder nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Franzeska van Almsick nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Frederique nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Frederique van der Wal nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gabriella Hall nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gabrielle Anwar nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gabrielle Fitzpatrick nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gabrielle Reece nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gabrielle Richens nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gail Harris nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gail McKenna nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gail O'Grady nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gail Porter nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Garcelle Beauvais nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gates McFadden nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Geena Davis nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Geena Lisa nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gena Lee Nolin nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Genevieve Bujold nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Georgianna Robertson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Georgina Cates nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Georgina Grenville nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Geri Halliwell nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gianna Amore nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gigi Leung nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gillian Anderson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gillian Bonner nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gina Gershon nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gina Ryder nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ginger Rogers nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gisele Bündchen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Glenn Close nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gloria Estefan nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gloria Reuben nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gloria Steinem nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Goldie Hawn nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Grace Jones nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Grace Kelly nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Greta Garbo nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Greta Scacchi nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gretchen Mol nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Greta Cavazzoni nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Griffin Drew nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gwen Stefani nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Gwyneth Paltrow nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Halle Berry nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Hayley Mills nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heather Donahue nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heather Graham nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heather Kozar nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heather Locklear nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heather Medway nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heather Stewart Whyte nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heather Thomas nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Hedy Lamarr nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heidi Davies nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heidi Fleiss nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heidi Klum nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heidi Lenhart nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Heidi Mark nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helen Baxendale nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helen Brodie nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helen Hunt nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helen Latham nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helen Mirren nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helen Slater nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helen Stinton nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helena Bonham Carter nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helena Christensen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Helle Sorensen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Hetty Baynes nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Hillary Swank nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Holly Brisley nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Holly Hunter nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Holly Joan Hart nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Holly Robinson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Holly Spencer nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Holly Valance nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Holly Witt nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Honor Fraser nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Hsu Chi nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Hudson Leick nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Hunter Tylo nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ilse de Meulemeester nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ise Delange nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Imogen Stubbs nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ina Klunk nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt India Allen nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ines de la Fressange nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ines Rivero nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ines Sastre nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Inga Drostova nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ingrid Bergman nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ingrid Sæviygne nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Imma Del Moral nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ione Skye nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Irene Cara nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isabel Varel nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isabella Rossellini nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isabelle A. nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isabelle Adjani nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isabelle Brinkman nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isabelle Chaudieu nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isabelle Huppert nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isabelle Pasco nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Isla Fisher nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Ivana Trump nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Iwona Petry nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Izabella Scorupco nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt

J.J. North nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jacinda Barrett nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jacinta Stapleton nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jackie Joyner nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jackie Swanson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jaclyn Smith nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jacqueline nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jacqueline Bisset nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jacqueline King nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jacqueline Lovell nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jacqueline Moore nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jacqueline Obradors nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jada Pinkett Smith nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jade Jagger nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jaid Barrymore nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jaime Pressly nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt James King nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jami Gertz nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jamie Bergman nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jamie Lee Curtis nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jamie Luner nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jamie Lynn nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jan Smithers nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jane Birkin nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jane Danson nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Jane Fonda nude, pussy, xxx, sex, nackt Posted by: tom on December 27, 2004 at 2:06 PM | PERMALINK

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SLUTS : INTERACIAL : INTERRACIAL : INTERRACIAL FUCKING : INTERRACIAL PORN : INTERRACIAL SEX : INTERRACIALSEXFEST : BLACK COCK WHITE SLUTS : INTERACIAL : INTERRACIAL : INTERRACIAL FUCKING : INTERRACIAL PORN : INTERRACIAL SEX : BLACK COCK WHITE
SLUTS : INTERACIAL : INTERRACIAL : INTERRACIAL FUCKING : INTERRACIAL PORN : INTERRACIAL SEX : INTERRACIAL PORN : INTERRACIALSEXFEST

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squad - gayblinddatesex - girlsgetcrazy - herfirstanalsex - herfirstasstomouth - herfirstbigcock - herfirstlesbiansex - hisfirstgaysex - hisfirsthugecock - inthevip - justfacials - megacockcravers - mikeinbrazil - mikesapartment - milfhunter - milflessons - milfseeker - momsanaladventure - monstersofcock - mysextour - pornstudsearch -
realbutts - roundandbrown - springbreakspycam - street blowjob - teensforcash - topshelfpussy - trannystrprise - tugjobs - twinksforcash - welivetogether - wifesinpantyhose

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PORN * GAY COCK * GAY DADDY * GAY * GAY SEX * GAY GUYS * CITY GUYS * GAY BOY * GAY COCK * GAY PORN * HOTBODSCOOLRIDES * ANAL FUCK * ANAL FUCKING * ANAL PORN * AMAZING ANAL * ASS * ANAL SEX * CAR SEX * LATIN PUSSY * NUDE LATINAS * HORNY TRAVELER * SEXY LATINA * LATIN
PORN * LATIN SEX * LATINA PORN * HOT LATINAS * AMATEUR GIRLS * REALITY SEX * AMATEUR NUDE * AMATEUR PORN * AMATEUR SEX * TEEN SEX * HOOK UPS * MATURE THUMBS * MATURE MOMS * MATURE PORN * MATURE SEX * MATURE WOMEN * MILF
HUNTER * MILFSEEKER * TRANNY * AMATEUR GIRLS * RUB AND TUG * SEX * MASSAGE * TUGJOBS * AMATEUR PORN * AMATEUR SEX * RUB * SUPERMARKET WHORE * TEEN Hardcore * Hardcore * SLUT * Hardcore GIRLS * AMATEUR SEX * WHORE *

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amateurs * clubtities * big tits round asses * cock * cock rings * dick * huge cocks * xxx * monsters of cock * anal fisting * anal fuck * anal fucking * anal porn * anal sex * real butts * circuspennis * tugjobs * amazing anal * ass * anal plug * Anal sex * mature ladies * mature moms * mature moms * moms anal adventure * dirty * Dirty
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GIRLS > EBONY PUSSY > TINYSBLACKADVENTURES > BLACKSWEETIES > EBONY SEX > VANILLA TEENS BLACK CREAM > BITCH > REALITY PORN > XXXPROPOSAL > big tit patrol > big tits > bigtitsroundasses > bang > blinddatebangers > gangbang > bang bus > beach > bus stop
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WHORE > TEEN Hardcore > Hardcore GIRLS > AMATEUR SEX > WHORE > AMATEUR GIRLS > REALITY SEX > AMATEUR > AMATEUR NUDE > AMATEUR PORN > AMATEUR SEX > TEEN SEX > HOOK UPS > CHICKS GO BOTH WAYS > CHICK > LESBO > LESBIAN > LESBIAN
PICTURES > LESBIAN PORN > LESBIAN PUSSY > LESBIAN PICS > Hardcore > REALITY SEX > GROUP SEX > AMATEUR SEX > TEEN GIRLS > FUCK > FUCKING > FUCKED FOR FREE > GAY > GAY SEX > GAY SUGAR DADDY > GAY BOY > GAY PORN > GAY COCK > GAY DADDY > GAY > GAY SEX > GAY
GUYS > CITY GUYS > GAY BOY > GAY COCK > GAY PORN > LATIN PUSSY > NUDE LATINAS > HORNY TRAVELER > SEXY LATINA > LATIN PORN > LATIN SEX > LATINA PORN > HOT LATINAS > HOTBODSCOOLRIDES > ANAL FUCK > ANAL FUCKING > ANAL PORN > AMAZING ANAL > ASS >

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boat :: blackcockswitesluts :: euroteensex :: gangbangsquad :: gayblinddatesex :: girlsgetcrazy :: herfirst analsex :: herfirstasstomouth :: herfirstbigcock :: herfirstlesbiansex :: hisfirstgaysex :: hisfirsthugecock :: justfacials :: milfseeker :: mysextour :: pornstudsearch :: teensforcash :: twinksforcash ::

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or avi Demi Moore having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Denise Richards having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Denise Van Outen having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Diane Lane having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Dominique Swain having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Elisabeth Shue having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Eliza Dushku having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Elizabeth Hurley having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Emmanuelle Beart having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Eva Mendes having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Famke Janssen having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Farrah Fawcett having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Frederique Van Der Wal having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip in mpeg or avi Fran Drescher having sex tape, xxx nude video porn clip 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Posted by: online poker on February 25, 2005 at 6:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

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Posted by: Pacific poker on February 28, 2005 at 3:55 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

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Washington MONTHLY

*"Setting off the Beltway buzzmeter."
—The Washington Post*

POLITICAL ANIMAL

By Kevin Drum

June 30, 2004



The Case for the Draft

America can remain the world's superpower. Or it can maintain its current all-volunteer military. It can't do both.

By Phil Carter and Paul Glastris

THE ESSENCE OF TODAY'S CONSERVATISM?....Hillary Clinton told a group of her wealthy supporters on Monday that **she supported rolling back some of Bush's tax cuts for the wealthy:**

"Many of you are well enough off that ... the tax cuts may have helped you," Sen. Clinton said.

"We're saying that for America to get back on track, we're probably going to cut that short and not give it to you. We're going to take things away from you on behalf of the common good."

Andrew Sullivan **teed off on this yesterday** but then thought better of it. Today he admits that he was a little too snippy, **but excuses it with this:**



Off Track

America's economy is losing its competitive edge and Washington hasn't noticed.

By Benjamin Wallace-Wells



7 Mistakes Superheroines Make

Why the latest action-babe flicks flopped.

By Christina Larson

Why cannot Hillary end agricultural subsidies, abolish corporate tax shelters, or means-test social security and Medicare? That would be for the common good. But it's easier to raise taxes. *Her invocation of her agenda with the "common good" is also part of what galls me.*

This is actually more revealing than his original comment: he was annoyed because HC invoked the "common good." This is apparently all it takes to drive some conservatives nuts these days.

What a sad commentary. *Of course* the purpose of taxation is to provide for the common good and *of course* Hillary believes her agenda coincides with that common good. What else would she believe?

Apparently, though, a mere acknowledgment that she believes in advocating for the common good is anathema to Sullivan. But if that was really his gut reaction, what does he think we're all here for?

—Kevin Drum 1:01 PM [Permalink](#) | [TrackBack \(8\)](#) | [Comments \(420\)](#)

Comments

And right on cue Drudge is running with an obvious Rove-fed "leak" that Hillary will be the VP choice

Posted by: [tom](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

what does he think we're all here for?

He who dies with the most toys wins.

Posted by: [___league](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

That's why the Clinton's get all the book money. That's the ticket. Everything we've done to battle the terrorists in the Middle East was done for the common good. Case closed, end of argument. Whew, I'm glad that's over.

Posted by: [RD](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:08 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

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NEWS & OPINION FROM OUR CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Michael Kinsley: Life on the spin cycle. 03/06/05

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Matthew Miller: A columnist says farewell... for now. 02/16/05

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Gregg Easterbrook: Clear Skies, no lies. 02/16/05

David Segal: gambling's

Come on Kevin, Hillary Clinton will get criticized regardless of what she says or her reasoning. Conservatives have had it in for her and her husband since her tenure on the Watergate investigation on the Hill ...

Posted by: [hummm](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:09 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Haha, Sully better check with his handlers before criticizing corporate welfare and ag subsidies. That's not considered something that good "conservatives" are allowed to question these days.

Posted by: [melior](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:12 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I've gotten into trouble on Kevin's blog before about this - but I have a serious problem about foreigners lecturing Americans about our issues and Sullivan aptly illustrates it here. He's NOT one of us; he wasn't raised in democratic egalitarian tradition in America, but in class-conscious and stratified Britain, and so the idea of a "common good" is anathema and foreign to him.

So what gives him the creds to lecture us?

Posted by: [Andy](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:12 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Isn't he a US citizen?

Posted by: [Dutch](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

The real conservative definition of the common good:

Me, Myself and I.

Posted by: [GOPNemesis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:15 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I'm actually OK with that quote from Sully about the common good. Of course Sully doesn't think Hillary's agenda promotes the common good, and quite likely Sully doesn't think that she thinks so either. So maybe Sully isn't so much angered by any invocation of the common good, but invocation of the common good in the service of an agenda that he thinks doesn't promote the common good.

man. 02/16/05

Steven Waldman reviews
God's Politics. 02/15/05

Gregg Easterbrook:
Bush's record on global
warming is better than
you think. 02/14/05

From Joshua Micah
Marshall's Talking Points
Memo:

Because of where I was
staying this morning I
was able to catch only
one brief bit of the
Sunday shows. And that
was the roundtable on
Meet the Press.

It was a good panel,
including one of my
favorite reporters, Mike
Allen of the Post. But
what caught my eye were
two exchanges. One was
between Joe Klein and
Paul Krugman on the
Clinton legacy. Here's the
key exchange ...
03/07/05

Shorter: I could imagine W saying something about how his tax cuts promote the common good. That would make me bite the carpet, using almost exactly Sully's words.

Posted by: [Matt Weiner](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:15 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I guess he hasn't read the preamble to the Constitution:

*We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, **promote the general welfare**, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

Posted by: [rachelrachel](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:17 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why does Sullivan consider Hilary's statement particularly galling? Don't all politicians claim their agendas serve the common good?

Posted by: [Bernard Yomtov](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:18 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I think the problem here isn't that it is for the common good, but that it is good for the commoners.

Pass the snuffbox.

Posted by: [Louis XIV](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I think it's Hillary using the word "good" without lightening coming down from heaven and striking her dead that pisses him off. Shows that God doesn't hate her as much as he does.

Posted by: [Contrary Mary](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Well, Hillary *is* the living incarnation of Satan on earth to most right-leaning folk, she's a woman, she's *Bill's* woman, she's educated and "uppity," and she dares to say there is such a thing as "wealthy enough." In addition to the whole common good thing. So Sully is not veering too far off message.

Posted by: [Gaia](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:20 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"Her invocation of her agenda with the "common good" **her agenda**

Sullivan was not saying that there is no such animal as the "common good", just that Hilary wasn't appointed by God to name what it is. At least on the second day.

And I am not that sure I like Hilary's formulation. I want to help the poor and lower middle class, and will screw the rich to do it. The idea that "Everyone is helped by program X" is bullshit used by both parties. Remember, Bush said the tax cuts were also for the common good.

Posted by: [bob mcmanus](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:21 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Isn't the 'you' that Hillary is talking to the wealthy, ie those that don't need a tax cut to improve their quality of life?

Isn't the supposed 'tax increase' actually merely a revocation of a tax cut, and therefore no increase at all?

Posted by: [GaryLK](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:23 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I agree with Mr. Weiner. It isn't that Sullivan is somehow against the common good, it is that he believes Hillary Clinton to be so horribly venal and duplicitous that her invocation of the common good is infuriatingly hypocritical. It is hatred that rages so brightly that it blocks out even the remotest light of reason.

That can be found on both sides of this Blue/Red thing. I think I'm still rational, but Bush pisses me off so much I'm not even sure about myself anymore.

Posted by: [Really, though](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Andy wrote: "he wasn't raised in democratic egalitarian tradition in America, but in class-conscious and stratified Britain, and so the idea of a "common good" is anathema and foreign to him."

Oh, come ON! Britain doesn't have any conception of the common good? This is just stupid.

TOM MONTHLY WAS

Posted by: [DNS](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why cannot Hillary end agricultural subsidies, abolish corporate tax shelters, or means-test social security and Medicare?

Why can't the Republicans? They are, after all, in control of the White House, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. Is Silly Sully actually admitting that only a Democratic regime can work for "the common good"? Fascinating!

Posted by: [dave](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Sullivan was not saying that there is no such animal as the "common good", just that Hilary wasn't appointed by God to name what it is.

Not by God, but by the voters of the State of New York.

Posted by: [rachelrachel](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I think Sullivan, well-known for his fiscal hawkery, is objecting to HRC's presumption that a massive tax increase (as opposed to spending cuts, or at least a mixture of the two) is the only way to reduce federal borrowing. My guess is far more Americans agree with him (at least on principle) than with Hillary.

Now, it could well be that the Senator *would* support some spending cuts (though I wouldn't hold my breath trying to get her on record as to which programs should be trimmed), but one can hardly be blamed for strongly suspecting that, in fact, she does indeed favor tax hikes as the sole means of reducing the deficit.

And, to Sullivan's credit, he *has* been a particularly vociferous critic of Bush's fiscal policies, so, to my mind, at least, he does have some credibililty on this issue.

Posted by: [P.B. Almeida](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ah, how soon Andy forgets his own advocacy of a growth and freedom destroying \$1 gas tax.

Posted by: [praktike](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:29 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

We Britons have so little concept of the common good that we've only elected three socialist governments.

Of course, that's three more than the USA has managed.

Posted by: [Keith](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:29 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I don't think this is a fair criticism. Conservatives believe that government exists for the purpose of defending the borders of the country, and for making high-level policy decisions. They don't believe that government is there to make better the everyday lives of citizens. In fact, they think that government should stay as much out of the way of everyday life as possible. This is not a crackpot loonie fringe wingnut philosophy by the way. This is a standard conservative response to liberalism.

If progressives want to take on the likes of Sullivan, they need to go back to arguing for that outdated and quaint concept of government by for and of the people.

Posted by: [Christopher](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:31 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why hasn't Sullivan asked that of Bush, eh? Bush's Ag bill was the porkiest pork that ever porked. (Well, excluding Boston's little freeway extravaganza...)

Posted by: [Jeffrey Davis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"he wasn't raised in democratic egalitarian tradition in America, but in class-conscious and stratified Britain, and so the idea of a "common good" is anathema and foreign to him."

Someone obviously doesn't know much about the social and political history of Britain.

Posted by: [2shoes](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

And right on cue Drudge is running with an obvious Rove-fed "leak" that Hillary will be the VP choice

...and right on cue the resident winger in the office came running to my desk to direct my attention to the sludge report.

Posted by: [ChrisS](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:33 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

>>We Britons have so little concept of the common good that we've only elected three socialist governments.

Yeah - like Sully's ever voted for Labour... Right.

Posted by: [Andy](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:34 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"There is no such thing as society. There are only individual men and women, and families."

-Margaret Thatcher

Posted by: [craigie](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:36 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It's funny how a line like this from Hillary Clinton will set Sullivan off about the Clintons' sense of superiority, and yet he'll write 1,000 words on the phrase "if necessary" to make W. not look like a homophobe. That dude has got issues.

Posted by: [Amitava Mazumdar](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:37 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Tax cuts passed by congress were not "across the board." Some taxes had to be raised (particularly on American ex-pat workers). Why? It was for the "common good" so that other tax cuts could be financed.

Sure, Sen. Clinton committed the greatest sin in washington you can ever commit -- which is to say, she told the truth -- but this faux outrage over his statement is pretty pathetic. I mean, the reason we give up our money to taxes *is because we are told it is for the common good*. Is Sullivan unaware that he is paying thousands of dollars in taxes already? Why do you think the government makes him pay those dollars, if not for the supposed "common good"?

Posted by: [Constantine](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:37 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

The essence of Liberalism:

Society contributing in order to further the common good.

The essence of Conservatism:

"Go fuck yourself"

Posted by: [David Perlman](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:41 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I'm at a loss to name a Repub who believes in the common good, general welfare, public interest, etc. Only self interest is real.

Posted by: [David](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Taxes are only so the beautiful people can have their nice wars.

And what D. Perman says.

Posted by: [MattB](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"...they (conservatives) think that government should stay as much out of the way of everyday life as possible."

Unless of course it involves religion or sex.

Posted by: [BCG](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:44 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Conservatives believe that government exists for the purpose of defending the borders of the country, and for making high-level policy decisions. They don't believe that government is there to make better the everyday lives of citizens. In fact, they think that government should stay as much out of the way of everyday life as possible.

Well, more importantly the military is to be used to protect life and property from seizure. And that's to be the only role of State, with the exception of preservation of traditional social mores, which runs counter to the idea of staying out of lives altogether. It's a nice concept (I gather most people are for the government staying out of *their* lives but more than happy to use the government to impact other people's lives), but wholly unattainable.

Posted by: [ChrisS](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:46 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Apparently, though, a mere acknowledgment that she believes in advocating for the common good is anathema to Sullivan. But if that was really his gut reaction, what does he think we're all here for?

Well, at its best, conservative thought shows when the common good is best served by the aggregation of individual interest (say in the argument that free trade will help the Third World). Unfortunately, this slips easily from analysis of individual cases to ideological blanket. Or does a bait and switch between the two levels.

But what gets me is that his Hillary screed comes just a day after he blasted the entire left for "pathological" Bush hatred, because of the "illogic" of Michael Moore's film. Yet he seems more interested in attributing the most venal psychological motives to Hillary Clinton than he does in debating the pros and cons of tax policy.

Posted by: [Chris in Boston](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:46 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

P.B. Almeida:

I think Sullivan, well-known for his fiscal hawkery, is objecting to HRC's presumption that a massive tax increase (as opposed to spending cuts, or at least a mixture of the two) is the only way to reduce federal borrowing. My guess is far more Americans agree with him (at least on principle) than with Hillary.

First, if that is what Sullivan meant, that is what Sullivan should have said. It's not what he said. Second, Sullivan himself has advocated tax increases to help reduce the deficit, which pretty much destroys your theory of his intent anyway. And third, there is no indication that Hillary is opposed to all proposed cuts in federal spending; she too favors a mixture of spending cuts and tax increases to reduce the deficit. My guess is that her idea of what that mixture should be is far closer than Sullivan's to what the American people want and would support.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:48 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It's not the "common good" phrase, it's the fact that this phrase is 1/2 of the description of "redistribution"--that 'we're taking away something from you for the common good--giving it to others.

It's all about redistribution--The biggest difference between conservative and liberals is which way it flows and what the consequence of the flow is.

Posted by: [whoops](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:48 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Hey Silly Sully? When do you start advocating a return of all our tax dollars for that excrement-laden war you push from the safety of your keyboard? You know....the war "for the common good" against terrorism.

Idiot hypocrite....

Posted by: [USAPatriot](#) on June 30, 2004 at 1:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It's also worth noting that we could eliminate all agricultural subsidies and all programs that anyone would label corporate welfare and we still wouldn't solve the structural deficit.

As for means-testing social security and medicare, unless we means-tested them to an extreme degree, we still wouldn't solve the structural deficit.

Especially given that we need a larger military and we need to invest, easily, \$100B in improving homeland security (as Hart and Rudman have noted endlessly).

So there's on way around a tax increase if you believe that the federal budget should be balanced through the business cycle.

BTW, PB, restoring the Clinton-era tax rates on incomes above \$200K does not a massive tax increase make....

PS. I do agree, though, that Sully has actually been critical of the bush administration for its fiscal irresponsibility.

Posted by: [howard](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:02 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

You know, no one is making the "rich" accept Social Security payments. I'd love to see Michael Moore stroll around Washington with his clipboard again and poll all the wealthy members of Congress and think tank gurus over 65 who support means testing/privitization/dog-eat-dog world views. "Sir/Madam, you support privitization/means testing of Social Security payments. Your present income is \$;;million a year. Could you tell us if you accept a social security payment every month?"

Posted by: [Abigail](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Andy:

Yeah - like Sully's ever voted for Labour... Right.

I have no idea what relevance you think this observation has. You claimed that Sullivan's views are a product of being raised in "class-conscious and stratified Britain" rather than "democratic and egalitarian" America. As others have suggested, this idea is nonsense. Britain has a far larger and more extensive welfare state than America, far less economic inequality, and the notion of government as promoter of the common good is far more entrenched in Britain than in the U.S.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"There is no such thing as society. There are only individual men and women, and families."

Margaret Thatcher

Maybe so, but doesn't it strike you as odd that so many of them in England speak the exact same language?

Posted by: [Jeffrey Davis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:13 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Hillary is the living incarnation of Satan on earth

Posted by: [Bill](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"End agricultural subsidies."

Well, there goes Andrew's devotion to -- and fandom in -- the red states.

Posted by: [Jim Madison's Dog](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:28 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Abigail, a nice idea, but not altogether fair. I mean, I support an increase in the gas tax, but it doesn't mean that in its absence I go write a check to the govt every time I fill up the tank (and I happily accept my tax refund in April, too).

Posted by: [pluto](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:31 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

[i]test[/i]

Posted by: [weirdo](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:36 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

You completely ignored Sullivan's main point. He is not upset about tax cuts per se, the issue is that there are much better ways that the budget deficit could be reduced. One of the things that economists do when assessing the value of monetary and fiscal policies is to ask whether, given their cost, they would be better than just dropping money out of a helicopter for people to grab. A tax cut often is no better than dropping money. Other policies can have certain external benefits though. The same goes for revenue increasing policies. If we simply raise taxes that increases revenue and does little else. On the other hand, if we reduce subsidies we end the distortion of our farming market and bring prices to a more raional level. We would also be helping all the third-world farmers who are starving because of our handouts to farmers here.

This argument also applies to corporate tax shelters. They are damaging for more than simply their revenue-reducing effects. What I think Sullivan was upset about with Hillary invoking the common good is that she was using as her lone justification for her policies. His suggestions to increase revenue were superior to hers and he didn't even have to invoke some amorphous liberal concept.

Posted by: [Ian Dew-Becker](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:38 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Hillary for VP... it's playing out a little like in "Eagle: The Making of an Asian American President" which is a Manga take on the 2000 pitting VP "Al Noah" against Ken Yamaoka.

Before the convention when it seems dead locked between the VP and Yamaoka, Yamaoka pretends to accept the first lady, "Ellery" as the VP on the ticket almost asuring him the nom. Then at the convention he gambles and gets Noah to be his VP candidate neatly cutting out the First Lady.

It's really a fascinating take on American politics, of course, the Republican candidate is a send off of John Glenn and not W. I suppose not even in fiction could W actually be candidate for president.

Posted by: [Mimiru](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:42 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Y'know, the Founders also spoke of the common good -- 'general welfare' in their words. So clearly America was established by people who hated it and were un-American. Remember this as we head into the so-called Fourth of July...

Posted by: [Kurt Weldon](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

If Andrew Sullivan didn't actually exist, I suppose that someone would have to manufacture him, just so others would have something to write about. The something would, of course, be totally irrelevant, but it would fill pages somewhere.

Posted by: [raj](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

The common good! The common good? Now there's the rub.

Democrats don't know.

There is no such thing as common good. Just common bad.

Selfishness good, collectiveness bad. Got it!

I've got mine, you go get yours.

I do believe Hillary for VP is a dream senario for Rove

Posted by: [boggles](#) on June 30, 2004 at 2:59 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I find all this wrangling about Sullivan's actual point rather amusing. If one reads Sullivan at all, you quickly come to the conclusion that he can't seem to think, in even a limited way, about the consequences of the ideas he is discussing - he merely parrots back various talking points or his own (often limited) hopes and dreams.

Take the gas tax idea, for example. The consequence he likes and wants - oil independence. Ok, fair enough, laudable goal and all that. But an additional gas tax, while having a nice symbolic value, has, even by conservative argument, horrible consequences. I won't begin to argue about regressive taxes vs. progressive taxes and will stick to a pro-business standard conservative argument. Follow the bouncing ball:

1) A \$1 hike in gas taxes would increase operational costs for trucking companies by a significant factor. I would guess on the order of 25-40%.

2) Name one sector of that doesn't ship the majority of its goods (within the US) using trucks. All that extra cost gets passed on to someone, probably to these companies.

3) The companies have to do something about that extra cost so they either eat it (significantly hurting business) or, pass it on to the consumer.

Bottom line - it will screw people twice (at the pump and at the grocery store, clothing store, etc etc) putting a drag on consumer spending and it will place a significant drag on the business sectors that sell and ship physical products.

How does that fit into Sullivan's world view? I can't see how it does. His knee jerk reaction to Clinton's speech seems more of the same:

- a) I dislike Clinton immensely ergo what she said must be flawed.
- b) Overlay general talking points and type whatever comes to mind.
- c) When called on the silliness of the original statement, write a vague non-apology and fall back on a).

Posted by: [Scott Pauls](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I won't defend Sullivan's vaguely worded statement, but the phrase "common good" is often used by factions which simply wish to grab the property of other factions, for no other reason than they wish to have it. As such, whenever a pol invokes the phrase, one is well served by becoming extremely suspicious, since offers of vote purchasing is usually what follows. Obviously, that wasn't the case in this instance, at least in regards to Sen. Clinton's audience. The vote purchasing offers will come when she addresses other audiences.

Howard, as to what means testing of retirement benefits will achieve, it all depends on what the definition of "extreme" is, doesn't it? From 2001, which I happen to have at my fingertips (don't ask), I see federal outlays were 1.9 trillion, and SS, Medicare, and other retirement comprised 36% of that total, or 684 billion. 18% of outlays was for "social programs", or 342 billion, nearly all of it designed to assist people who are poor.

Now, the demographic group receiving the 36 percent has just about the highest median net worth (the 55 to 64 group may be slightly higher, if I remember correctly), while the group receiving the 18 percent is obviously the poorest among us. This suggests that quite a bit of the 684 billion can be devoted to reducing the roughly 340 billion deficit (2003) before "extremes" are engaged in, presuming that purpose of wealth transfers is to assist those unable to assist themselves.

If the problem of doing so is that retired people have too much illiquid wealth tied up in their homes, how about this proposal? The inheritance tax be reinstated, without an exemption, and be designed to recapture all benefits paid out to the retiree while they were alive, with an inflation adjustment. If the business owner is concerned about having to liquidate a business to pay the tax upon his death, he can simply refuse all retiree benefits, or some amount of retiree benefits, and thereby forgo the tax, or that part of the tax which would cause liquidation.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ian: I have no problem with reducing spending in some areas. Maybe Hillary doesn't either. I don't know.

But Sullivan's argument is simply absurd. Anyone who spends more than a few minutes looking at the federal budget knows perfectly well that there's no feasible way to cut it substantially without making big reductions in defense, Medicare, and/or Social Security. And that won't happen because those are very popular programs.

If he's serious, he'll clam up about ag subsidies and means testing of Social Security (which saves very little) and tell us what kind of swinging cuts he's in favor of. Only then can we argue about whether spending cuts are genuinely a better option than tax increases.

Posted by: [Kevin Drum](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:02 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why does Sullivan consider Hilary's statement particularly galling? Don't all politicians claim their agendas serve the common good?

Because she is Hillary Clinton and must be pilloried at every opportunity by any card carrying conservative. If she said the sun comes up in the east some conservative would have to disagree just because she said it.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Ian,

Did you not read the "because they are morally better than you" part? Sullivan's main point was not that spending cuts are better than raising taxes (note in his subsequent post he brings up agriculture subsidies and corporate tax shelters, decidedly Republican spending priorities), but that when liberals invoke the common good they are claiming to be morally superior to everyone else, despite the fact that we all know who thinks they are the 'moral' party.

His statement is absurd. 'We' is the Clintons? So Hilary is personally going to take my money and spend it whatever she sees fit? No, 'we' is the federal government, run by both liberals and conservatives, and our elected representatives decide how to spend 'my' money.

He is not having an honest argument about taxes vs. spending cuts, he is venting his irrational Clinton hatred by summing up the role of the federal government as a liberal claim to moral superiority.

It is utter bullshit.

Posted by: [David Perlman](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Conservatives believe that government exists for the purpose of defending the borders of the country, and for making high-level policy decisions.

So why do they support an unnecessary pre-emptive war of choice by this administration?

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

If she said the sun comes up in the east some conservative would have to disagree just because she said it.

That by itself is true of any Democrat, not just Hillary. Hillary gets special treatment because she is the Designated Evil One.

I have no idea why they hate her so much. I once asked a conservative friend of mine, but all he could do was

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sputter in rage. Perhaps one of our esteemed visitors here could describe what it is that makes Hillary the Most Evil Person Who Ever Lived?

It would be especially interesting if the answer contained actual facts, but I won't hold my breath.

Posted by: [craigie](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:16 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will, we'll spare everyone else rehashing the same discussion you and i had the last time this general topic came up, but for the factual record, yes, the 55-64 age group has the highest median net worth.

This, of course, makes sense as soon as you think about it: it's very hard for those above the traditional retirement age to increase their net worth in a substantial way, whereas those in the 55-64 age group (and for everyone else's sake, to be precise, we're talking the "age of the head of household") are, by and large, at the peak of their earnings while some very large costs (like child-rearing) are, by and large, behind them....

Posted by: [howard](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:17 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Just to think that only three years ago we were in striking distance of paying off the debt.

A once in a life time opportunity gone just like that!

Think of it - If nasty Republicans could have swallowed hard and excepted the pre 2000 tax code we would be closer still.

You want tax cuts? Imagine how much the budget would shrink if we didn't have to pay off our debt and the interest tied to it.

That would have been a permanent tax cut.

And I don't buy the fiscal stimulous argument, if you have a deflationary recession, supply side fiscal stimulous is counter productive, which is why Bush had no real job growth in 3 years and why the value of the currency shrank as much as 40% against key currencies in international markets.

Posted by: [boggles](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

>A \$1 hike in gas taxes would increase operational costs for trucking companies

Who says they would have to pay it? It's possible to have multiple channels of distribution - you may already know diesel fuel and heating oil is interchangeable, the first is taxed and the other isn't. That's why they dye heating oil- woe to you if you're caught with it in your 18-wheeler.

IIRC, we already have a split system- isn't diesel fuel currently taxed a few cents a gallon higher than gasoline? Anybody know offhand?

Posted by: [doesn't matter](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:24 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

I won't defend Sullivan's vaguely worded statement, but the phrase "common good" is often used by factions which simply wish to grab the property of other factions, for no other reason than they wish to have it.

Since Hillary Clinton is obviously not proposing to grab other people's property for her personal enrichment, but rather to raise taxes to spend in ways that benefit large numbers of people through programs like Medicare, Social Security and Defense, it's hard to see the relevance of this claim.

Now, the demographic group receiving the 36 percent has just about the highest median net worth (the 55 to 64 group may be slightly higher, if I remember correctly), while the group receiving the 18 percent is obviously the poorest among us. This suggests that quite a bit of the 684 billion can be devoted to reducing the roughly 340 billion deficit (2003) before "extremes" are engaged in, presuming that purpose of wealth transfers is to assist those unable to assist themselves.

But that high median net worth is typically in the form of highly non-liquid assets like one's house. I'd be happy to see greater means testing of social security benefits, and redistribution of some of the proceeds to the poor, but we're not going to demand that elderly people start selling their homes, which they have typically spent their whole working lives paying for, and live off the proceeds as an alternative to Social Security. So your observation about their net worth is basically just irrelevant to the real-world issue of meaningful Social Security reform.

If the problem of doing so is that retired people have too much illiquid wealth tied up in their homes, how about this proposal? The inheritance tax be reinstated, without an exemption, and be designed to recapture all benefits paid out to the retiree while they were alive, with an inflation adjustment.

You mean an estate tax, not an inheritance tax. It's a bad proposal. The prospect of the state taking one's entire assets, or close to it, at death would strongly discourage wealth-creating economic activity and would be an unjust violation of property rights.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

My larger point, Howard, is that a huge percentage of our government activity is devoted to assisting people who, in comparison with the rest of the population, have great ability to provide for themselves, or to rebate that assistance upon their deaths. The only reason that this is the case is because they are the most reliable voters. Democracy in action, I suppose.

I don't think this is an appropriate use of state power, and it is a particularly poor use of state power when it benefits the oldest, often at the expense of the youngest. As to the politics of it, what are the odds of retirees and their baby-boomer heirs actually pursuing the real common good, and ceasing to behave as if the purpose of the state is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to provide for oneself, or how much state assistance made the inheritance possible? Ya'mean democracy isn't an unalloyed grand thing? Who'da' thunk it!?

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:30 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

One of the things that economists do [...]

Lord love a duck.

A whole lot of economists (of whom Sullivan and others would approve) claimed that Clinton's tax bill in 93 would drive us into recession. Whoops. I don't think, after the glories of the Bush II economic performance, that *those* economists have leave to get up out of the thinking chair.

Macro Econ is politics with charts. That's another one of the things economists do.

Posted by: [Jeffrey Davis](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:32 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will, just to note, i appreciate your larger argument, and i'm not up for a point-counterpoint on it today (besides, i agree with some of your larger argument) since i don't have the time.

I did, though, want to be sure that when you recapitulate it again, you get the household median net worth correct....

Posted by: [howard](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:36 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

You mean an estate tax, not an inheritance tax. It's a bad proposal. The prospect of the state taking one's entire assets, or close to it, at death would strongly discourage wealth-creating economic activity and would be an unjust violation of property rights.

Posted by: Don P

What's this? You mean dead Fundies CAN take it with them?

Posted by: [bo](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

My larger point, Howard, is that a huge percentage of our government activity is devoted to assisting people who, in comparison with the rest of the population, have great ability to provide for themselves, or to rebate that assistance upon their deaths. The only reason that this is the case is because they are the most reliable voters.

Nonsense. While the reliable voting behavior of the elderly is certainly one factor affecting current Social Security and tax policy, the reasons for those policies, and the reasons we have not adopted your proposed policy, also include the fact that your proposals are wildly unpopular. Americans in general simply don't think retirees should be forced to sell their homes and live off the proceeds rather than Social Security, or be forced to repay their Social Security benefits when they die, even if such repayment consumes their entire assets.

As to the politics of it, what are the odds of retirees and their baby-boomer heirs actually pursuing the real

common good, and ceasing to behave as if the purpose of the state is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to provide for oneself, or how much state assistance made the inheritance possible?

They don't behave as if that is "the purpose" of the state. They do behave as if one of the purposes of the state is Social Security. They may or may not favor certain reforms of that program, but they certainly don't favor your radical proposal.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I am fascinated that conservatives just go spare when liberals accuse them of being selfish. GWB succeeded in 2000 because he campaigned as a "compassionate conservative." It was a lovely marketing slogan--"all the selfishness, none of the shame."

Conservatives keep trying to find ways to rationalize inequality as the "common good." It just pains them when someone calls their bluff.

Posted by: [Patience1](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:51 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Yes, Don, and you quote out of context, and thereby ignore where it is stated that the offers of vote purchasing will come later, with offers of increased benefits or, in the instance of defense spending, offers to keep open military facilities that are completely irrelevant to national defense. This is what the primary function of a Senator or Congressman is; to buy votes from constituents with tax revenues, without regard to the common good, which is a concept that merely a smokescreen for the **vote auction**. Thus, magically, every pol who campaigns in Iowa thinks ethanol subsidies are a key element of the common good, despite nearly every economist on earth maintaining that they are damaging, and every pol everywhere "knows" that reducing retiree benefits would destroy the common good.

Next, you raise a point, that of the illiquid nature of many retiree's wealth, and strangely state that it renders my point about retirees being able to assist themselves irrelevant, when I address this issue, as you acknowledge. Then, somewhat bizarrely, you falsely claim that a tax designed to recapture tax revenues paid out in benefits would "violate property rights" as if the one had the "right" to receive tax revenues without strings attached.

If people didn't wish to have their estates taxed, they would have the right to forgo benefits. As to discouraging wealth creation, giving people money taken from other's paychecks discourages wealth creation more than any other phenomena. People who knew that receiving benefits from the state would reduce what they could pass on to their children might decide to take less in benefits, and generate more wealth for their own use, and to create a larger estate, while they are alive. The only reason it is a bad idea is that it interferes with the **vote auction** we call elections.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:53 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

*We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, **promote the general welfare**, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.*

Why does the Constitution hate America?

Posted by: [cmdicely](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:56 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

>A \$1 hike in gas taxes would increase operational costs for trucking companies

Who says they would have to pay it? It's possible to have multiple channels of distribution - you may already know diesel fuel and heating oil is interchangeable, the first is taxed and the other isn't. That's why they dye heating oil- woe to you if you're caught with it in your 18-wheeler.

More or less my point. Sullivan doesn't even think through his idea far enough to sense the need for something a tad more complicated...

So, in any case, we can go down a different layer to find yet another drawback that a conservative should find appalling. Gas taxes (even if we tax diesel differently than regular gas) disproportionately hit rural areas (where one must drive around more). Conservatives (Sullivan included) often argue that the tax code should be apply to each person in the same way (see arguments re: flattening the income tax scale) - a gas tax clearly does not meet this test. Moreover, from a purely partisan standpoint (I'll admit, Sullivan isn't a textbook partisan), rural areas tend to be more "red".

I should say, I'm not against a gas tax (although I think it would have to be extremely carefully and, alas, complicatedly implemented), I'm merely arguing that Sullivan often doesn't even adhere to his own stated viewpoints when making any sort of argument.

[Aside- actually I didn't know that diesel and heating oil are the same thing. Good to know if my oil company screws up again this winter and lets my tank run dry...]

Posted by: [Scott Pauls](#) on June 30, 2004 at 3:57 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Yes, Don, and the purpose of Social Security, as currently structured, is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to pay for one's own lifestyle while living, or upon one's death. The reason why it is structured this way has nothing to do with the common good, unless "common good" is defined as whatever which most guarantees enhancing a politician's career.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:01 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Conservatives should stop pretending that it is an issue of right versus wrong. For them, it is always "us" versus "them."

Posted by: [Alan](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:03 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Social Security is defunct.

Anyone, and I mean anyone right now, under the age of fifty-five, shouldn't even plan on SS being around when they retire. The system was a great idea, but the abuse by both sides in using the SS accounts for their own personal pork projects has left it a zombie.

Personally, we should be honest with ourselves, and each other and put the poor thing out of our misery.

I would say, transfer those who are currently reliant on SS funds over to welfare. Then transfer the SSI tax funds to an account that is controlled by the GAO. Pass laws that prohibit Congress and the President from touching the money, or borrowing against the money for their own personal pork projects.

Then, just then, we may finally have a system that will be healthy and viable for a very long, long time. And who knows, we could possibly build a universal healthcare system into it as well.

Posted by: [sheerahkahn](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:09 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

the purpose of Social Security, as currently structured, is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to pay for one's own lifestyle while living, or upon one's death.

BULLSHIT!! Excuse the Cheney out of me. My mother lives on her social security and my father's pension. That total \$1200 a month. She has spent all her savings and had to sell her home and her car to make ends meet. Tell me how comfortable her retirement is. Both of my parents worked for over 40 years--often 6 or 7 days a week. Hers is not an atypical scenario. The vast majority of people living on SS do not have a luxurious retirement. Those who were the CEOs of the company they worked for are the ones who have the luxurious retirement.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:12 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Selfish Republicans like to keep their money and, like Grover, are happy to inspect their own meat, etc.

For Sully and all Selfish Republicans, irrational Clinton hatred trumps rational aWol hatred every time.

Posted by: [Hedley Lamarr](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:13 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

First, if that is what Sullivan meant, that is what Sullivan should have said. It's not what he said.

Don P - I believe my interpretation of Sullivan's remarks is spot on. Do you offer a different interpretation, or care to call him to find out?

Second, Sullivan himself has advocated tax increases to help reduce the deficit, which pretty much destroys your theory of his intent anyway.

No, rather, it reinforces my argument regarding Sullivan's meaning. I don't believe he is arguing that spending cuts *alone* are the best means of reducing federal borrowing. I do believe he thinks Hillary Clinton favors tax increases alone as the best means of reducing federal borrowing. I think in his critique he is expressing a view, correct or not, that HRC favors an approach that would solely or overwhelmingly rely on tax increases, as opposed to his preference for a mixture of the two.

And third, there is no indication that Hillary is opposed to all proposed cuts in federal spending; she too favors a mixture of spending cuts and tax increases to reduce the deficit.

Perhaps, but I reckon any spending cuts she favors are paltry, and stand by my view that her approach relies overwhelmingly (if not solely) on increasing taxes, a position I'd suspect is contrary to the wishes of most Americans, who would undoubtedly opt for a mixture of spending cuts and tax increases. If you have evidence of Mrs. Clinton's preference for substantive spending cuts, I'm all ears (or eyes, in this case).

Posted by: [P.B. Almeida](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:13 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Why did we invade Iraq if not for the "common good". That seems to be the only acceptable answer left. Or.. as GW says to fight terrorism to make the world a safer place. To make the world a safer placeFOR THE COMMON GOOD!!!

Posted by: [USAF 1965-69](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:16 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Sheerakhan, what do you propose be done with the SSI tax revenues that exceed benefits paid, which admittedly, we only have to worry about for another 15 years or so? Should we convert those revenues into silver dollars, and bury them on The Mall? Convert them into bonds? How does that differ from what is currently done? If we are going to continue to have a payroll tax, which, in my opinion, is a bad idea, it should at least be reduced so as to collect no more than benefits paid.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:19 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

common good: To buy all the weapons kerry voted down, to pay off a 500 billion dollar debt.A 8 trillion dollar debt,We bought it we have to pay for it.

Posted by: [flogger blogger](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:22 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Inside, then your mother should not have any reduction to her benefits. However, it is an unavoidable fact that the group receiving retiree benefits has a greater median net worth than most of those who are paying payroll taxes, particularly young people paying payroll taxes. It is a misuse of state power to pay benefits to people who have the means to pay for their own lifestyle, or at least partially so, while obtaining the revenues for those benefits by taxing people who are poorer, also while allowing benefit recipients to pass on inheritances tax-

free to heirs. None of this applies to you mother.

Posted by: [Will Allen](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:27 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

However, it is an unavoidable fact that the group receiving retiree benefits has a greater median net worth than most of those who are paying payroll taxes,

Cite, please, for this **unavoidable fact**.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:30 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

It is ironic, since conservatives are always criticizing liberals for our supposed "moral relativism"...but then when HC acknowledges the "common good", they freak out because suddenly she is imposing her idea of what's good on the rest of us. There's no winning!

Posted by: [gene](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:31 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

"I would say, transfer those who are currently reliant on SS funds over to welfare."

One of the main aspects of the system when it was set up is that it was not to be considered a welfare type payment, it was an entitlement. You may think that semantic, but it is highly insulting to "transfer" every day Janes and Joes "over to welfare." It is this type of ignorant decision making, without consideration of history and people's perceptions, that made such a mess of the Iraq occupation.

Posted by: [r.t.](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:33 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

But Sullivan's argument is simply absurd. Anyone who spends more than a few minutes looking at the federal budget knows perfectly well that there's no feasible way to cut it substantially without making big reductions in defense, Medicare, and/or Social Security. And that won't happen because those are very popular programs.

Kevin: I read Sullivan fairly frequently and don't think his prescription for cutting the deficit relies solely, or even mostly, on spending cuts. He advocates an increase in the gas tax, for instance, and I'm certain I've read from him a generally critical attitude of Bush's tax cuts (at least the fact that they've been rolled out in what by

rights should constitute a period of sacrifice). It's true that he rails against big government, as well, but your characterization of his arguments as "absurd" is a bit over the top. In fact Sullivan does regularly (like lots of conservatives) call for cuts in entitlements. Eliminating farm subsidies entirely and coupling that with deep cuts in Social Security and Medicare benefits could save \$100 billion a year I calculate. Match that with an \$80 billion tax increase and the deficit is nearly cut in half. Add a few years of economic growth and we should be back in the black before long (and then we could also finally enjoy some Pentagon shrinkage as Iraq winds down). IIRC Sullivan also opposes the prescription drug expansion of Medicare.

Is any of this politically possible? Probably not much of it in the *near term*; but that doesn't mean one cannot favor such an approach, and argue for it. Victory goes to those who are resolute. I'm sure a lot of liberals would just as soon that talk of means-testing (and other hobby horses of the right) would just go away. But they won't, and with the demographic pressures we're facing, it's unlikely younger voters will put up with the tax increases needed to "fix" our long-term deficits *solely* through raising taxes (though tax increases are likely part of the mix).

Posted by: [P.B. Almeida](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:35 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Yes, Don, and the purpose of Social Security, as currently structured, is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to pay for one's own lifestyle while living, or upon one's death.

Bull. As currently structured, SS benefits are so paltry as to not provide comfortable retirements or inheritances to anyone who doesn't nearly have that on their own. For the most part, you either don't have comfortable retirement or inheritance without SS -- and still don't have it adding SS in, or you have a comfortable retirement and generous inheritance to leave without SS and microscopically more so with SS thrown in.

Would it make more sense to means-test SS? Sure, it would. But that argument can be made -- far better, in fact -- without ludicrous hyperbole.

Posted by: [cmdicely](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:40 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

What I find ironic about SS payroll deductions is the fact that the more you earn, the less of your income that goes into SS deductions. Conversely, the less you earn the more of your income that goes into payroll deductions. Better still, if you make your money through investments, you don't pay any payroll deductions.

Just work the minimum number of quarters and you are guaranteed SS. That would seem to mean that those who need SS the most proportional to their income pay the most into it.

SS needs to be modified (fixed), but don't throw the baby out with the bathwater.

Posted by: [Over 50](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:41 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

In addition, your type of attitude is one that helps propel the US into the Mississippi of the the developed world. We are the most selfish nation in the first world when it comes to providing a net for people. Not to mention, one of the worst countries in the world when it comes to children caring for their aged parents. You are aware that a person's SS payment has a ceiling, are you not? I believe you are taxed, at this point in time, on your first \$86,000 or so. of income.

Posted by: [r.t.](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

P.B. Almeida:

Don P - I believe my interpretation of Sullivan's remarks is spot on. Do you offer a different interpretation, or care to call him to find out?

He didn't say what you claim he meant to say.

I do believe he thinks Hillary Clinton favors tax increases alone as the best means of reducing federal borrowing.

But that's not what he said, and he would have no basis for that assumption even it is what he meant. Sullivan is a skilled writer. I'll take what he writes to express what he means over your guesses that he means something else.

Perhaps, but I reckon any spending cuts she favors are paltry, and stand by my view that her approach relies overwhelmingly (if not solely) on increasing taxes, a position I'd suspect is contrary to the wishes of most Americans, who would undoubtedly opt for a mixture of spending cuts and tax increases.

Well, your suspicions in this case simply are not supported by the evidence, either. There is no evidence that

Americans favor anything other than paltry cuts in government spending, if any. The size of the federal government keeps growing in response to democratic pressures. The one serious initiative to make major cuts in federal spending--the Republican Contract with America of the mid '90s--produced one of the biggest political defeats in recent history. Americans often say, in the abstract, that they want smaller government, but when it comes to actual programs and actual votes, they invariably act to make the government bigger. Actions speak louder than words. That has been the reality of at least the last 50 years.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:43 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

bajesus, so all one has to do is you the term common good, much like "children", and all of a sudden their idea is great!!! Yes Yes, common good, it's for the children, my programs rock!!!!!!!!!!

Posted by: [mama](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:45 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Encapsulated Right wing message to the poor:

"Screw the poor. What have you ever done for me. I have a gun, so don't you come near me or my family. Quit looking so sad and weepy. You'll make liberals tax my money to help you.

"I am a religious moralist. Your morals are low class. You have too many babies out of wedlock. You don't speak good English. You eat funny foods. You listen to ugly music. Just because I don't like you doesn't make me a racist. Your religion and culture keep you from getting ahead. Go back where you came from.

"I will not be forced by any government to help you. It's your fault you're poor. You aren't as smart as me or you would be as rich as me.

"I made my money by hard work. I have a nice home and a fancy car. I send my kid to the best private schools. You can't take that away from me or make me fund your public schools.

"You can work for me for less than minimum wage and when I have made my money you can go away. I want to leave all my money to my kids so don't tax me.

"My political and religious leaders tell me that the way I think is right, by God!"

These views are the paradox of the right wing Christian. They stem from the fear of loosing to others in a perceived hostile world. Their fears are realized through the response to their actions, when the dispossessed rebel, individually or en mass. Their fears lead to a "mean spirited" cheapening of the worth of others, dividing society and create hostility in turn.

Liberals are charitable, in the true religious sense.

Posted by: [deejaay](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:47 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

P.B. Almeida:

Kevin: I read Sullivan fairly frequently and don't think his prescription for cutting the deficit relies solely, or even mostly, on spending cuts.

Show me where Sullivan advocates tax increases as the primary, or even as a substantial, means of eliminating the deficit.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:49 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will,

Call me crazy, and most of the people here will drop their jaws in reading a conservative, and former Republican write what I'm about to write.

We take the current SSI system and shut it down. Transfer all recipients over to welfare temporarily. We open a new form of Social Security Insurance. Except that in this new one we incorporate Universal Health Care...oh, what the hell, lets throw in Universal Dental Care as well. The system is set that the tax receipts from the SSI tax still go into this new account, but law is enacted to prevent any form of fund removal from the account. In short, SSI exists outside of the general fund, distinct and untouchable.

No bonds for the extra money that would accumulalte in the new SSI account. Thats how we got into trouble with the current system. In short, it's okay to have extra money in the account, and the benefit is universal for all Americans.

Damn, I wish I was more versed in economics so I could fathom the details that need to be addressed.

Anyway, Will, the payroll tax is something we all pay into because we all benefit living here in the US. That is unless you want to see all the city, county, regional, state, and federal social, community, and legal infrastructure disappear around you. In which case that would make us a third world country. That certainly would change the face of the US...again.

Posted by: [sheerahkahn](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:50 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

I don't get it if you have 30 million in the bank and you make 3 or 5 million a year why would you even worry about taxes, pay them and shut up because you did not earn that kind of money nobody could work that hard for that kind of money and if you think you are working hard I would say try digging ditches for 12 bucks an hour than come and complain about.

Posted by: [flogger blogger](#) on June 30, 2004 at 4:57 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Being Rant...

Here is a RADICAL proposal!

Increase the inheritance tax rate to 90% for estates over \$5M. Tell the children of the ultrarich that they had the benefit of their parents' money while they were living--best schools, best food, best cars, best of everything. Now they are adults. If they want to end up as gazillionaires, let them earn it, just like their ancestors did. Take the money from the tax and pour it back into the pot for the "common good" to ensure those who go to public schools today have the same opportunity for a great education as those who went to public schools in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

I bet I'll never get elected to Congress as a Republican OR a Democrat. I may have to become a European and run as a socialist.

Rant completed. I feel lots better for saying that.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:00 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

the payroll tax is something we all pay into because we all benefit living here in the US.

False. Only those who actually work for a living pay payroll taxes. If your income comes from investments, you pay no payroll taxes. That is one reason payroll taxes are regressive. They hit the poor far more heavily than the rich. They are **NOT** income taxes.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:04 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Will Allen:

Yes, Don, and the purpose of Social Security, as currently structured, is to provide comfortable retirements and inheritances, regardless of the ability to pay for one's own lifestyle while living, or upon one's death.

Have you looked at your annual Social Security statement recently? By no reasonable definition of a "comfortable retirement" can SS benefits be considered sufficient to fund one. SS provides, at best, a basic subsistence-level retirement income. And for millions of retirees, a substantial fraction of even that very modest income is consumed by health care expenses not covered by Medicare or other government programs for which they qualify.

Posted by: [Don P](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:05 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Have you looked at your annual Social Security statement recently?

Will Allen probably doesn't get an annual Social Security Benefits statement. If he did, he couldn't possibly make the comments he does.

Posted by: [Inside the Beltway](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:09 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

Inside the Beltway: "Only those who actually work for a living pay payroll taxes. If your income comes from investments, you pay no payroll taxes. That is one reason payroll taxes are regressive. They hit the poor far more heavily than the rich. They are NOT income taxes."

Well, you got me there. I didn't know that...but wait, isn't there a tax for profits? I'm not a H&R Block guy, but I' sure that if there are profits involved there is a tax to take a portion away.

IAS

Posted by: [sheerahkahn](#) on June 30, 2004 at 5:14 PM | [PERMALINK](#)

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JAVAエンジニアのための新しいキャリアパス
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TODAY'S TOPICS

update: 2005/01/14 17:08

安価で強力なレーザーが航空機の脅威に
 米国で先日、航空機に向けてレーザー光線を照射し、一時的に操縦士の視力を奪った男が逮捕されたが、このところ同様の事件が相次いでいる。レーザーは、価格が下がる一方で強力になっており、テロに利用される可能性も懸念される。米海軍はまもなく、航空機にレーザーが向けられている場合に警報を発するシステムを導入する予定だ。

米運輸保安局、次世代の爆弾検知器開発を推進
 米運輸保安局は、次世代の爆弾検知器の開発促進プログラムを開始した。CTスキャンを用いた現行の技術では、約10%の割合で誤作動が発生する

CULTURE
 2000年10月26日 2:00am PDT

ドイツに移った「票のオークション」サイト

AP通信社

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カリフォルニア州サクラメント発——2万1000票にのぼる米大統領選の票を最高額の入札者に売却すると豪語していたウェブサイトが、ドメイン名を変え、登記もドイツの会社に移した。票を売るとは米国では連邦法でも州法でも禁止されているが、ハイフン付きの新サイト名を冠した『ポート・オークション・コム』(vote-auction.com)のオーストリア人所有者ハンス・ベルンハルト氏は、ドイツに拠点を移したのは法的追求を避けるためではないと主張する。

ベルンハルト氏がAP通信社に宛てた電子メールによると、ハイフン付きの名前に変えたのは、タイプをするときにvoteとauctionの間にハイフンを入れて打つ人が多いということが調査の結果わかったのだ、その現状に合わせたにすぎないということだ。

同サイトでは、投票者に個人データを記入してもらい、その票を州で分けたブロックごとに最高額の入札者に売る旨を提示する。こうすることによって、「選挙運動に費やされる巨額の資金が直接一般の投票者のもとに入る」となることになると同サイトは言う。


同サイトは、票の購入者はどのような団体であれ個人であれ選ばないとしている。しかし、票を売ろうとしている売業者や入札者の身元は明かしていないし、売買をいつまで続けるかについても明らかにしていない。


ベルンハルト氏によると、米国での票のオークションは、これが事業として成立するかどうかを見極めるためのテストだという。投票者への支払い方法や、正当な有権者であることを確認する方法などは、まだ研究の余地があるということらしい。

この仕組みは、ミシガン州とニューヨーク州の選挙管理当局からは批判されているし、旧サイトはイリノイ州の裁判所命令によって閉鎖させられた。カリフォルニア州の州務長官ビル・ジョーンズ氏は、票の売却は重罪で、3年以上の拘禁刑が言い渡される可能性がある」と警告した。


同サイトは今週、ドイツのCSLコンピューター・サービス社のサポートを受け再開された。26日(米国時間)までに2500名以上のカリフォルニア州の有権者が票を売る申し出をしており、現時点で

が、物体に向けて中性子を発射し、発生したガンマ線を分析することで、荷物の中にある物体の正確な化学式を割り出し、荷物の中身の3次元画像を作成する新技術などが期待されている。

 [ハッカー、Tモバイルのネット侵入で政府の極秘情報も入手](#)

 [『テトリス』を装うウイルスが登場](#)

 [好評『iPod shuffle』、評価の分かれる『Mac mini』](#)

 [NASA版『ディープ・インパクト』打ち上げ成功](#)

 [恐竜を食べていた哺乳類の化石発見](#)

最高の入札値は4万8000ドル、すなわち1票当たり19.61ドルだ。

「正直言って、こういったサービス——サービスという言葉が使えるかどうかは別だが——は、その気がある人に情報が伝わるかぎり、おそらく永遠に続くだろう」とインターネットを研究している、イリノイ大学シカゴ校のスティーブ・ジョーンズ教授は言った。

カリフォルニア州の州務長官の広報担当者によると、ドメイン名を変えたからといって、同サイトとその運営者に対する州の調査にはなんら影響しないという。

広報担当者は、捜査によってユーザーの身元を突きとめる方法は見いだしているのだが、詳細については発表できないという。ベルンハルト氏は、ユーザーが捜査を受けることを防ぐため、同サイトのメッセージボードは停止したと語った。

現在の技術では、売票者を特定することは技術的にまず不可能だろうというのが業界の専門家の見方だ。

ウェブ・フィルタリングに関連する製品を作っている米インターネット・プロダクツ社(本社サンディエゴ)のスチュワート・ファーリー氏は、「特別な令状でもない限り、サイトを使った人をチェックする法的手段はない。しかも、国をまたがって行なわれる活動に、令状が出されるのはきわめて異例だ」と語った。

このウェブサイトはもともと、ニューヨーク在住の大学院生が立ち上げたのだが、ニューヨーク州当局から裁判に訴えたと迫られ、8月に現所有者に売却したものだ。

インターネット・オークション・サイトを運営する米イーベイ社も、票売りの可能性について議論する必要が出てきたという。8月に6人が大統領選の票を売ると申し出て、オークション管理者が気づいて締め出した時点ですでに、入札最高額が1万100ドルにも達していたのだ。

[日本語版：大野佳子 / 小林理子]

日本語版関連記事

- ・ [「票のオークション」サイトが閉鎖](#)
- ・ [シカゴ、「票のオークション」サイト取締りを要請](#)
- ・ [「自票の売却」希望者が6000人以上も登録](#)

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**JAVAエンジニアのための
新しいキャリアパス
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セミナー**

3月19日(土) 10:00~

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UL Systems, Inc.

TODAY'S TOPICS

Update: 2005/01/14 17:08

- [Being cheap, the powerful laser in threat of the aircraft](#)
The laser beam was irradiated in the United States some days ago, destined for the aircraft, the man who transitory takes vision of the pilot was arrested, but lately similar incident is sequential. The laser, although price goes down, has become powerful, also the possibility of being utilized in terrorism feels concern. The American navy is prompt, it is the schedule which introduces the system which gives out warning to the case where the laser is directed to the aircraft.
- [American transport preservation bureau, bomb detector development](#)

CULTURE

October 26th of 2000 2:00am PDT

It moved to Germany, " auction " sight

AP news agency

- i-mode
- Mail to a Friend
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The web sight which you have boasted the California state Sacramento departure - - vote of the American Presidential election which is climbed in 2 ten thousand 1000 votes is sold in the bidder of the highest amount, changed domain name, moved also registration to the German company. Selling vote in the United States with Federal law and is prohibited with state law, but new sight name of the hyphen being attached was entitled, ' the boat - the auction * COM ' (vote-auction.com) as for the Austrian human owner ハンス * Bern hull To, as for moving base to Germany you insist is not, in order to avoid legal pursuit.

According to the email which the Bern hull To addresses to the AP news agency, because the result of investigation it was found, that as for changing into the name of the hyphen being attached, when typing, inserting the hyphen between the vote and the auction, the person whom it strikes it is many it means it only adjusted to the present condition.

With the same sight, it has entering the private data in the poll person, the effect which in every block which divided the vote in the state sells in the bidder of the highest amount it presents. Like this when it means that " the enormous fund which is spent to election campaign directly enters into the origin of the general poll person, " by doing, you call the same sight.

As for the same sight, as for the buyer of vote we have assumed in some kind of group with that individual that it does not choose. But, you do not reveal the identity of the sale vote person and the bidder whom it has been about probably to sell vote it has not made clear concerning and, it continues buying and selling how long.

According to the Bern hull To, as for auction of the vote in the United States, you say it is the test in order to ascertain whether or not this it is formed as a business. Method of paying to the poll person and the method et cetera of verifying that it is the legitimate voter seem, the notion that where still it is the margin of research.

[of the next generation propulsion](#)

American transport preservation bureau started the development promotion program of the bomb detector of the next generation. With the current technology which uses CT scan, erroneous operation occurs in approximately 10% ratio, but the neutron is discharged destined for the object, by the fact that the gamma-ray which occurs is analyzed, accurate chemical formula of the object which is in the baggage is calculated, the new technology and the like which draws up 3 dimensional picture of content of the baggage is expected.

[With net invasion of hacker and T Mobile strictly confidential information of government procurement](#)

[The Tet lith ' dresses up the virus which appearance](#)

[The popular ' iPod shuffle ', appraisal it divides, ' Mac mini '](#)

[NASA edition ' deep * impact ' it launches, success](#)

[Ate the dinosaur the mammalian fossil discovery](#)

This mechanism is criticized from the election management authorities of Michigan state and New York and, the old sight was made to close by the courthouse order of Illinois state. As for state duty director building * Jones of California state, as for sale of vote when with felony, there is a possibility detention punishment of 3 years or more being sentenced, it warned.

The same sight this week received the support of the CSL computer * service corporation of Germany and was reopened. 26 days (the American time) to we do the request where the voter of California state 2500 or more sells vote, the highest bid value per 4 ten thousand 8000 dollars, namely 1 vote is 19.61 dollars at present time.

" Honesty saying, whether or not such service - - you can use the word, service, it is another, but if - -, information is transmitted to the person who is that air, perhaps it probably will continue eternally ", Internet is researched, Professor Steve * Jones of the Illinois university Chicago school said.

According to the public information person in charge of state duty director of California state, because domain name was changed, saying, you say what it does not have an influence on the same sight and the investigation of the state for that operator.

The public information person in charge pierces the identity of the user with investigation and the method of stopping is discoverable, but concerning details cannot announce, you say. The Bern hull To, in order to prevent the fact that the user receives investigation, said the message board of the same sight that it stopped.

With present technology, the sale vote person as for specifying technically first it probably is impossible, is the viewpoint of the specialist of industry.

If スチュワート * fur Lee of the American Internet * products corporation (head office San Diego) which makes the product which it is related to web * filtering " is not the special warrant, there is no legal expedient which checks the person who used the sight. Furthermore, the country extending over, the fact that the warrant is put out to the activity which is done, is quite exceptional case ", that.

This web sight started originally the graduate student of the New York residence, but when from the New York authorities it appeals to judgment, those which are approached, in August sell in the present owner.

The United States I which manages Internet * auction * sight - also the bay corporation, says the necessity to argue concerning the possibility of vote buying and selling arose. Requesting 6 people sell the vote of Presidential election in August, the auction manager becoming aware, already, bid highest amount had reached to even 1 ten thousand 100 dollars at the point in time when it excludes.

[Japanese edition: Ono it is good the child / Kobayashi reason child]

Japanese edition-related article

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* [Chicago, " auction sight management of vote " request](#)

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安価で強力なレーザーが航空機の脅威に

米国で先日、航空機に向けてレーザー光線を照射し、一時的に操縦士の視力を奪った男が逮捕されたが、このところ同様の事件が相次いでいる。レーザーは、価格が下がる一方で強力になっており、テロに利用される可能性も懸念される。米海軍はまもなく、航空機にレーザーが向けられている場合に警報を発するシステムを導入する予定だ。

米運輸保安局、次世代の爆弾検知器開発を推進

米運輸保安局は、次世代の爆弾検知器の開発促進プログラムを開始した。CTスキャンを用いた現在の技術では、約10%の割合で誤作動が発生するが、物体に向けて中性子を発射し、発生したガンマ線を分析することで、荷物の中にある物体の正確な化学式を割り出し、荷物の中身の3次元画像を作成する新技術などが期待されている。

ハッカー、Tモバイルのネット侵入で政府の極秘情報も入手

『テトリス』を装うウイルスが登場

好評『iPod shuffle』、評価の分かれる『Mac mini』

NASA版『ディープ・インパクト』打ち上げ成功

恐竜を食べていた哺乳類の化石発見

同サイトでは、投票者に個人データを記入してもらい、その票を州で分けたブロックごとに最高額の入札者に売る旨を提示する。こうすることによって、「選挙運動に費やされる巨額の資金が直接一般の投票者のもとに入る」となることと同サイトは言う。

同サイトは、票の購入者はどのような団体であれ個人であれ選ばないとしている。しかし、票を売ろうとしている売票者や入札者の身元は明かしていないし、売買をいつまで続けるかについても明らかにしていない。

ベルンハルト氏によると、米国での票のオークションは、これが事業として成立するかどうかを見極めるためのテストだという。投票者への支払い方法や、正当な有権者であることを確認する方法などは、まだ研究の余地があるということらしい。

この仕組みは、ミシガン州とニューヨーク州の選挙管理当局からは批判されているし、旧サイトはイリノイ州の裁判所命令によって閉鎖させられた。カリフォルニア州の州務長官ビル・ジョーンズ氏は、票の売却は重罪で、3年以上の拘禁刑が言い渡される可能性があるかと警告した。

同サイトは今週、ドイツのCSLコンピューター・サービス社のサポートを受け再開された。26日(米国時間)までに2500名以上のカリフォルニア州の有権者が票を売る申し出をしており、現時点で最高の入札値は4万8000ドル、すなわち1票当たり19.61ドルだ。

「正直言って、こういったサービス——サービスという言葉が使えかどうかは別だが——は、その気がある人に情報が伝わるかぎり、おそらく永遠に続くだろう」とインターネットを研究している、イリノイ大学シカゴ校のスティーブ・ジョーンズ教授は言った。

カリフォルニア州の州務長官の広報担当者によると、ドメイン名を変えたからといって、同サイトとその運営者に対する州の調査にはならん影響しないという。

広報担当者は、捜査によってユーザーの身元を突きとめる方法は見いだしているのだが、詳細については発表できないという。ベルンハルト氏は、ユーザーが捜査を受けることを防ぐため、同サイトのメッセージボードは停止したと語った。

現在の技術では、売票者を特定することは技術的にまず不可能だろうというのが業界の専門家の見方だ。

ウェブ・フィルタリングに関連する製品を作っている米インターネット・プロダクツ社(本社サンディエゴ)のスチュワート・ファーリー氏は、「特別な令状でもない限り、サイトを使った人をチェックする法的手段はない。しかも、国をまたがって行なわれる活動に、令状が出されるのはきわめて異例だ」と語った。

このウェブサイトはもともと、ニューヨーク在住の大学院生が立ち上げたのだが、ニューヨーク州当局から裁判に訴えたと迫られ、8月に現所有者に売却したものだ。

インターネット・オークション・サイトを運営する米イーベイ社も、票売買の可能性について議論する必要が出てきたという。8月に6人が大統領選の票を売ると申し出て、オークション管理者が気づいて締め出した時点で、入札最高額が1万100ドルにも達していたのだ。

[日本語版: 大野佳子 / 小林理子]

日本語版関連記事

- ・ [「票のオークション」サイトが閉鎖](#)
- ・ [シカゴ、「票のオークション」サイト取締りを要請](#)
- ・ [「自票の売却」希望者が6000人以上も登録](#)

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拾—F’B, É<³, l, é
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Moved to the Ä P ² Ä µ ° , ¼ ® Ý £ » ² Ä of the ç
vote which AP news agency

The ³ª Ì P » ² Ä which you have boasted October 26th of 2000 2:00am PDT ¶ Ø Ì « Ù Æ ± state » , ×
Ò Ý Ä departure - - vote of the American Presidential election which is climbed in 2 ten thousand
1000 votes is sold in the bidder of the highest amount, changes ð Ä P Ò ² Ý name and selling the ;
vote where also ð registration moved to the company of the Ä P ² Ä in the United States with Federal
law and is prohibited with state law, but new » ² Ä name of the ð Ê ² Ì Ý being attached was entitled,
' the Î P ° Ä - the µ ° , The ¼ ® Ý ¥ ° Ñ ' (vote-auction.com) as for the µ ° ½ Ä Ø ± human owner Ê Ý
½ ¥ Í P Ù Ý Ê Ù Ä person as for moving base to the ð Ä P ² Ä you insist is not, in order to avoid
legal pursuit, the ;

According to the electronic Ò ° Ù which the Í P Ù Ý Ê Ù Ä person addressses to the AP news agency
as for changing into the name of the ð Ê ² Ì Ý being attached when doing the ð Ä ² Ì ß, inserting the Ê
² Ì Ý between the vote and the auction, the notion that where the person whom it strikes it is many the
result of investigation being to be understood, means it only adjusted to the present condition of the ð,
the ;

When with the same » ² Ä it has entering the private Ä P ° Ä in the ð poll person, that the enormous
fund which is spent to ð ç election campaign the ; which presents the effect which in every Ì P Ù - ,
which divided the vote of the ð in the state sells in the bidder of the highest amount like this by doing
the £ enters directly in the origin of the general poll person it means, as for the same » ² Ä is said the ;

But as for the same » ² Ä as for the buyer of ð vote the ; which we have assumed in some kind of
group with that individual that it does not choose, you do not reveal the identity of the sale vote
person and the bidder whom it has been about probably to sell ð vote has not been made clear
concerning and it continues ð buying and selling how long, the ;

According to the Í P Ù Ý Ê Ù Ä person as for the µ ° , ¼ ® Ý of the vote in the ð United States, the
notion that where method of paying to the ; poll person that it is the Ä ½ Ä in order to ascertain
whether or not ð this it is formed as a business and the method et cetera of verifying that it is the ð
legitimate voter the ð still a margin of research is, seems the ;

This mechanism is criticized from the election management authorities of ð Ð ¼ ¶ P Ý state and Æ - °
Ö ° , state and as for the ð old » ² Ä as for the state duty director Ë P Ù ¥ ¼ P ® ° Ý ½ P person of ; ¶
Ø Ì « Ù Æ ± state which can be made to close by the courthouse order of ² Ø É ² state as for sale of ð
vote when there is a possibility detention punishment above ð 3 year being sentenced with felony was
warned the ;

The same » ² Ä this week receives the » Î ß ° Ä of the CSL ° Ý Ê ß - ° Ä ° ¥ » ° Ë P ½ corporation of
the ð Ä P ² Ä and the ; 26 day which is reopened (the American time) to we do the request where the
voter of ¶ Ø Ì « Ù Æ ± state 2500 or more sells vote and at ð present time as for the highest bid value
per 4 ten thousand 8000 Ä P Ù ð namely 1 vote is 19.61 Ä P Ù the ;

ç honesty saying, whether or not such » ° Ë P ½ of the ð - - you can use the word, » ° Ë P ½, it is
another, but if - - information is transmitted to the person who is that air of the ð, as for ½ Ä ° Ì P ¥
¼ P ® ° Ý ½ P professor of the ð ² Ø É ² university ¼ ¶ ° P school which the ð continues perhaps and

eternally researches the £ and the ² Ý À ° È - Ä was said the ;

According to the public information person in charge of state duty director of ¶ Ø Ì « Û Æ ± state because ² Ä Ð Ò ² Ý name was changed, saying, what it does not have an influence on the ² same » ² Ä and the investigation of the state for that operator, the ;

As for the ; Í Ð Û Ý Ê Û Ä person that the public information person in charge pierced the method of stopping is discoverable, but concerning the ² details it cannot announce in order to prevent the fact that the ² Õ ° » Ð ° receives investigation the identity of the Õ ° » Ð ° with ² investigation and and as for the Ò - ¾ ° ¼ Ð Î Ð ° Ä Ð of the ² same » ² Ä you said that stopped, the ;

With present technology the ² sale vote person as for specifying technically first it probably is impossible, is the viewpoint of the specialist of industry the ;

If the American ² Ý À ° È - Ä ¶ Ì ß Û Ä Ð , Ä corporation which makes the product which it is related to the ³ª Ì Ð ¶ Ì ° Û Ä Ø Ý , Ð (the head office » Ý Ä Ð ° ° Ð) the ½ Á - Û ° Ä ¶ Ì § ° Ø ° person is not the ² ç special warrant the person who used the ² » ² Ä the Áª , as for the legal expedient which is done the ; which is not furthermore as for the ² warrant being put out to the activity which ² country extending over is done you talked with the £ which is quite exceptional case the ;

This ³ª Ì Ð » ² Ä started the graduate student of ² Æ - ° Õ ° , residence originally, but when from the ² Æ - ° Õ ° , state authorities it appeals to judgment, is approached and in ² August sells in the present owner the thing ;

Requesting, 6 people sell the vote of Presidential election in ; August that the necessity to argue the American ² ° Í Ð ² corporation which manages the ² Ý À ° È - Ä ¶ µ ° , ¼ ® Ý ¶ » ² Ä concerning the possibility of ² vote buying and selling arose, the ² µ ° , ¼ ® Ý manager becoming aware, already ² bid highest amount had reached to even 1 ten thousand 100 Ä Ð Û at the point in time when it excludes the ;

[Japanese edition: Ono it is good the child / Kobayashi reason child]

[Here text](#)

[Announcement enters](#)

拾 [You teach to the friend](#)

糧 [Free Ò - Û » - È Ð ½ register](#)

戀 [TOP](#)

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

ドットに移った「票のオークション」サイト AP通信社

2000年10月26日 2:00am PDT カリフォルニア州サクラメント発——2万1000票にのぼる米大統領選の票を最高額の入札者に売却すると豪語していたウェブ 사이트가、ドメイン名を変え、登記もドットの会社に移した。票を売るとは米国では連邦法でも州法でも禁止されているが、ハイフン付きの新サイト名を冠した『ボート・オークション・コム』(vote-auction.com)のオーストリア人所有者ハンス・ベルハルト氏は、ドットに移したのには法的追求を避けるためではないと主張する。

ベルハルト氏がAP通信社に宛てた電子メールによると、ハイフン付きの名前に変えたのは、タイプをするときにvoteとauctionの間にハイフンを入れて打つ人が多いということが調査の結果わかったので、その現状に合わせたにすぎないということだ。

同サイトでは、投票者に個人データを記入してもらい、その票を州で分けたブロックごとに最高額の入札者に売る旨を提示する。こうすることによって、「選挙運動に費やされる巨額の資金が直接一般の投票者のもとに入ることになる」と同サイトは言う。

同サイトは、票の購入者はどのような団体であれ個人であれ選ばないとしている。しかし、票を売ろうとしている売票者や入札者の身元は明かしていないし、売買をいつまで続けるかについても明らかにしていない。

ベルハルト氏によると、米国での票のオークションは、これが事業として成立するかどうかを見極めるためのテストだという。投票者への支払い方法や、正当な有権者であることを確認する方法などは、まだ研究の余地があるということらしい。

この仕組みは、ミシガン州とニューヨーク州の選挙管理当局からは批判されているし、旧サイトはアリゾナ州の裁判所命令によって閉鎖させられた。カリフォルニア州の州務長官ビル・ジョーンズ氏は、票の売却は重罪で、3年以上の拘禁刑が言い渡される可能性があるかと警告した。

同サイトは今週、ドットのCSLコンピュータ・サービス社のホストを受け再開された。26日(米国時間)までに2500名以上のカリフォルニア州の有権者が票を売る申し出をしており、現時点で最高の入札値は4

万8000ドル、すなわち1票あたり19.61ドルだ。

「正直言って、こういったサービス——サービスという言葉が使えるかどうかは別だが——は、その気がある人に情報が伝わるかぎり、おそらく永遠に続くだろう」とインターネットを研究している、イリノイ大学シカゴ校のスティブ・ジョーンズ教授は言った。

カリフォルニア州の州務長官の広報担当者によると、ドメイン名を変えたからといって、同サイトとその運営者に対する州の調査にはなんら影響しないという。

広報担当者は、捜査によってユーザの身元を突きとめる方法は見いだしているのだが、詳細については発表できないという。ベルナルト氏は、ユーザが捜査を受けることを防ぐため、同サイトのメッセージボードは停止したと語った。

現在の技術では、売票者を特定することは技術的にまず不可能だろうというのが業界の専門家の見方だ。

ウェブ・フィルタリングに関連する製品を作っている米インターネット・プロダクツ社(本社サンディエゴ)のシュワート・ファーリー氏は、「特別な令状でもない限り、サイトを使った人をチェックする法的手段はない。しかも、国をまたがって行なわれる活動に、令状が出されるのはきわめて異例だ」と語った。

このウェブサイトはもともと、ニューヨーク在住の大学院生が立ち上げたのだが、ニューヨーク州当局から裁判に訴えられ、8月に現所有者に売却したもの。

インターネット・オークション・サイトを運営する米イーベイ社も、票売買の可能性について議論する必要が出てきたという。8月に6人が大統領選の票を売ると申し出て、オークション管理者が気づいて締め出した時点ですでに、入札最高額が1万100ドルにも達していたのだ。

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ITmedia, Today on ITmedia 2005?03?03? 09?26? Home, News, Enterprise, AnchorDesk, Mobile, PCUPdate, LifeStyle, Games, Shopping, Jobs. ...

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Nouvelles d'Internet

Faire de l'argent avec les élections

Il y a vraiment des petits malins qui, faisant fi de la tendance anti-cybersquattage, persistent à vouloir vendre à prix lourd des noms de domaine évidents. Dernier en date, [Election2000.com](#), qui a été mis en vente sur [eBay](#).

Wayne W. Kiedaisch, qui s'est autoproclamé guru des noms de domaine, est chargé de la promotion de la vente: «Nous (le vendeur et moi) comprenons que la fenêtre d'affaires pour vendre des noms de domaine est étroite. Cependant, nous comprenons également que ce nom de domaine en particulier possède un potentiel incroyable et une valeur qui ira en grandissant jusqu'à la journée des élections (ndlr: américaines bien sûr, quoique l'enchère pourrait également intéresser les Canadiens par les temps qui courent)».

Le site a reçu plusieurs milliers de visites sans aucune promotion et le nombre de visiteurs ne cesse d'augmenter rapidement chaque jour. Le nom sera à sa valeur maximum le jour de l'élection quand le site pourra être utilisé pour fournir des résultats en temps réel pour la couverture de l'élection et des résultats du scrutin en ligne.» Il n'empêche qu'au moment d'écrire ces lignes, pas une seule enchère n'avait été enregistrée.

Ce coup de promotion n'est pas sans rappeler la mise aux enchères de voix de particuliers sur le même eBay au mois d'août dernier (voir notre [nouvelle](#)). Les élections américaines sont une histoire de gros sous, on le savait déjà.

Un autre cas est actuellement dans la mire des médias, celui de [Vote-Auction.com](#), qui avait perdu – et qui vient de retrouver – son accès au Web par le biais de son nom de domaine. Une cour de l'Illinois avait ordonné la fermeture du site la semaine même et les responsables ont tout simplement ajouté un trait d'union entre les deux mots pour refaire surface. Comme l'explique notre confrère [Multimédium](#), le site propose de mettre sa voix électorale aux enchères non pas contre des espèces sonnantes et trébuchantes, mais contre des dons à des associations

caritatives. [Tout le contraire](#) de ce site qui incite chaque bon citoyen à emmener un ami voter.

Texte rédigé par : [Sophie Bernard](#)

Publié dans BRANCHEZ-VOUS! le 24 octobre 2000

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Hans Bernhard

He's a plastic man, he's a plastic man!

Gehört „plasticman – rolemodel“ eher in die Kategorie Barbie Liberation Organization, shock marketing oder unerfüllte sexuelle Phantasien?

das "plasticman - rolemodel" foto-editorial ist eine rein aesthetisches und formales produkt. die bilder sind wie ein temesta-aquarium - sie helfen mir zu entspannen. diese plasticman-bilder erfüllen keine provokative oder schockierende funktion, da gibt es bereits in der werbung [reklame] und pornoszene dutzende varianten davon. unerfuellte phantasien werden auch nicht abgedeckt, meine phantasie ist streng pragmatisch. bzgl. der barbie liberation front [blo] gibt es deckungsgleichheiten. so seh ich das. das shock marketing der ubermorgen group hat sich transformiert. chic marketing. ein zeitverzoeagertes style implantat, ein selbstmordattentat a la documenta 2007. dies ist eine prophezeihung. ich habe selbstredend keine ahnung unter welcher kategorie so etwas abgelegt werden kann. hans bernhard operiert seit jahren in einem kommunikations-zeitraum. in einem sehr schnellen massenmedialen rueckkoppelungsnetzwerk. real-time living im gegensatz zur amerikanischen fast food trash kultur, die aus re-runs der 50-90er jahre besteht, im kulinarischen, im entertainment, im biologischen [bakteriellen] und im infrastrukturellen bereich.

Und? Wie war die Arbeit mit Petter Hegre? Gab ´s als Lohn ein Jahresabo?

petter ist hinter seiner kamera ein sehr verschlossener mensch. ich arbeite nur via web mit ihm. ich denke ueber erotische und plastische konzepte nach und er stellt sie 1:1 her. nicht immer so wie ich sie mir ertraeume aber doch sehr nahe an der realitaet meiner fiktion. in manischen arbeitsphasen ist es eine unnachvollziehbare, ungeschriebene perfekte kommunikation. die produkte sind zumeist sehr rein, sehr sauber. petters profitdenken motiviert mich. "mein modell ... ist für mich wilder engel und barbie-puppe zugleich", erklärt petter hegre, "sie ist blond mit großen bruesten, zarter haut und rasierter scham."

Wo ist das Plastikmännchen jetzt?

es wurde nach dem foto shooting verbrannt.

petter: is it legitimate to be an artist?

INTERVIEWER

Alain Bieber

MORE INFORMATION

[Official Hans Site](#)
[the ubermorgen agency](#)
[Vote Auction](#)

WHO IS HANS?

"maverick austrian businessman" CNN

"ubermorgen means the day after tomorrow, a slight tip towards their aesthetic and activist vision and prejudice, they are hardcore and radical in their actions and they are extremely strange and highly intelligent people."
 jean baudrillard

"hans of etoy fame - i have been on panels in europe with him before. he is a very bright media artist, a celebrity..."
 douglas rushkoff

"bernhard is seen entirely as a threat as he lashes out and attacks those government institutions with his potentially revolutionary actions. beuys and bernhard have very similar long-term goals and motivations but their places in time / history don't allow for that likeness to be seen easily."
 nicolas primich

OTHER DNA

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[The Yes Men](#)

hans: no!
p: why not?
h: because you do not create enough turnover or profit for society.
p: is it legitimate to be a plasticman?
h: yes!
p: why?
h: because you create economical value and recreational moments for your audience.
p: so that is why you need to be a plasticman?
h:

a plastic man will last forever
with a plastic mac
in the clement weather
of an indoor shopping superstore,
no he never steps outside the door.
he's a lazy, hazy, instant gravy
polymer daisy - plastic man
he's a plastic man

plastic man loves to spend
on plastic goods that never end.
he's got a plastic car, a plastic life
a plastic lover and a plastic wife
he's a plastic man
he's a plastic man

intercourse and super bowl
does them both by remote control.
loves to watch and eat the telly
loves to watch and eat the telly
believe me when you see his belly:
he's a rubbery, blubbery, not very cuddly
plastic man
he's a plastic man

wrapped in rubber he loves to dance.
sweats inside his plastic pants.
whips it up into a trance
of narcissism's withering glance
in the mirror on the wall
the mirror there sees it all
a polymer dream that's so inflated,
his love was squashed
and laminated
he's a plastic man
he's a plastic man
: : mark gwynne jones, 1997 – 2001.

Ok - Themenwechsel: Wie groß schätzt Du die Möglichkeiten politischer Veränderung durch Kunst, Hacking und Hoaxing eigentlich wirklich ein?

in china dauert es normalerweise keine drei tage nach einer veroeffentlichung / publikation, bis die ersten illegalen kopien einer aktion auftauchen. anstatt auf die ersten "offiziellen" DVDs zu warten, die auf dem schwarzmarkt für weniger als einen euro zu haben sind, sollten die fans die CNN footage "[\[V\]ote-auction](#): burden of proof" [CNN, 2000] sehen.

"there are not many artists who can present live action and the documentation, in one piece, of an artwork in the form of videotape containing a 27 minute broadcast from CNN". flashart magazine

als teil eines pulsierenden technologischen und medialen netzwerkes sind meine aktionen [digitaler aktionismus, legal art, [f]originals, digitale kunst, net.art] vegetativer art. der schmerz, die neugierde, die geschwindigkeit erzeugen rauschzustände, welche wiederum zu instinktiven reaktionen fuehren. frueheres training mit lsd, xtc, etoy, ubermorgen, meskalin und anderen drogen und sekten helfen dabei, nicht in permanente psychosen zu verfallen, sondern mit erfahrung, gefuehl und uebersicht ein 500 km/h corporate-geschoss durch den 3d-rush-hour stadtverker ohne schwerkraft zu fuehren [retroyou r/c]. schoen gesagt, nicht?

Mit welcher der folgenden Figuren kannst du Dich am ehesten identifizieren und warum? Jesus von Nazareth, Ernesto Ché Guevara, Osama Bin Laden oder Joseph Beuys?

"his style can be described as a mix between andy kaufman and jeff koons, his actions can be seen as underground matthew barneys and the early john lydon [johnny rotten], his gesamtwerk has been described as duchampian and beuysche and his everyday philosophy is best described in the ubermorgen slogan: <it's different because it is fundamentally different!>" bart kessner

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Was ist die Quelle Deiner Inspiration?

meine interne total fragmentierte und extrem chaotische hddisk, darauf sitzt ein verchromtes ventil und wiederum darueber der arbeitsspeicher. impulse, stimulus, erwirken eine "response", ein zugriff auf andere stimuli oder eben auf die festplatte. das ventil reguliert den output normalerweise, in krisensituationen kann es aber zu ueberdruck fuehren und dann fliesst der strom ungebremst in den langsam aber sicher uebevollen arbeitsspeicher. die konsequenz daraus, der arbeitsspeicher muss seinen inhalt nach aussen transportieren und dann selektiv loeschen, keine einfache aufgabe. in der ultimativen krisen kann dies zum zusammenbruch des systems fuehren [psychose] und / oder einem extremen output-schub, der fuer menschen nicht mehr verarbeitbar ist. "hans, l'inspiration c'est toi! quand meme!" jean-luc goddard

Kurz und knapp: Lieblingsbuch, Lieblingsfilm, Lieblingsessen, Lieblingskünstler?

die rote zora, der pate, hummer mit geschmolzener butter, thomas bernhard.

Und was haben eigentlich Hans Bernhard und Helmut Lang gemeinsam?

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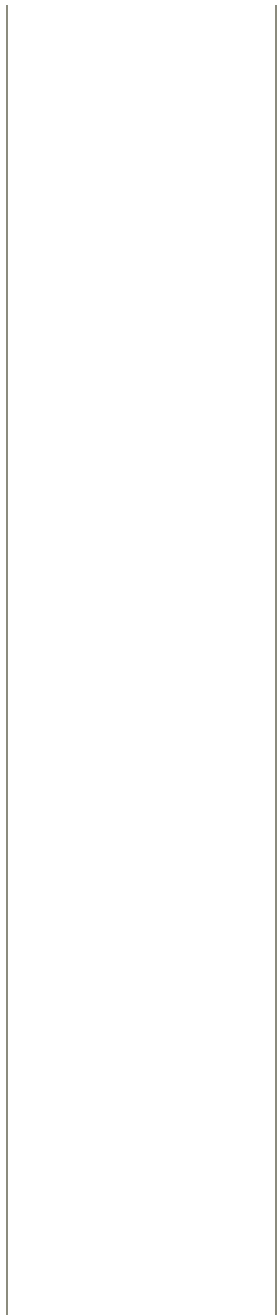
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Ich danke dir fuer die fragen und wuensche den leserinnen weiterhin eine gute und informative zeit mit dem neuen print magazin rebel:art.



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Hans's Bernhard

He's A plastic one, he's A plastic one!

plasticman rolemodel rather into the category does Barbie liberation Organization belong, shock to marketing or unfulfilled sexual fantasies?

"plasticman - rolemodel" photo editorial purely aesthetic and formal product is the pictures is like an temesta aquarium - they do not help to ease me these plastic one pictures to fulfill a provocative or shocking function, there give it already in the advertisement [advertisement] and pornoszene dozens of variants of it unfulfilled fantasies are not also covered, my fantasy are strictly pragmatically concerning the barbie liberation front [blo] give it to congruences. thus seh I that shock the marketing of the ubermorgen group transformed. chic marketing a time-delayed style implant, a suicide assassination attempt A la documenta 2007. this is one prophezeihung. I has naturally no notion under which category such a thing to be put down can Hans' Bernhard operated for years in one communication period. in a very fast massenmedialen feedback network. real-time living in contrast to the American nearly food trash culture, which exists out RH run of the 50-90er years, in the culinary, in entertainment, in the biological [bacterial] and within the infrastructural range.

And? How was the work with Petter Hegre? Gab's as wages a Jahresabo?

a very locked human being I is more petter works only via Web with it I thinks about erotische and plastic concepts and he places her 1:1 not always as I her to me ago dreams of however nevertheless very close at the reality of my fiction behind his camera. in manischen operating phases it is unnachvollziehbare, unwritten perfect communication the products is mostly very purely, very cleanly petters profit-thinks motivates me. "my model... is for me savage angel and barbie pupates at the same time", explains [more petter hegre](#), "it is blond with large chests, more tenderly strikes and shaved shame."

Where is the plastic male now?

INTERVIEWER

Alain Bieber

MORE INFORMATION

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WHO IS HANS?

"maverick austrian businessman" CNN

"means the day after ubermorgen tomorrow, A slight tip towards their aesthetic and activist vision and prejudice, they acres hard core and radical in their act ion and they acres extremely strand and highly intelligently people." Jean building twisting pool of broadcasting corporations

"Hans' OF etoy fame - i have been on panel into europe with him before. he is A very bright media, A artist celebrity... "Douglas rushkoff

"Bernhard is lakes entirely as A threat as he lashes out and attacks those government institution with his potentially revolutionary act ion beuys and Bernhard have very similar long term goals and motivation but their places in time/history don't allow for that likeness tons lakes easily." nicolas primich

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it was burned after the photo shooting.

more petter: is legitimate ton it on artist?

Hans: NO!

p: why emergency?

h: because you DO emergency create enough more turnover or profit for society.

p: is legitimate ton it A plasticman?

h: yes!

p: why?

h: because you create economical VALUE and recreational moment for your audience.

p: thus is why you need does ton that A plasticman?

h:

A plastic one wants read more forever
with A plastic mac
into the clement more weather
OF at indoors shopping supernet curtain,
NO he of never steps outside the door.
he's A lazy, hazy, instant gravy
polymere daisy - plastic one
he's A plastic one

plastic one loves ton donate
on plastic goods that more never ends.
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the mirror there of lake it all
A polymere dream that's so inflated,
his love which squashed
and laminated
he's A plastic one
he's A plastic one
: Mark gwynne jones, 1997 2001.

Ok - topic change: How largely actually really estimate does you the possibilities of political change by art, Hacking and Hoaxing?

in China it lasts no three normally meets after a publication/a publication, until the first illegal copies of an action emerge instead of on the first "official" DVDs to wait, which are to be had on the black market for less than a euro, should the fans the CNN footage " [\[V\]ote auction](#) : burden OF proof "see [CNN, 2000].

"there acres emergency many artists who CAN present live action and the documentation, into one piece, OF on artwork into the form OF videotape containing A 27 minute broadcast from CNN ". flashart magazines

as part a pulsating technological and medalen network are my actions [digitally aktionismus, legally kind, [f]originals, digital art, net.art] vegetative art. the pain, which curiosity, produce the speed to intoxication-be entitled, which again to instinktiven reactions lead earlier training with LSD, ubermorgen xtc, etoy, meskalin and other drugs and sparkling wines help thereby, not into permanent psychosen too purged, but with experience to lead feeling and overview 500 km/h a corpus width unit projectile by the 3d-rush-hour more stadterker without the force of gravity [retroyou r/c]. beautifully said, not?

With which of the following figures can you identify yourself earliest and

why? Jesus of Nazareth, Ernesto Ché Guevara, Osama is shop or Joseph Beuys?

"his style CAN described as A mix between andy kaufman and jeff koons, his act ion CAN lakes as underground matthew barneys and the early John lydon [johnny rot], his synthesis of the arts has been described as duchampian and beuysche and his everyday philosophy is best described into the ubermorgen slogan: < it's because different it is fundamentally different! > " beard more kessner

"time seems tons all that conditions between thesis two individuals, more however, what has happened and changed into the world during that time seems tons make the short distance between them seem A little than it really is. beuys came across ton the world with more greater ease and less tension, more never < attacking > anyone and therefore which always lakes as A fairly passive artist with potentially revolutionary beliefs - more never as A but serious threat tons any governments or institution where presently, Bernhard is lakes entirely as A threat as he lashes out and attacks those government institution with his potentially revolutionary act ion. beuys and Bernhard have very similar long term goals and motivation but their places in time/history don't allow for that likeness tons lakes easily." nicolas primich

What is the source of your inspiration?

my internal totally fragmented and extremely chaotic hard disk, whereupon a chromed valve and again over it the main memory of impulses, sit stimulus, obtain a "response", accessed other current stimuli or evenly the non removable disk. the valve normally adjusts the output, in crisis situations can it however to positive pressure lead and then flows the river into slowly however without brakes the surely overful main memory. the consequence from it, the main memory must transport and then selectively delete its contents outward, no simple task. in the ultimative crisis this can lead to the collapse of the system [psychose] and/or an extreme output thrust, which is no longer processable for humans. "Hans, l'inspiration c'est toi! quand meme!" Jean luc goddard

Briefly and scarcely: Favourite book, favourite film, favourite meal, favourite artist?

the red zora, the godfather, lobster with melted butter, Thomas' Bernhard.

And which actually Hans's Bernhard and Helmut Lang have together?

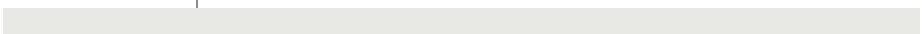
SNM/DLA: Name register ' L ' deduction listing... Long, Isaac see: Goll, Yvan long, Josef Bernhard H-67... 22 long, Peter (publishing house) K-89 long, Siegfried B... Long leg, August Friedrich Ernst C-23 is enough, for Carl Albert M... photography HELMUT LONG HANS'S BERNHARD fashion coverage, closed series, nikon coolpix 950 asis, 2002nd... maxi. fashion by HANS'S BERNHARD foriginal. AKH HELMUT LONG & 1. Steeldartclub Kangaroots 1995 new market eV - 1995/96... Hans's long, 0-2. Bernhard Fink, 1-2. Karsten Dittrich, 2-0. Gerd Ziegler, 0-2. Hans Ott, 0-2. Helmut Ascher, 1-2. Rainer Carpenter, 2-1. Guenter Schumpa, 1-2. Lang/Schumpa, 0-2.

Last question: After etoy, the digitally hijack, ubermorgen, [V]ote auction, injunction generator etc.. - which for a project you would gladly still make? And with which artists you would work gladly together? I take at Helmut Lang?

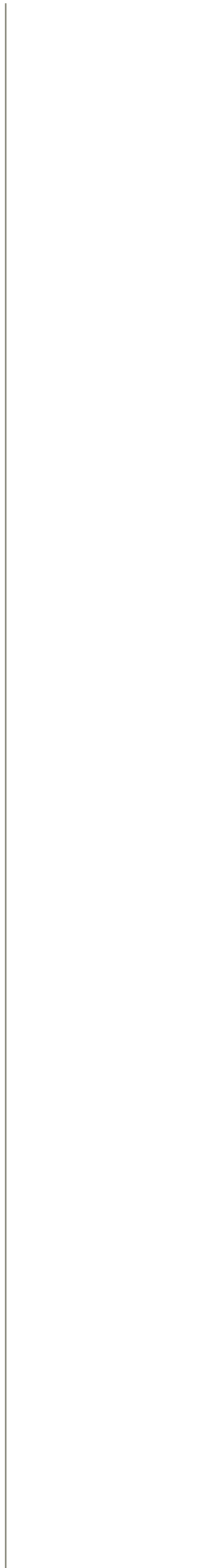
nope, Helmut is nevertheless an old bag, or? white I do not wish myself a good co-operation with me after years of the collective work long myself I for authoritarian structures. my assistant Andreas birachaubel is my only connection outward and to my coworkers an artist with whom I further gladly closely would co-operate is lizvix of ubermorgen. humans with whom I perhaps times co-operate can is billie Bernhard, with Carl of micromusic.net connects me the music, with aaron of lo-res.org the code and mathematics, with Marks, Carl and Dave etoy.HOLDING, with lex o esof the Ltd. in sofia, Bulgaria, with schudas the personal even, with alexei shulgin and runme.org ppl, with my psychiatrist and mine therapeutin, with my South African befriend damian, francois, more slycer and spoOky and naturally association more blaster maniacs drx and alvar el unfortunately I cannot speak aluminium about planned projects.

Thousand thanks for the interview and the support, rebel:art wishes all, all to property for further projects.

I thank you for ask and wish to the readers further a good and informative time with the new print magazine rebel:art.



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rebel:art



Hans Bernhard

He's a plastic man, he's a plastic man!

Gehört „plasticman – rolemodel“ eher in die Kategorie Barbie Liberation Organization, shock marketing oder unerfüllte sexuelle Phantasien?

das "plasticman - rolemodel" foto-editorial ist eine rein aesthetisches und formales produkt. die bilder sind wie ein temesta-aquarium - sie helfen mir zu entspannen. diese plasticman-bilder erfüllen keine provokative oder schockierende funktion, da gibt es bereits in der werbung [reklame] und pornoszene dutzende varianten davon. unerfuellte phantasien werden auch nicht abgedeckt, meine phantasie ist streng pragmatisch. bzgl. der barbie liberation front [blo] gibt es deckungsgleichheiten. so seh ich das. das shock marketing der ubermorgen group hat sich transformiert. chic marketing. ein zeitverzoeertes style implantat, ein selbstmordattentat a la documenta 2007. dies ist eine prophezeihung. ich habe selbstredend keine ahnung unter welcher kategorie so etwas abgelegt werden kann. hans bernhard operiert seit jahren in einem kommunikations-zeitraum. in einem sehr schnellen massenmedialen rueckkoppelungsnetzwerk. real-time living im gegensatz zur amerikanischen fast food trash kultur, die aus re-runs der 50-90er jahre besteht, im kulinarischen, im entertainment, im biologischen [bakteriellen] und im infrastrukturellen bereich.

Und? Wie war die Arbeit mit Petter Hegre? Gab ´s als Lohn ein Jahresabo?

INTERVIEWER

Alain Bieber

MORE INFORMATION

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[the ubermorgen agency](#)
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WHO IS HANS?

"maverick austrian businessman" CNN

"ubermorgen means the day after tomorrow, a slight tip towards their aesthetic and activist vision and prejudice, they are hardcore and radical in their actions and they are extremely strange and highly intelligent people." jean baudrillard

"hans of etoy fame - i have been on panels in europe with him before. he is a very bright media artist, a celebrity..." douglas rushkoff

"bernhard is seen entirely as a threat as he lashes out and attacks those government institutions with his potentially revolutionary actions. beuys and bernhard have very similar long-term goals and motivations but their places in time / history don't allow for that likeness to be seen easily." nicolas primich

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petter ist hinter seiner kamera ein sehr verschlossener mensch. ich arbeite nur via web mit ihm. ich denke ueber erotische und plastische konzepte nach und er stellt sie 1:1 her. nicht immer so wie ich sie mir ertraeume aber doch sehr nahe an der realitaet meiner fiktion. in manischen arbeitsphasen ist es eine unnachvollziehbare, ungeschriebene perfekte kommunikation. die produkte sind zumeist sehr rein, sehr sauber. petters profitdenken motiviert mich. "mein modell ... ist für mich wilder engel und barbie-puppe zugleich", erklärt petter hegge, "sie ist blond mit großen bruesten, zarter haut und rasierter scham."

Wo ist das Plastikmännchen jetzt?

es wurde nach dem foto shooting verbrannt.

petter: is it legitimate to be an artist?

hans: no!

p: why not?

h: because you do not create enough turnover or profit for society.

p: is it legitimate to be a plasticman?

h: yes!

p: why?

h: because you create economical value and recreational moments for your audience.

p: so that is why you need to be a plasticman?

h:

a plastic man will last forever
with a plastic mac
in the clement weather
of an indoor shopping superstore,
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: : mark gwynne jones, 1997 – 2001.

Ok - Themenwechsel: Wie groß schätzt Du die Möglichkeiten politischer Veränderung durch Kunst, Hacking und Hoaxing eigentlich wirklich ein?

in china dauert es normalerweise keine drei tage nach einer veroeffentlichung / publikation, bis die ersten illegalen kopien einer aktion auftauchen. anstatt auf die ersten "offiziellen" DVDs zu warten, die auf dem schwarzmarkt für weniger als einen euro zu haben sind, sollten die fans die CNN footage "[V]ote-auction: burden of proof" [CNN, 2000] sehen.

"there are not many artists who can present live action and the documentation, in one piece, of an artwork in the form of videotape containing a 27 minute broadcast from CNN". flashart magazine

als teil eines pulsierenden technologischen und medialen netzwerkes sind meine aktionen [digitaler aktionismus, legal art, [f]originals, digitale kunst, net.art] vegetativer art. der schmerz, die neugierde, die geschwindigkeit erzeugen rauschzustände, welche wiederum zu instinktiven reaktionen fuhren. frueheres training mit lsd, xtc, etoy, ubermorgen, meskalin und anderen drogen und sekten helfen dabei, nicht in permanente psychosen zu verfallen, sondern mit erfahrung, gefuehl und uebersicht ein 500 km/h corporate-geschoss durch den 3d-rush-hour stadtverker ohne schwerkraft zu fuehren [retroyou r/c]. schoen gesagt, nicht?

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[Yes Men Press Kit](#)

for THE OFFICIAL YES MEN SITE - go to. [www.theyesmen.org](#). Press Kit for the film
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<<< the rebel:art release festival >>>

THE CMYK - CULTURE JAMMING, HACKTIVISM, URBAN-, GUERILLA AND MEDIA ART FESTIVAL
1. - 3. APRIL 2004 - BERLIN, TORSTRASSE

01.04

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s a m s t a g , s a t u r d a y - 0 3 . 0 4 . 2 0 0 4

Torstr. 94 (bei "REDESIGN DEUTSCHLAND") 14 - 16 Uhr >>> fforming visual resistance

DESIGN THE REVOLUTION OR JUST REVOLUTIONARY DESIGN?

OpenSpace über Design, Ästhetik und Aktivismus mit:

Tom Büschemann (PLATOON cultural development, Berlin), alle gesellschaftlichen prozesse sind von wirtschaftlichen interessen bestimmt. attraktivität und konsumierbarkeit werden erwartet und angeboten. alles ist angenehm, unterhaltend, verständlich, kalkulierbar und in letzter konsequenz positiv. alles ist 'attraktiv'. diese dienstleistungs-philosophie wird in sämtlichen bereichen des lebens vertreten. der mit ihr verbundene konsum bestimmt unser denken, fühlen und handeln: unsere kultur. eine verschiebung der wahrnehmung ist eingetreten: die illusion wird immer schöner und die realität hässlicher. wirklichkeit wird abgelehnt und ignoriert, die illusion zur weltanschauung. die 'hyperrealität' entsteht. in dieser ist das Leben als solches angenehm, verständlich, unterhaltend und die risiken kalkulierbar. das leben ist konsumierbar. und langweilig. immer mehr menschen können und wollen sich dieser illusion nicht hingeben. das leben ist nicht konsumierbar. die wirklichkeit ist in vielen bereichen das genaue gegenteil: unangenehm, anstrengend, agressiv, unkalkulierbar, unverständlich. und interessant. diese bestandteile des lebens werden von PLATOON nicht ausgelassen, sondern in den vordergrund gestellt. die hyperrealität wird kontrastiert. PLATOON stellt fragen, irritiert, regt zum denken an und vermittelt wirklichkeit. PLATOON unterhält nicht - PLATOON kommuniziert.

Mike Riemel (MIKEA 5+ agentur für kultur und medien, Berlin) Gründer u.a. von Foto-Shop-Berlin Galerie, Flyer Soziotope) - MIKEA (Medien, Innovation, Kultur, Ereignisse, Agentur) seit 95 Ich-Agentur und dabei wenn es um Projekte rund um die Kombination aus Film, Musik, Kunst, Mode, Netz, Medien und Veranstaltungen geht. MIKEA lanciert, kommuniziert und kooperiert. ACUD, Haus des Lehrers, Bootlab, Haus des Reisens waren Stationen auf dem langen Weg durch Mitte. Festivals, Ausstellungen, Moderation, Radio und Video sind die Baustellen aus denen Filme, Sendungen, Bücher, Fotos, Websites und Erinnerungen destilliert werden. Import/Export. Konsum verbindet ! Kultur muss man MACHEN: CONTENT RAVING

Ioannis Karanasios (art director rebel:art mag, Stuttgart),

Andreas Magino, Tobias Waszkiewicz (++BATTERIE - Ein digitales Magazin, Düsseldorf / Wuppertal)

BATTERIE ist ein Forum für visuell interessierte Menschen. Ein Medium in dem sich frei von der alltäglichen Arbeitssituation, allgemeinen Trends oder dem Druck von Auftraggebern kreativ mit einem gegebenen Thema beschäftigt werden kann. Jede Ausgabe stellt ein neues Thema, mit dem sich die eingeladenen Teilnehmer auseinandersetzen können, wobei alle Beiträge ohne Einschränkung veröffentlicht werden. Die Bandbreite der Ergebnisse sowie der individuelle Stil jedes Einzelnen sollen hier gezeigt



werden. Die Umsetzung kann typografisch, illustrativ, fotografisch oder mit allen anderen denkbaren gestalterischen Techniken erfolgen. Einzige Einschränkung ist das mit jeder Ausgabe variierende Format und die Begrenzung auf eine vorgegebene Anzahl an Seiten. Das Magazin erscheint alle drei Monate und steht im pdf-Format unter www.ladestation.net zum download bereit.

CLUB DER POLNISCHEN VERSAGER 14 - 16 Uhr > fforming visual resistance

● URBAN ACTIONS 2004

OpenSpace über die Zukunft urbaner Interventionen / neue Strategien im öffentlichen Raum mit:
Urban Art Society (Berlin)

CLUB DER POLNISCHEN VERSAGER 16 - 18 Uhr > ffilms of resistance

● DOKUMENTE DES WIDERSTANDES

Filme:

rethinking space - nikeground von 0100101110101101.ORG und [Public Netbase](http://PublicNetbase)

... und es hat "Swoosh" gemacht! „You want to wear it, why shouldn't cities wear it too?“ fragte im Oktober 2003 Nike. Nikeground, das neue Projekt des Sportartikelherstellers möchte eine neue, revolutionäre Vision vermitteln: rethinking space! In den nächsten Tagen wird die Nike Infobox um die Welt ziehen, um zu verkünden, dass ausgewählte Plätze, Parks und Strassen dazu auserkoren wurden in Nikeplatz, Nikesquare und Nikestrasse umbenannt zu werden. Kleine Dokumentation der „hyperrealistischen Theaterinszenierung“. 6 min - 2004



CNN Burden of Proof: [V]oteAuction von [Hans Bernhard](http://HansBernhard) / ubermorgen

Im Sommer 2000 uebernahm die Netzkunstfirma ubermorgen ein Projekt, das im Rahmen der Diplomarbeit eines New Yorker Studenten entstanden war. "[V]ote-Auction" wurde von ubermorgen internationalisiert, ausgebaut und mit einem auf die Zielgruppe zugeschnittenen Web-Design ausgestattet. Es handelt sich um ein Forum, das Demokratie und Kapitalismus einander naeher bringen will. Im Vorfeld der US-amerikanischen Praesidentschaftswahl 2000 wurden Waehler eingeladen, ihre Stimme zur Versteigerung freizugeben. Eines der beruehmtesten "weltweiten" Medien, der Fernsehsender CNN, berichtete siebenmal ueber "vote-auction" und widmete dem Thema am 24. Oktober 2000 eine halbstuendige Folge der Justiz-Sendung "Burden of Proof" unter dem Titel "Bidding for Ballots: Democracy on the Block". [Mehr Infos...](#) 30 min (CNN Sondersendung) - 2000



The Horribly Stupid Stunt (Which has Resulted in His Untimely Death) von the yes men

Check out this notorious real-life political prank foisted upon the WTO by a mysterious group of anonymous hoaxsters known as The Yes Men, who used the fake GATT.org cite to pose as WTO representatives and actually spoke at an international trade conference, with hilarious results. "Come join The Yes Men as they deliver a deathly horrible lecture to a group of high-powered lawyers, who think they are listening to the World Trade Organization. The lawyers' shocking response drives The Yes Men to the depths of depravity, with stupid results." The Yes Men serve us well as a group of imposters who will "use any means necessary to agree their way into the fortified compounds of commerce, ask questions, and then smuggle our the stories of their undercover escapades to provide a public glimpse at the behind-the-scenes world of business." 45 min - 2001

BLACKBOX 16 - 18 Uhr >>> ffighting for freedom

● HACKTIVISM WORKSHOP

mit T_Bazz (AHA, Rom)

bitte [anmelden](#) (nur ca. 20 Teilnehmer)

CLUB DER POLNISCHEN VERSAGER 18 - 20 Uhr >>> fffighting with words

● **ACADEMY 23: THE CUT UP SESSION**

Cut-Ups, Poems und Performance mit **Daniel Kulla** (Systemausfall, Berlin) und **271** (Berlin).

Cut Up, die über 50 Jahre alte Methode Machtstrukturen in der Sprache zu entlarven und zu brechen ist einfacher und aktueller denn je im Zeitalter von Copy And Paste. Es geht aber nicht nur elektronisch, live wird es zur kollektiven Performance die Grenzen zwischen Publikum und "Literaten" auflöst und tief verborgene Wahrheiten zu Tage bringt zum Beispiel wenn Marx mit CDU-Parteiprogrammen, Donald Duck, Pornos und Public Enemy-Texten vermischt wird.

CLUB DER POLNISCHEN VERSAGER 20.15 - 22 Uhr >>> fffighting with words

● **Extremboutique Nagy / die guten Atmosphären**

Mit **monochrom** (Wien)

// Erstens (Überbau): In den letzten Jahren entwickelte sich in vielen geisteswissenschaftlichen Disziplinen die Erforschung und Diskussion von „Atmosphären“, verstanden als die emotionale Wahrnehmung sinnlicher Ereignisse und Ereignisräume. PhilosophInnen, KulturtheoretikerInnen, KommunikationswissenschaftlerInnen, ArchitektInnen, Stadt- und RaumplanerInnen, KünstlerInnen, AusstellungsmacherInnen und viele mehr haben wichtige Beiträge zu diesem Diskurs geliefert. monochrom hat diese Stimmen gesammelt, gesichtet, ausgewertet, durcheinandergewürfelt und die Ernte zu einer abendfüllenden Powerpointoperette fusioniert, die zwingend um 20:15 zu beginnen hat: Das Ergebnis ist ein 90-minütiges Restessen aus Powerpointeinspielungen, Livemusik (und wir meinen: Livemusik!), Installation, Klangwolke, Medienkritik (incl. Kritik-der-Medienkritik und deren Kritik), Bildungsroman, Gala, Archäologie, Diskurskritik (incl. Kritik-der-Diskurskritik und deren Kritik) und ordentlich Schmerz bzw. Schmelz. Simultan-Phänomenologie, Geschwür und ein Ballett der Ränder. Die geradbrechte Geballtheit ist indes nur ein stummer Schrei nach Liebe zum Detail.

// Zweitens (Handlung): Der outgeplachte Textilbranchler Boom Springfield, gestresst von Alltag, Wohnsituation und Captain Abramowitsch erfährt durch seinen Freund Josh D. Stangassinger aus der IT-Branche von der Extremboutique Nagy, wo es eine hervorragende Atmosphäre geben soll. Die Suche nach besagtem Etablissement gestaltet sich jedoch schwierig. Die „Wächterinnen der guten Atmosphäre“ tauchen beharrlich auf und geben ihm in verklausalierten Coachings zu Denken. Immer ist Boom innerlich für den Eintritt in die Boutique noch nicht bereit. Er muss noch lernen, reflektieren, spüren, optimieren, Allianzen knüpfen, verschlanken, downloaden, selbsterfahren und den interpersonellen Relaunch wagen, was auch bedeutet, das er seinem Umfeld (eigentlich nur Josh D. Stangassinger aus der IT-Branche) auf der Tasche liegt. Über die Jahre versucht er seine Softskills in den Bereichen Kommunikation, Mystik, Philosophie, Psychologie, feministische Literaturwissenschaft und Kulturkritik etc. zu entwickeln, so zu stählen. Kurz seinen Atmo-Bachelor zu machen. Die „Gralssuche“ nach der guten Atmosphäre gerät zum schleppenden Irrlauf durch die verschlungenen Plateaus von Wissenschaft, Medialität und Alltag. Was die Boutique genau ist, ob der Protagonist schließlich erfolgreich ist, ob das Projekt scheitert... - wird man/frau ja sehen. Denn das letzte der acht Kapitel spielt jeweils im „Hier und Jetzt“ der aktuellen Situation bzw. „Aura“ (Walter Benjamin), kurz: in der konkreten Aufführungsatmosphäre. Lassen Sie sich entzaubern von Methode mit Wahnsinn und Posthumanität mit menschlichem Antlitz. Eine Riester-Rente des normalen Geschmacks von monochrom - seit 15 Jahren kreativ, seit 7 sogar mit „c“. Erscheinen Sie bitte zahlreich, wenn möglich manisch

monochrom



GALERIE ZURMOEBELFABRIK ab 21 Uhr >>> **electronic resistance II**

● **ELECTRO RIOT LOUNGE**

(((controller-band. : (((controller-beat. (Berlin)

(((controller-beat. ist das jüngste einer Reihe von Projekten: Joysticks und andere Computerspielcontroller werden als Steuergeräte zur Bedienung von Musiksoftware benutzt. Die Verwendung dieser Geräte in Verbindung mit einem dafür entwickelten Softwareinterface ermöglicht es live zu improvisieren, ohne zu Hilfenahme von Bildschirm, Maus und Tastatur. Es ist also möglich die Musik intuitiv und als Gesamtheit zu steuern. **(((controller-beat.** ist nun die Erweiterung dieser Controller-Idee auf den tanzbaren Bereich, wobei **(((controller-beat.** nicht als Band mit festen Spielern zu verstehen ist, sondern eher als Vorrichtung, an welcher unterschiedliche Spieler improvisieren können. **(((controller-band.** sind michael wilhelmi und thomas kusitzky aus Berlin: [Info](#)



Fortransit - Fortran 1.0 (Zürich)

Fortransit is an automatic coding system for the IBM 650 data processing system by superimposing a translator on the compiler developed at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Fortransit makes available to 650 users the language of Fortran. Fortran, a language developed for the IBM 704, closely resembles the language of mathematics; it was designed primarily for scientific and engineering computation.

Christian Keinstar - Laptop live (Köln)

Christian Keinstar macht schon seit Jahren Laptop Art & Audio. Seine live-Shows sind ein experimenteller Augen- und Ohrenschaus.

Federico Bucalossi - Nothuman (Florenz)

Bucalossi präsentiert sein neues Projekt Nothuman - Net.Art und Media Art Installationen

flyer soziotope - rebelflyers united (Berlin)

Das Flyer Soziotope präsentiert eine kleine Auswahl internationaler rebel: flyer

nicolas-bourbaki VJ Crew (Berlin/FFM)

Die nicolas-bourbaki VJ Crew aus Berlin und Frankfurt wird auch dieses Mal wieder eine VJ-Show der Extraklasse präsentieren.

Moritz Frei (Berlin)

Moritz Frei stellt Arbeiten aus seiner neuen Fotoserie "image" vor.

Monafloe (Bukarest)

Florin Tudor und Mona Vatamanu repräsentieren die junge Media Art Generation in Bukarest - rebel:art präsentiert einige Ihrer neuen Filme.

Robert Praxmarer - t(error) (Linz)

Robert Praxmarer, Mitglied des ars electronica futurelab, präsentiert seine interaktive Videoinstallation 't(error).

Oliver Schneider - CasualHero (Berlin)

Oliver Schneider stellt Arbeiten aus seiner neuen Fotoserie "CasualHero" aus.



The CMYK - Manifest - alle Farben, alle Nuancen, alle Möglichkeiten!

Cyan - Farbe für das Sinnbild „Future“

steht für Visionen, Utopie, für die Affirmation, denn eine andere Welt ist möglich!

Magenta - Farbe für das Sinnbild „Female“

steht für alles positive was mit der konventionellen Weiblichkeit verbunden wird, Ästhetik, Emotionen, visuelle Reize. (Dieses Sinnbild will natürlich nicht eine Weiblichkeit formulieren, sondern die bekannten Assoziationen produktiv einsetzen.)



Yellow – Farbe für das Sinnbild „Freedom“

steht für Experimente, Provokation, freie Entfaltung, all das wozu Freiheit erst nötig ist oder wodurch sie erst entsteht.

Black – Farbe für das Sinnbild „Fighting“

steht für direkten Widerstand, Militanz und Dekonstruktion, wenn Werke direkt in ihrer Aussage wirken, wenn Probleme nicht nur thematisiert werden, sondern an Brennpunkten symbolisch angegangen werden, wenn Machtstrukturen durch kulturelle Praxen auseinandergenommen werden.

Wo ist Berlin, wo ist die Torstrasse? Einen Stadtplan mit den Locations...

Fragen? Mitmachen? Wende Dich an das rebel:art-orga-Team: [Tadek](#) (Berlin), [Ron](#) (Zürich) oder [Alain](#) (Paris)

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<<< the rebel:art release festival >>>

THE CMYK - CULTURE JAMMING, HACKTIVISM, URBAN -, GUERILLA AND MEDIA KIND FESTIVAL
1. - 3. APRIL 2004 - BERLIN, TORSTRASSE

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Torstr. 94 (with "REDESIGN GERMANY") 14 - 16 o'clock >>> forming visual resistance

DESIGN THE REVOLUTION OR JUST REVOLUTIONARY DESIGN?

Open space over Design, aesthetics and activism with:

Tom shrub man (PLATOON cultural development, Berlin), all social processes are of economic interests certainly attractiveness and to be konsumierbarkeit expected and offered. everything is pleasantly, maintaining, understandably, calculably and in last consequence everything is ' attractive ' positively. this philosophy in all range the life represent the with it connect consumption determine ours think, feel and act: our culture a shift of the perception occurred: the illusion is rejected ever more beautiful and the reality ugly reality and ignored, the illusion to the world view the ' hyperreality ' develops. in this the life is pleasantly, understandable as such, maintaining and the risks calculably. are consume bar and boringly ever more live humans can and want this illusion hanging users to live are not consume bar the reality are in many ranges the exact opposite: unpleasantly, arduously, aggressiv, uncalculably, incomprehensibly and interesting these components of the life are not omitted by PLATOON, but into the foreground placed hyperrealitaet do not contrast. PLATOON places asks, irritated, moves to memory and obtains reality. PLATOON does not maintain - PLATOON communicates.

Mike Riemel (MIKEA 5+ agency for culture and media, Berlin)

Founder and others of photo Shop Berlin gallery , flyer Soziotope) - MIKEA (media, innovation, culture, events, Agency) since 95 l agency and if it around projects around the combination out of film, music, art, mode, net, media and meetings goes approximately. MIKEA launched, communicates and cooperates. ACUD, house of the teacher, boat lab, house of the travel were stations on the long way by center. Festivals, exhibitions, presentation, radio and video are the building sites from those films, transmissions, books, photos, Websites and memories to be distilled. Import/export. Consumption connects! Culture must one MAKING: CONTENT RAVING

Ioannis Karanasios (kind director rebel:art likes, Stuttgart),

Andreas Magino, Tobias Waszkiewicz (++ BATTERY - a digital magazine, Duesseldorf/ Wuppertal)

BATTERY is a forum for visually interested humans. A medium in freely a topic given by the everyday work situation, general trend or the pressure of clients creatively with to concern itself can. Each expenditure places a new topic, with which the invited participants can argue, whereby all articles without restriction are published. The range of the results as well as the individual style of each particular are here shown will-will those conversion can typographic, illustratively, photographically or also all other conceivable formative techniques take place. Only restriction



is the format varying with each expenditure and the delimitation on a given number at sides. The magazine appears every three months and is subordinate in the pdf format www.ladestation.net ready for the down load.

CLUB of the POLISH FAILURES 14 - 16 o'clock > fforming visual resistance

● **URBAN OF ACT ION 2004**

Open space over the future of urbaner interventions/new strategies in the public area with:

Urban kind Society (Berlin)

CLUB of the POLISH FAILURES 16 - 18 o'clock > ffilms OF resistance

● **DOCUMENTS OF THE RESISTANCE**

Films:

rethinking space - nikeground of 0100101110101101.ORG and **Public Netbase**

... and it made "Swoosh"! You want ton wear it, why shouldn t cities wear it too? asked in October 2003 Nike. Nikeground, the new project of the sports article manufacturer would like to obtain a new, revolutionary vision: rethinking space! In the next days the Nike info. box will pull around the world, in order to announce that selected places, park and roads in addition became to auserkoren in Nikeplatz Nikesquare and Nikestrasse to be renamed. Small documentation of the hyperrealistischen Theaterinszenierung . 6 min - 2004



CNN Burden OF Proof: [V] oteAuction of Hans's Bernhard / ubermorgen

In the summer 2000 transferred the net art company ubermorgen a project, which in the context of the thesis (diploma) New Yorker student had developed. "[V]ote Auction" was internationalized, developed by Ubermorgen and equipped with a Web Design cut to the target group. It concerns a forum, which wants to bring democracy and capitalism each other more near. In the apron of the US-American presidency election 2000 voters were invited to release their voice to the auction. One of the most famous "world-wide" media, the television station CNN, reported seven times over "vote auction" and dedicated on 24 October 2000 an halfhour consequence of the law transmission "Burden OF Proof" to the topic under the title "Bidding for to Ballots: Democracy on the block ". [More information...](#) 30 min (CNN special transmission) - 2000



The Horribly Stupid Stunt (Which has Resulted in His Untimely Death) of the yes men

Check out this notorious material life political prank foisted upon the World Trade Organization by A mysterious group OF anonymous hoaxsters known as The Yes Men, who used the fake GATT.org cite tons of float as World Trade Organization of representatives and actually spoke RK on internationally trade conference, with hilarious results. "Come join The Yes Men as they deliver A deathly horrible lecture tons of A group OF high powered lawyers, who think they acres listening ton the World trade Organization. The lawyers ' shocking response drives The Yes Men ton the depths OF depravity, with stupid results." The Yes Men serve US wave as A group OF imposters who wants "use any means necessary ton agree their way into the fortified compounds OF commerce, ask questions, and then smuggle our the stories OF their more undercover escapades ton provide A public glimpse RK the behind the scenes world OF business." 45 min - 2001

BLACK BOX 16 - 18 o'clock > > ffigting for freedom

● **HACKTIVISM WORKSHOP**

with T_Bazz (AHA , Rome)

please announce (only approx. 20 participants)

CLUB of the POLISH FAILURES 18 - 20 o'clock >>> fffighting with words

● ACADEMY 23: THE CUT UP SESSION

CUT Ups, Poems and performance with **Daniel Kulla** (system crash, Berlin) and **271** (Berlin).

CUT UP to expose and break over 50 years the old method power structures in the language is simple and more up-to-date ever in the age of CoPy and paste. Electronically, live will it to the collective performance the borders do not however only go to Pornos and Public Enemy texts between public and "Literaten" dissolve and deeply hidden truths to day bring to the Beipiel if Marx with CDU party programs, Donald duck, are mixed.

CLUB of the POLISH FAILURES 20,15 - 22 o'clock >>> fffighting with words

● Extreme fashion shop Nagy/the good atmospheres

With **mono chrome** (Vienna)

// first of all (cover): In the last years the research and discussion developed of Atmosphaeren , understood as the emotional perception of sinnlicher events and event areas in many spirit-scientific disciplines. Philosopher inside, culture theoretician inside, communication scientist inside, architect inside, city and physical planner gutters, artists, exhibition-make-run and many more have important contributions to this discourse supplied mono chrome these voices collected, sighted, evaluated, durcheinandergewuerfelt and the harvest to a evening-filling Powerpointoperette fused, which has to begin compellingly around 20:15: The result is a 90-minuetiges remainder meal from power POINT bringing, Livemusik (and we mean: Livemusik!), Installation, sound cloud, medium criticism (inclusive criticism the medium criticism and their criticism), education novel, Gala, Archaeologie, discourse criticism (inclusive criticism the discourse criticism and their criticism) and properly pain and/or bloom. Simultaneous Phaenomenologie, ulcer and a ballet of the edges. The geradbrechte clenchingness is meanwhile only mute cries after love for the detail.

// secondly (action): The outgeplacte Textilbranchler boom Springfield, gestresst of everyday life, living situation and Captain Abramowitsch experiences by its friend Josh D Stangassinger from the IT industry of the extreme fashion shop Nagy, where there is to be a outstanding atmosphere. The search for mentioned Etablissement becomes however difficult. The Waechterinnen the good Atmosphaere emerges persistently and gives it in verklausalierten Coachings to thinking. Always boom is not yet ready internally for the entrance into the fashion shop. He must still learn, reflects, feels, optimizes, alliances to attach, slim, downloaden, experienced and the inter+personnel Relaunch dare, which also means, which it its surrounding field (actually only Josh D. Stangassinger from the IT industry) on the bag lies. Over the years it tries its Softskills within the ranges communication, Mystik, philosophy, psychology, to develop toolistic literature science and culture criticism etc. so to steel. To make briefly its Atmo Bachelor. Gralssuche after the good atmosphere turns out to the sluggish erring run by the devoured plateaus of science, Medialitaet and everyday life. Which the fashion shop is exact whether the Protagonist is successful finally, whether the project fails... - one/woman will see. Because the last one of the eight chapters plays in each case in more Hier and Jetzt of the current situation and/or Aura (walter Benjamin), briefly: in the concrete performance atmosphere. Leave yourselves entzaubern from method with insanity and post office humanity with human face. A Riester pension of the normal taste of mono chrome - for 15 years creatively, since 7 even with c . Appear please numerously, as manisch as possible

mono chrome



GALLERY ZURMOEBELFABRIK starting from 21 o'clock >>>

electronics resistance II

● ELECTRO RIOT LOUNGE

(((CONTROLLER-bound : (((CONTROLLER beat. (Berlin)

(((CONTROLLER beat. is the youngest of a set of projects: Joysticks and other computer game CONTROLLERS are used than controllers for the operation by music software. The use of these devices in connection with a software interface developed for it makes possible to improvise it live, without too from screen, mouse and keyboard.

Thus possible the music is to be steered intuitive and as whole. (((CONTROLLER beat. is now the extension of this CONTROLLER idea on the dancable range, whereby (((CONTROLLER beat. not when volume with firm players is to be understood, but rather as device, to which different players can improvise. (((CONTROLLER-bound is michael wilhelmi and Thomas kusitzky from Berlin: [Info.](#)



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steht für Visionen, Utopie, für die Affirmation, denn eine andere Welt ist möglich!

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steht für alles positive was mit der konventionellen Weiblichkeit verbunden wird, Ästhetik, Emotionen, visuelle Reize. (Dieses Sinnbild will natürlich nicht eine Weiblichkeit formulieren, sondern die bekannten Assoziationen produktiv einsetzen.)

Yellow – Farbe für das Sinnbild „Freedom“

steht für Experimente, Provokation, freie Entfaltung, all das wozu Freiheit erst nötig ist oder wodurch sie erst entsteht.

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<<< the rebel:art release festival >>>

THE CMYK - CULTURE JAMMING, HACKTIVISM, URBAN-, GUERRILLA AND MEDIA ART FESTIVAL
1.-3. APRIL 2004 - BERLIN, TORSTRASSE

01.04

02.04

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Torstr. 94 (bei "REDESIGN DEUTSCHLAND") 14 - 16 Uhr >>> fforming visual resistance

DESIGN THE REVOLUTION OR JUST REVOLUTIONARY DESIGN?

OpenSpace über Design, Ästhetik und Aktivismus mit:

Tom Büschemann (PLATOON cultural development, Berlin), alle gesellschaftlichen prozesse sind von wirtschaftlichen interessen bestimmt. attraktivität und konsumierbarkeit werden erwartet und angeboten. alles ist angenehm, unterhaltend, verständlich, kalkulierbar und in letzter konsequenz positiv. alles ist 'attraktiv'. diese dienstleistungs-philosophie wird in sämtlichen bereichen des lebens vertreten. der mit ihr verbundene konsum bestimmt unser denken, fühlen und handeln: unsere kultur. eine verschiebung der wahrnehmung ist eingetreten: die illusion wird immer schöner und die realität hässlicher.wirklichkeit wird abgelehnt und ignoriert, die illusion zur weltanschauung. die 'hyperrealität' entsteht. in dieser ist das Leben als solches angenehm, verständlich, unterhaltend und die risiken kalkulierbar. das leben ist konsumierbar. und langweilig. immer mehr menschen können und wollen sich dieser illusion nicht hingeben. das leben ist nicht konsumierbar. die wirklichkeit ist in vielen bereichen das genaue gegenteil: unangenehm, anstrengend, agressiv, unkalkulierbar, unverständlich. und interessant. diese bestandteile des lebens werden von PLATOON nicht ausgelassen, sondern in den vordergrund gestellt. die hyperrealität wird kontrastiert. PLATOON stellt fragen, irritiert, regt zum denken an und vermittelt wirklichkeit. PLATOON unterhält nicht - PLATOON kommuniziert.

Mike Riemel (MIKEA 5+ agentur für kultur und medien, Berlin) Gründer u.a. von Foto-Shop-Berlin Galerie, Flyer Soziotope) - MIKEA (Medien, Innovation, Kultur, Ereignisse, Agentur) seit 95 Ich-Agentur und dabei wenn es um Projekte rund um die Kombination aus Film, Musik, Kunst, Mode, Netz, Medien und Veranstaltungen geht. MIKEA lanciert, kommuniziert und kooperiert. ACUD, Haus des Lehrers, Bootlab, Haus des Reisens waren Stationen auf dem langen Weg durch Mitte. Festivals, Ausstellungen, Moderation, Radio und Video sind die Baustellen aus denen Filme, Sendungen, Bücher, Fotos, Websites und Erinnerungen destilliert



werden. Import/Export. Konsum verbindet ! Kultur muss man MACHEN:
CONTENT RAVING

Ioannis Karanasios (art director rebel:art mag, Stuttgart),

Andreas Magino, Tobias Waszkiewicz (**++BATTERIE** - Ein digitales Magazin, Düsseldorf / Wuppertal)

BATTERIE ist ein Forum für visuell interessierte Menschen. Ein Medium in dem sich frei von der alltäglichen Arbeitssituation, allgemeinen Trends oder dem Druck von Auftraggebern kreativ mit einem gegebenen Thema beschäftigt werden kann. Jede Ausgabe stellt ein neues Thema, mit dem sich die eingeladenen Teilnehmer auseinandersetzen können, wobei alle Beiträge ohne Einschränkung veröffentlicht werden. Die Bandbreite der Ergebnisse sowie der individuelle Stil jedes Einzelnen sollen hier gezeigt werden. Die Umsetzung kann typografisch, illustrativ, fotografisch oder mit allen anderen denkbaren gestalterischen Techniken erfolgen. Einzige Einschränkung ist das mit jeder Ausgabe variierende Format und die Begrenzung auf eine vorgegebene Anzahl an Seiten. Das Magazin erscheint alle drei Monate und steht im pdf-Format unter www.ladestation.net zum download bereit.



CLUB DER POLNISCHEN VERSAGER 14 - 16 Uhr > fforming visual resistance

● **URBAN ACTIONS 2004**

OpenSpace über die Zukunft urbaner Interventionen / neue Strategien im öffentlichen Raum mit:

Urban Art Society (Berlin)

CLUB DER POLNISCHEN VERSAGER 16 - 18 Uhr > ffilms of resistance

● **DOKUMENTE DES WIDERSTANDES**

Filme:

rethinking space - nikeground von 0100101110101101.ORG und [Public Netbase](http://PublicNetbase)

... und es hat "Swoosh" gemacht! „You want to wear it, why shouldn't cities wear it too?“ fragte im Oktober 2003 Nike. Nikeground, das neue Projekt des Sportartikelherstellers möchte eine neue, revolutionäre Vision vermitteln: rethinking space! In den nächsten Tagen wird die Nike Infobox um die Welt ziehen, um zu verkünden, dass ausgewählte Plätze, Parks und Strassen dazu auserkoren wurden in Nikeplatz, Nikesquare und Nikestrasse umbenannt zu werden. Kleine Dokumentation der „hyperrealistischen Theaterinszenierung“. 6 min - 2004



CNN Burden of Proof: [V]oteAuction von **Hans Bernhard / ubermorgen**

Im Sommer 2000 uebernahm die Netzkunstfirma ubermorgen ein Projekt, das im Rahmen der Diplomarbeit eines New Yorker Studenten entstanden war. "[V]ote-Auction" wurde von Ubermorgen internationalisiert, ausgebaut und mit einem auf die Zielgruppe zugeschnittenen Web-Design ausgestattet. Es handelt sich um ein Forum, das Demokratie und Kapitalismus einander naeher bringen will. Im Vorfeld der US-amerikanischen Praesidentschaftswahl 2000 wurden Waehler eingeladen, ihre Stimme zur Versteigerung freizugeben. Eines der beruehmtesten "weltweiten" Medien, der Fernsehsender CNN, berichtete siebenmal ueber "**vote-auction**" und widmete dem Thema am 24. Oktober 2000 eine halbstuendige Folge der Justiz-Sendung "Burden of Proof" unter dem Titel "Bidding for Ballots: Democracy on the Block". [Mehr Infos...](#) 30 min (CNN Sondersendung) - 2000



The Horribly Stupid Stunt (Which has Resulted in His Untimely Death) von **the yes men**

Check out this notorious real-life political prank foisted upon the WTO by a mysterious group of anonymous hoaxsters known as The Yes Men, who used the fake GATT.org cite to pose as WTO representatives and actually spoke at an international trade conference, with hilarious results. "Come join The Yes Men as they deliver a deathly horrible lecture to a group of high-powered lawyers, who think they are listening to the World Trade Organization. The lawyers' shocking response drives The Yes Men to the depths of depravity, with stupid results." The Yes Men serve us well as a group of imposters who will "use any means necessary to agree their way into the fortified compounds of commerce, ask questions, and then smuggle our the stories of their undercover

escapades to provide a public glimpse at the behind-the-scenes world of business." 45 min - 2001

BLACKBOX 16 - 18 Uhr >>> fffighting for freedom

● HACKTIVISM WORKSHOP

mit **T_Bazz** (AHA, Rom)

bitte [anmelden](#) (nur ca. 20 Teilnehmer)

CLUB DER POLNISCHEN VERSAGER 18 - 20 Uhr >>> fffighting with words

● ACADEMY 23: THE CUT UP SESSION

Cut-Ups, Poems und Performance mit **Daniel Kulla** (Systemausfall, Berlin) und **271** (Berlin).

Cut Up, die über 50 Jahre alte Methode Machtstrukturen in der Sprache zu entlarven und zu brechen ist einfacher und aktueller denn je im Zeitalter von Copy And Paste. Es geht aber nicht nur elektronisch, live wird es zur kollektiven Performance die Grenzen zwischen Publikum und "Literaten" auflöst und tief verborgene Wahrheiten zu Tage bringt zum Beispiel wenn Marx mit CDU-Parteiprogrammen, Donald Duck, Pornos und Public Enemy-Texten vermischt wird.

CLUB DER POLNISCHEN VERSAGER 20.15 - 22 Uhr >>> fffighting with words

● Extremboutique Nagy / die guten Atmosphären

Mit **monochrom** (Wien)

// Erstens (Überbau): In den letzten Jahren entwickelte sich in vielen geisteswissenschaftlichen Disziplinen die Erforschung und Diskussion von „Atmosphären“, verstanden als die emotionale Wahrnehmung sinnlicher Ereignisse und Ereignisräume. PhilosophInnen, KulturtheoretikerInnen, KommunikationswissenschaftlerInnen, ArchitektInnen, Stadt- und RaumplanerInnen, KünstlerInnen, AusstellungsmacherInnen und viele mehr haben wichtige Beiträge zu diesem Diskurs geliefert. monochrom hat diese Stimmen gesammelt, gesichtet, ausgewertet, durcheinandergewürfelt und die Ernte zu einer abendfüllenden Powerpointoperette fusioniert, die zwingend um 20:15 zu beginnen hat: Das Ergebnis ist ein 90-minütiges Restessen aus Powerpointeinspielungen, Livemusik (und wir meinen: Livemusik!), Installation, Klangwolke, Medienkritik (incl. Kritik-der-Medienkritik und deren Kritik), Bildungsroman, Gala, Archäologie, Diskurskritik (incl. Kritik-der-Diskurskritik und deren Kritik) und ordentlich Schmerz bzw. Schmelz. Simultan-Phänomenologie, Geschwür und ein Ballett der Ränder. Die geradbrechte Geballtheit ist indes nur ein stummer Schrei nach Liebe zum Detail.

// Zweitens (Handlung): Der outgeplachte Textilbranchler Boom Springfield, gestresst von Alltag, Wohnsituation und Captain Abramowitsch erfährt durch seinen Freund Josh D. Stangassinger aus der IT-Branche von der Extremboutique Nagy, wo es eine hervorragende Atmosphäre geben soll. Die Suche nach besagtem Etablissement gestaltet sich jedoch schwierig. Die „Wächterinnen der guten Atmosphäre“ tauchen beharrlich auf und geben ihm in verklausalierten Coachings zu Denken. Immer ist Boom innerlich für den Eintritt in die Boutique noch nicht bereit. Er muss noch lernen, reflektieren, spüren, optimieren, Allianzen knüpfen, verschlanken, downloaden, selbsterfahren und den interpersonellen Relaunch wagen, was auch bedeutet, das er seinem Umfeld (eigentlich nur Josh D. Stangassinger aus der IT-Branche) auf der Tasche liegt. Über die Jahre versucht er seine Softskills in den Bereichen Kommunikation, Mystik, Philosophie, Psychologie, feministische Literaturwissenschaft und Kulturkritik etc. zu entwickeln, so zu stählen. Kurz seinen Atmo-Bachelor zu machen. Die „Gralssuche“ nach der guten Atmosphäre gerät zum schleppenden Irrlauf durch die verschlungenen Plateaus von Wissenschaft, Medialität und Alltag. Was die Boutique genau ist, ob der Protagonist schließlich erfolgreich ist, ob das Projekt scheitert... - wird man/frau ja sehen. Denn das letzte der acht Kapitel spielt jeweils im „Hier und Jetzt“ der aktuellen Situation bzw. „Aura“ (Walter Benjamin), kurz: in der konkreten Aufführungsatmosphäre. Lassen Sie sich entzaubern von Methode mit Wahnsinn und Posthumanität mit menschlichem Antlitz. Eine Riester-Rente des normalen Geschmacks von monochrom - seit 15 Jahren kreativ, seit 7 sogar mit „c“. Erscheinen Sie bitte zahlreich, wenn möglich manisch

monochrom



GALERIE ZURMOEBELFABRIK ab 21 Uhr >>> **electronic resistance II**

● ELECTRO RIOT LOUNGE

(((controller-band. : (((controller-beat. (Berlin)

(((controller-beat. ist das jüngste einer Reihe von Projekten: Joysticks und andere Computerspielcontroller werden als Steuergeräte zur Bedienung von Musiksoftware benutzt. Die Verwendung dieser Geräte in Verbindung mit einem dafür entwickelten Softwareinterface ermöglicht es live zu improvisieren, ohne zu Hilfenahme von Bildschirm, Maus und Tastatur. Es ist also möglich die Musik intuitiv und als Gesamtheit zu steuern. **(((controller-beat.** ist nun die Erweiterung dieser Controller-Idee auf den tanzbaren Bereich, wobei **(((controller-beat.** nicht als Band mit festen Spielern zu verstehen ist, sondern eher als Vorrichtung, an welcher unterschiedliche Spieler improvisieren können. **(((controller-band.** sind



michael wilhelmi und thomas kusitzky aus Berlin: [Info](#)

Fortransit - Fortran 1.0 (Zürich)

Fortransit is an automatic coding system for the IBM 650 date processing system by superimposing a translator on the compiler developed at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Fortransit makes available to 650 users the language of Fortran. Fortran, a language developed for the IBM 704, closely resembles the language of mathematics; it was designed primarily for scientific and engineering computation.

Christian Keinstar - Laptop live (Köln)

Christian Keinstar macht schon seit Jahren Laptop Art & Audio. Seine live-Shows sind ein experimenteller Augen- und Ohrenschaus.

Federico Bucalossi - Nothuman (Florenz)

Bucalossi präsentiert sein neues Projekt Nothuman - Net.Art und Media Art Installationen

flyer soziotope - rebelflyers united (Berlin)

Das Flyer Soziotope präsentiert eine kleine Auswahl internationaler rebel: flyer

nicolas-bourbaki VJ Crew (Berlin/FFM)

Die nicolas-bourbaki VJ Crew aus Berlin und Frankfurt wird auch dieses Mal wieder eine VJ-Show der Extraklasse präsentieren.

Moritz Frei (Berlin)

Moritz Frei stellt Arbeiten aus seiner neuen Fotoserie "image" vor.

Monafloe (Bukarest)

Florin Tudor und Mona Vatamanu repräsentieren die junge Media Art Generation in Bukarest - rebel:art präsentiert einige Ihrer neuen Filme.

Robert Praxmarer - t(error) (Linz)

Robert Praxmarer, Mitglied des ars electronica futurelab, präsentiert seine interaktive Videoinstallation 't(error).

Oliver Schneider - CasualHero (Berlin)

Oliver Schneider stellt Arbeiten aus seiner neuen Fotoserie "CasualHero" aus.



The CMYK - Manifest - alle Farben, alle Nuancen, alle Möglichkeiten!

Cyan - Farbe für das Sinnbild „Future“

steht für Visionen, Utopie, für die Affirmation, denn eine andere Welt ist möglich!

Magenta - Farbe für das Sinnbild „Female“

steht für alles positive was mit der konventionellen Weiblichkeit verbunden wird, Ästhetik, Emotionen, visuelle Reize. (Dieses Sinnbild will natürlich nicht eine Weiblichkeit formulieren, sondern die bekannten Assoziationen produktiv einsetzen.)

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 Relevante Textstellen:

 [Inke Arns »Soziale Technologien Dekonstruktion, Subversion und die Utopie einer demokratischen Kommunikation«](#)

Kommunikationsprojekt im öffentlichen Raum

ubermorgen.com

»[V]ote-auction«

Das auf einer Idee von James Baumgartner basierende und von ubermorgen weiterentwickelte Projekt »[V]ote-auction« (2000) basierte auf dieser Marketing- und Kommunikations-Strategie. Unter dem eingängigen Slogan »Bringing capitalism and democracy closer together!« wurde US-amerikanischen Wählern pünktlich zur Präsidentschaftswahl 2000 (G.W. Bush vs. Gore) die Möglichkeit angeboten, ihre Stimme im Internet über eine online-Auktions-Plattform meistbietend zu versteigern. Die angebotenen Stimmen eines ganzen US-Bundesstaates sollten dann an den Meistbietenden verkauft und der entsprechende Anteil am Erlös den Stimmenverkäufern ausbezahlt werden. In beneidenswerter Klarheit wurde so die Verschränkung von Kapital und (Stimm-)Macht demonstriert. Während individueller Stimmenverkauf in allen US-Bundesstaaten und auf Bundesebene zwar streng verboten ist, wird dieses Verbot nämlich durch massive (legale) Wahlkampfspenden großer Wirtschaftsunternehmen permanent unterlaufen.

Die Resonanz in den Massenmedien war überwältigend. In den drei Monaten vor der Wahl gab ubermorgen am Tag bis zu fünf Radio- und TV-Interviews und bis zu 20 Interviews per e-mail und Telefon. Verschiedene US-amerikanische Staatsanwälte kündigten insgesamt 13 Gerichtsverfahren gegen Ubermorgen.com an. In vier US-Bundesstaaten wurden wirkliche Verfahren eingeleitet (Missouri, Chicago, Massachusetts und Wisconsin) und einstweilige Verfügungen ausgesprochen.

Aufgrund eines Richterspruchs in Illinois wurde die Domain der Website zweimal gesperrt, konnte aber unter leicht verändertem Namen jeweils wieder rechtzeitig für die Wahlen selbst - online gehen. [...]

Insgesamt sollen bis zu 450 Millionen Medienkonsumenten von der Aktion erfahren haben. Da den Vertretern von »[V]ote-Auction« jedoch letztendlich keine illegalen Aktivitäten nachgewiesen werden konnten, wurden die Gerichtsverfahren in allen Bundesstaaten (außer in Illinois) eingestellt.

Ubermorgen stellt alle in diesen Verfahren generierten Originaldokumente (Klagen, Gerichtsurteile, etc.) in Ausstellungen aus und nennt diese »originals« (eine Kombination aus »forged«/gefälscht und »original«). Die so realisierte permanente Verquickung von Fakt und Fiktion verweist auf einen extrem erweiterten Materialbegriff, der für ubermorgen auch (internationales) Recht, Demokratie und globale Kommunikation (Input-Feedback-Loops) umfasst.

(Quelle: Inke Arns, »Soziale Technologien«, in: Die offene Stadt - Anwendungsmodelle. Jahresprogramm der Kokerei Zollverein, Essen 2003.)



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CREDITS


Categories: [Communication project](#)

Key words: [Tactical media](#) | [Process](#)

Relevant passages in the text:

[Inke Arns "social technologies Dekonstruktion, subversion and the utopia of democratic communication"](#)

Communication project in the public area

ubermorgen.com

"[V]ote auction"

On an idea of James the Baumgartner based and of ubermorgen further developed project "[V]ote auction" (2000) was based on this marketing and communication strategy. Under the in-usual slogan "Bringing capitalism and democracy more closer more together!" punctually for the presidency election 2000 (G.W.Bush vs. Gore) the possibility, their voice in the InterNet over an on-line auction platform by auction for auctions was offered to US-American voters. The offered voices of a whole US Federal State should then to the highest bidder be sold and the appropriate portion of proceeds the voice salesmen be paid off. In envy-worth clarity so the cross-setting of capital became and (be correct)Macht demonstrated. While individual voice sales is strictly forbidden in all US Federal States and on federal level, this prohibition will permanently occur by substantial (legal) election campaign donations of large business enterprises.

The resonance in the mass media was overwhelming. In the three months before the choice gave ubermorgen on the day up to five radio and TV interviews and up to 20 interviews by email and telephone. Different US-American state lawyers announced altogether 13 legal proceedings against Ubermorgen.com. In four US Federal States real procedures were expressed introduced (Missouri, Chicago, Massachusetts and Wisconsin) and provisional orders. Due to a court decision in Illinois the Domain of the Website became twice closed, could however under easily changed name again in each case - in time for the elections themselves - to on-line goes [...]

Altogether are up to 450 million medium consumer of the action to have experienced. There the representatives of "[V]ote Auction" no illegal activities to be however finally proven knew, the legal proceedings in all Federal States (except in Illinois) were adjusted.

Ubermorgen places all in these procedures generated original documents (complaints, court decisions, etc..) in exhibitions out and this calls >foriginals< (a combination out >forged</gefaelscht and >original<). The in such a way realized permanent Verquickung of fact and fiction refers to an extremely extended material term, which also covers for ubermorgen (international) right, democracy and global communication (input feedback loop).

(source: Inke Arns, "social technologies", in: The open city - application models. Yearly program of the coking plant customs union, meal 2003.)



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»[V]ote-auction«

Das auf einer Idee von James Baumgartner basierende und von ubermorgen weiterentwickelte Projekt »[V]ote-auction« (2000) basierte auf dieser Marketing- und Kommunikations-Strategie. Unter dem eingängigen Slogan »Bringing capitalism and democracy closer together!« wurde US-amerikanischen Wählern pünktlich zur Präsidentschaftswahl 2000 (G.W. Bush vs. Gore) die Möglichkeit angeboten, ihre Stimme im Internet über eine online-Auktions-Plattform meistbietend zu versteigern. Die angebotenen Stimmen eines ganzen US-Bundesstaates sollten dann an den Meistbietenden verkauft und der entsprechende Anteil am Erlös den Stimmenverkäufern ausbezahlt werden. In beneidenswerter Klarheit wurde so die Verschränkung von Kapital und (Stimm-)Macht demonstriert. Während individueller Stimmenverkauf in allen US-Bundesstaaten und auf Bundesebene zwar streng verboten ist, wird dieses Verbot nämlich durch massive (legale) Wahlkampfspenden großer Wirtschaftsunternehmen permanent unterlaufen.

Die Resonanz in den Massenmedien war überwältigend. In den drei Monaten vor der Wahl gab ubermorgen am Tag bis zu fünf Radio- und TV-Interviews und bis zu 20 Interviews per e-mail und Telefon. Verschiedene US-

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Aufgrund eines Richterspruchs in Illinois wurde die Domain der Website zweimal gesperrt, konnte aber unter leicht verändertem Namen jeweils wieder rechtzeitig für die Wahlen selbst online gehen. [...]

Insgesamt sollen bis zu 450 Millionen Medienkonsumenten von der Aktion erfahren haben. Da den Vertretern von »[V]ote-Auction« jedoch letztendlich keine illegalen Aktivitäten nachgewiesen werden konnten, wurden die Gerichtsverfahren in allen Bundesstaaten (außer in Illinois) eingestellt.

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(Quelle: Inke Arns, »Soziale Technologien«, in: Die offene Stadt - Anwendungsmodelle. Jahresprogramm der Kokerei Zollverein, Essen 2003.)



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ELECTRONIC COMMERCE: ISSUES IN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE ROLE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

by Dean Henry H. Perritt, Jr.
Vice President and Professor of Law
Illinois Institute of Technology

Chicago-Kent College of Law
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i. Introduction.1

The Internet has heightened interest in private international law and in alternative dispute resolution. The Internet's low economic barriers to entry invite participation in commerce and politics by small entities and individuals who cannot afford direct participation in many traditional markets and political arenas. These low barriers to entry, and greater participation by individuals and small entities, also encourage a greater incidence of small transactions. When dispute resolution costs are high, as they are for traditional administrative and judicial procedures, the transaction costs of dispute resolution threaten to swamp the value of the underlying transaction,² meaning on the one hand that victims are less likely to seek vindication of their rights and, on the other hand, that actors and alleged wrongdoers may face litigation costs that outweigh the advantages of their offering goods and services in the new electronic markets. To realize the potential of participation by small entities and individuals and of small transactions, it is necessary to reduce the costs of dispute resolution.

Second, the geographic openness of electronic commerce makes more likely stranger-to-stranger transactions. The absence of informal means of developing trust, as when one shops regularly at the local bookstore, means that both merchants and consumers will be inhibited in engaging in commerce unless they have some recourse if the deal goes sour. Some accepted form of dispute resolution must be available to establish the requisite confidence for commerce to occur at all.

Third, the Internet is inherently global. Goods offered for sale on a Web page published on a server physically located in Kansas are as visible to consumers in Kosovo as in Kansas. In other words, it is difficult to localize injury-producing conduct or the injury itself in Internet-based markets or political arenas. Traditional dispute resolution machinery and private international law rules depend upon localization to determine jurisdiction.³ Impediments to localization create uncertainty and controversy over assertions of jurisdiction. That uncertainty has two results. It may frustrate communities who resent being unable to reach through their legal machinery conduct

occurring in a far off country. It also subjects anyone participating in the Internet to jurisdiction by any one of nearly 200 countries in the world, and in many cases, to their subordinate political units.

Even if negotiations succeed over an international treaty on civil judgment enforcement,⁴ that is not enough. A treaty will help reduce uncertainty. But a treaty will not solve the problem of a furniture manufacturer in Thomasville, North Carolina, who sells furniture through the Internet. The treaty may say that the furniture manufacturer must litigate in, let's say, Tirana, Albania where one of his customers is. That is not a very attractive proposition if the manufacturer sold \$1,000 worth of furniture, because it will cost it more to litigate there than the transaction was worth. And if the treaty says that the furniture manufacturer gets to litigate at home, in North Carolina, that won't be a very attractive proposition for the purchaser of the furniture in Tirana, Albania. New forms of dispute resolution can cross boundaries easily and reduce uncertainty with respect to applicable law and enforceability.

For electronic commerce and political discourse to flourish in the Internet, new forms of alternative dispute resolution must be designed and deployed. While much of the responsibility for creative design and practicable deployment depends on private initiative rather than governmental mandates, attention also must be paid to the position of private regulation in an overarching legal framework.

The Internet needs not only alternative dispute resolution in the adjudicatory sense—as in arbitration and mediation. It also needs rules made by private entities which get applied in alternative dispute resolution forums. Private rulemaking is much more common than many people assume. America Online and Microsoft Network make rules for subscribers; “Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers” (“ICANN”) makes rules for application in domain name disputes; seal organizations such as Truste make rules for those who wish to use the seal or maintain their membership in a private ordering regime; increasingly, filters and blacklists are being developed that embody rules for conduct in computer code. For these private rulemaking activities, even more than for private adjudicatory activities, public institutions must determine what is permissible and what is not; what will subject the rule maker to liability and what should be privileged.

Dispute resolvers outside the context of pure mediation where only party-identified interests count, must be able to make enforceable decisions. Once the dispute resolver has made a decision, that decision must be enforced against the losing party. Absent any possibility for coercive enforcement, the losing party has little incentive to comply voluntarily.⁵

Many arbitration systems allow the parties, the arbitrators, and analysts of the process to take the rules and the enforcement for granted. The arbitrator looks to a contract or ordinary law as the source of rules to be applied. The New York Convention and/or national arbitration statutes provide for judicial enforcement for any arbitration award.

But alternative dispute resolution systems for the Internet offer new sources of rules and of enforcement, making it desirable to think more deeply about rulemaking and enforcement as part of the overall matrix of alternative dispute resolution for the Internet.

Within the analytical framework of private international law, one needs to think about choice of law⁶ and enforcement⁷ as well as forum selection.⁸

II Recent developments in private international law

A. Localization

All modern legal systems are pragmatic, in the sense that they limit formal prerogatives according to the practicability of exercising power which is subject to physical limits of space.⁹ In public and private international law, this translates into the concept of sovereignty. A state's power within its own boundaries is plenary,¹⁰ only recently limited by universal conceptions of human rights.¹¹ Outside its boundaries, exercise of coercive power is aggression¹² because it necessarily intrudes upon the sovereign prerogatives of other states. Legislatures and other rule makers may not extend their law to persons lacking relevant connections to the (geographically defined) state of the rule maker.¹³ Courts and other dispute resolution bodies may not make decisions or apply rules to persons lacking connections with their "geographically defined" venues.¹⁴

Concepts of prescriptive and adjudicative jurisdiction have evolved to accommodate commerce extending beyond the boundaries of a particular sovereign, but the jurisdictional concepts still depend upon localizing conduct. Tort law rules depend on where injuries occur;¹⁵ contract law rules depend on where contracts are made or performed.¹⁶ Property law rules depend on where the property is located.¹⁷

The Internet makes it more difficult to localize legally relevant conduct than preceding technologies of commerce. Where is a contract made when it is executed by the invisible interaction of server and client software on computers located in two different countries, neither of which may be the habitual residence of the buyer or seller?¹⁸ Where does tortious injury occur when a wrongdoer located halfway around the world pirates intellectual property?¹⁹ Where does tortious injury occur when a hacker launches a denial of service attack that clogs up the routers representing the only gateway to an e-commerce vendor but located in another place arbitrarily determined by network engineers? Do the courts of Virginia have in rem jurisdiction over everyone doing business on the Internet through a dot-com domain name merely because the domain names are "located" on a root domain server in Virginia?²⁰

Because of difficulties in localizing conduct in Internet markets, allocating jurisdiction to a formal public institution is uncertain, even as a theoretical matter.²¹ The law is adaptive and creative, however, and making good progress in working out theoretical solutions to problems arising from new technologies. It is not intellectually difficult, when working from established principles of localizing trans-border activities, to formulate rules that localize Internet conduct.²²

The concept of targeting is one such solution to the difficulties in localizing conduct in Internet markets.²³ Targeting entails a market participant directing its sales or purchasing activity to a particular jurisdiction.²⁴ An Internet merchant wishing to reduce the uncertainty associated with potential regulation by nearly 200 national sovereigns and thousands of subordinate governmental entities can target only one or a few jurisdictions whose legal regime it understands and accepts. Alternately, if such a participant wishes to avoid the requirements or enforcement mechanisms of a particular sovereign, it can exclude or "de-target" that jurisdiction. A growing number of judicial decisions in the United States²⁵ and guidance issued by administrative agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission²⁶ are refining formulas for targeting and de-targeting.

The targeting concept avoids the uncertainty associated with subjecting an Internet merchant to the jurisdiction of any place where its Web site is visible,²⁷ which is usually everywhere in the world. On the other hand, extensive de-targeting has the effect of excluding consumers in de-targeted states from the benefits of global e-commerce.

B. Enforcement against Intermediaries

Concluding that the rules emanating from a particular legislature govern a transaction in a formal sense, or that a court or administrative tribunal has personal jurisdiction over a foreign e-commerce vendor, is not the end of the matter. The rules still must be enforced and the adjudicative decisions turned into monetary relief or practical

cessation of illegal conduct.²⁸ Meaningful enforcement and application depends upon the practicality of asserting coercive control over property or persons located within the boundaries of the rule issuing or adjudicating sovereign²⁹ or the willingness of other sovereigns to recognize and enforce foreign rules and decisions.³⁰ Whether such persons or property can be located, and whether transnational recognition and enforcement will occur, are additional, and potentially large, sources of uncertainty, in comparison to the uncertainty regarding theories of jurisdiction.

Although the Internet's virtual marketplace is indifferent to national borders and therefore sovereignty, it does depend upon physical devices, such as modems, telephone switching equipment, routers, radio transmitters, receivers, antennas and computers that function as servers and clients. While participants in small states conceivably can use the public switched telephone system to connect to Internet service providers located entirely outside their states,³¹ the typical merchant or consumer uses a local Internet service provider, who has leased lines, routers, and servers, and may have radio transmitting and receiving apparatus, in the same jurisdiction where the merchant or consumer is located. The legal system focuses on locally present property as a justification for jurisdiction and, more importantly, as the means for enforcing rules and decisions. This encourages legal institutions to impose liability on intermediaries as a way of reducing uncertainty with respect to jurisdiction and enforcement power over more remote actors who may bear more direct responsibility for disputed conduct.³²

While intermediary liability represents a potential solution to the legal uncertainty, it is also a source of additional transaction costs.³³ When intermediaries face liability for conduct engaged in by their customers, they have an incentive to exclude customers who may increase their risk. Risk averseness by intermediaries can undermine the Internet's potential as much as risk averseness by end users.

C. Hague Negotiation

Both localization and enforcement are under active discussion in the Hague Conference on Private International Law,³⁴ which has 100 years of experience in facilitating multilateral agreement among states on public law frameworks for private law.³⁵ Now, the Conference is considering a comprehensive treaty for judicial jurisdiction and enforcement of foreign civil judgments.³⁶ An October draft convention on international civil judgments is modelled closely on the European Brussels and Lugano Conventions. The Conference has an opportunity to work out basic ground rules for localizing conduct in Internet markets, through targeting and otherwise.³⁷ It also has an opportunity to define the relationship between private regulation and public enforcement.³⁸

As of this writing, the main controversies preventing agreement on the draft convention involve U.S. objections to limitations on general doing business jurisdiction, U.S. objections to extension of tort jurisdiction to the place of injury without regard to the purposefulness test of World Wide Volkswagen,³⁹ and the exclusion of consumer and employment contracts from choice of forum clauses. The last issue is of particular importance to the evolution of Internet-related ADR. Usually, the legal position of arbitration is determined with reference to forum selection clauses in contract. Disabling consumers from being able to agree on forum selection would be a setback for consumer ADR on the Internet.

D. The Role of Privately Made Law

Private international law long has held a place for private regulation through its acceptance of forum selection and choice of law clauses. A forum selection clause in the contract permits the contracting parties to waive their right to present a dispute to a public court and instead to present it to another tribunal—sometimes a court in another

country; sometimes arbitration. A choice of law clause permits parties to a contract to legislate, in the sense that they select a sovereign whose law should be applied to their dispute other than the sovereign whose laws otherwise would be applied.

Long standing controversies exist over the kinds of forums that qualify for deference in forum selection clauses. Uncertainty over whether private arbitration qualifies for forum selection was the stimulus for enactment of the Federal Arbitration Act in the United States and a negotiation of the New York Convention. The Internet renews the debate and increases uncertainty because of the proliferation of new kinds of dispute resolution mechanisms that do not qualify under traditional criteria for arbitration.

Party autonomy expressed through choice of law clauses traditionally has been even more limited. Some legal systems and commentators do not permit the parties to select as a source of law anything other than a state bearing some relationship to the transaction. Others would allow designation of any state, but disallow designation of private sources of law. On the other hand, as a matter of contract law, it is difficult to understand why the parties would lack legal competence to incorporate by reference the rules of a private standard setting body. If they can do that, logically they must be able to incorporate by reference the rules of any private body unless the content of a particular rule offends public policy. In a sense, defining the position of new dispute resolution systems—what one might call private regulatory systems—within traditional legal frameworks is a matter of elaborating private international law's forum selection and choice of law concepts. But even when this is done, that will not be enough; private regulation of the Internet is not limited to situations in which contractual relations exist.

III Categories of private regulation

As the introduction explained, private dispute resolution systems are but a subset of private regulation, which also includes rulemaking and enforcement. Developing the most appropriate legal framework for private dispute resolution requires understanding the available legal frameworks for private regulation in general.

Private regulation occurs in four basic situations: when public institutions delegate rulemaking and adjudication authority to private institutions or defer after the fact to private decisions, when those subject to private regulation consent in advance to the private regulatory regime, when private decisions are sufficiently acceptable to those affected by them that they acquiesce after the fact rather than presenting their disputes to public institutions, and when persons or entities in control of valuable resources issue rules and enforce them by threatening denial of access to the valuable right. The fourth situation presents greater challenges for structuring hybrid regulation because it lacks the enforcement and judicial-review connections inherent in the first two situations.

Few legal systems rely entirely on private regulation to protect consumers and small businesses. The traditional difficulty with private regulation is that it may not express the political consensus of democratic societies with respect to values to be enforced⁴⁰ or the balance of power to be struck between stronger and weaker market participants.⁴¹

Combining the jurisdictional strengths of private regulation, and the greater political legitimacy of public regulation requires development of new hybrid frameworks. Public law⁴² can set minimum, and relatively general, standards of conduct and provide backup enforcement, representing the boundaries of a space within which a multiplicity of private regulatory regimes can work out detailed rules and first-level dispute resolution and rule enforcement machinery.⁴³

The relatively general character of the public law rules makes it easier to achieve consensus among multiple sovereigns with different legal traditions and varying political alignments, while also excluding private regulatory regimes that might be insufficiently protective of weaker parties or too restrictive of competition and innovation in the absence of the public law framework.

A. Public law delegation and deferral

The first category of private regulation begins with public power to make and apply law, which is transferred to private entities.

Notwithstanding the “non delegation doctrine” which questions the loss of accountability resulting when public institutions performing legislative functions delegate their authority to private decision makers,⁴⁴ delegation of rulemaking power is commonplace in the modern regulatory state, including federal delegation to states,⁴⁵ delegation of authority to set standards for health care to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (“JCAHO”),⁴⁶ delegation of authority to approve minimum price orders to agricultural cooperatives,⁴⁷ delegation of rules and enforcement of airport security arrangements under the Federal Aviation Act, and delegation of authority over railroad trucking rates to Rate Bureaus. Newer examples include the COPPA Safe Harbor Statutory Provisions, and the US/EU Privacy Safe Harbor Agreement.

Deferral to private decisions is a slightly different concept. Public adjudicatory institutions have the power to decide disputes, but they abstain from deciding them in favor of private decisions when certain criteria are met. “National Labor Relations Board” (“NRLB”) deferral to collectively bargaining arbitration, suspension of judicial litigation in favor of private arbitration, and eventual enforcement of private arbitration awards under the Federal Arbitration Act and the New York Convention, and abstention by court in cases involving private association decisions all are examples.

In this context for private regulation, the inherent power of the public rulemaking and adjudicatory institutions represent the public law framework, while the exercise of delegated power and the making of decisions to which public institutions will defer, represent the private activity within the framework.

This context provides a robust source of criteria for making private decisionmaking accountable. The Delegation Doctrine in Administrative Law ensures accountability by requiring “channeling” of private decisionmaking through limits on the scope of the subject matter of the private actors, by enforcing procedural regularity, and by assuring judicial review of decisions.⁴⁸

B. Consent/waiver

Most private regulation occurs within a contractual framework, in which those bound by private regulatory decisions agree in advance to be bound. Private associations such as the Boy Scouts,⁴⁹ churches, condominium associations, AOL and Microsoft network all are examples. In this form of private regulation, contract identifies the legislators, judges, and sheriffs, and also defines subject matter, the processes for making, applying, and enforcing rules. The parties bound by private regulatory decisions are congruent with the parties to the contract.

Many private privacy regulatory regimes depend upon intermediaries to revoke membership or seals that immunize members or holders from direct action by public authorities.⁵⁰ In these circumstances, also, the legal framework is contractual.

While consent-based private regulatory regimes may appear purely private, they are not. Contract law developed and applied by public institutions provide a public law framework within which the private regimes operate. While usually denominated “private law” rather than “public law,” the frameworks nevertheless represent judgments by public institutions as to the permissible scope of private regulation.

Controversies over this kind of private regulation for the Internet center on the meaning of “consent.” Often, the terms of the contractual framework are determined not through negotiation among all affected parties, but by unilateral decision of one party. The law must specify what kind of conduct by the other party(ies) represents assent to the unilaterally developed terms. Whether subjecting oneself to the private regime represents legally effective consent turns on adequate notice of the terms, and on the availability of alternatives to a particular regime. This, in turn, invites evaluation of the “switching costs” for leaving one regime in favor of another.⁵¹

C. Acquiescence

Regardless of the construction of public law frameworks some private regulation will occur, in circumstances where participants voluntarily accept it, after the fact.

In many cases the effect of private decisionmaking depends, not on explicit delegation by public institutions, and not on before-the-fact consent to the private regulatory regime, but on the practical acceptability of the private decisions. Employees denied promotions or dismissed often accept the employer decisions—supervisory or appellate—rather than suing in court or filing charges with the NLRB or the Equal Opportunity Commission. Private litigants often accept the result of advisory arbitration or other dispute resolution mechanisms rather than pressing for a decision by a jury or judge. Most parties to credit card disputes apparently accept the result of the chargeback process rather than suing in court.

This category of private regulation definitionally assures accountability, because those adversely effected by private decisions can take their dispute to another level, eventually ending up before a public institution. Their power to acquiesce or to withhold acquiescence assures accountability to them.

D. Self-enforcing; direct deprivation of valuable right

The fourth category of private regulation presents the greatest accountability challenges. In this context, the power of private decision makers stems not from explicit or easily implied consent by those subject to the private governance, nor from explicit delegation of legal authority possessed by public institutions, but from de facto control over a valuable resource by private persons or entities. Self-help repossession of tangible chattels and private control of range land⁵² are pre-Internet examples.

Domain name regulation, regulation by private Internet and service content providers, and “Mail Abuse Prevention System” (“MAPS”) are examples in the Internet context.⁵³ The authority of ICANN and of domain name registrars derives not so much from the Department of Commerce/ICANN Memorandum of Agreement, as from the de facto control over the databases that translate domain names into IP addresses. By refusing to list a domain name in authoritative domain name servers, ICANN and domain name registrars can deprive one of access to the Internet. AOL and Microsoft Network can exclude subscribers from access to other subscribers under rules developed privately by the service providers.

MAPS represents an extension of this category of private regulation. The RBL is machinery for blocking access to the Internet. It was created by private unilateral

action. It is a valuable resource in the negative sense that one can use the Internet only by not being listed in the RBL.

This category of private regulation overlaps the first two categories to some extent. One can argue that electing to use a private resource represents legal consent to the private regulatory regime associated with the private resource. But this is an attenuated form of consent. Because the resource is valuable, switching costs may be so high as to be infinite. The consent question resolves into a switching cost question, which, in turn, resolves into questions whether the resource to which access potentially is denied can easily be duplicated by others.⁵⁴

How the law should provide a framework for this form of private regulation is problematic. U.S. law long has drawn a sharp distinction between public and private actors.

In *Flagg Brothers v. Brooks*,⁵⁵ the Supreme Court rejected the idea that self-help repossession represented state action, entitling the adversely affected party to the protections of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.⁵⁶ It referred to the “essential dichotomy between public and private acts.”⁵⁷ “While as a factual matter any person with sufficient physical power may deprive a person of his property, only a State or a private person whose action may be fairly treated as that of the State itself, may deprive him of an interest encompassed within the Fourteenth Amendment’s protection.”⁵⁸

The central question with respect to this category of private regulation is what form the public law framework should take. That depends, in turn, on the existence of a private right of action to challenge decisions by this category of private regulator, and on the criteria that would entitle the private regulator to a privilege or immunity. These questions cannot be resolved without also considering the appropriate prerogatives of those who control private property.

Buried beneath these questions of how past causes of action and models for controversies can be mapped to the Internet is the question whether access to the Internet represents a new kind of interest that should be entitled to legal protection; in other words, should access to the Internet be a right? Even if such a right should be recognized by legal systems, much heavy intellectual lifting remains to define the boundaries of that right.

E. Defensive private regulation

Private regulation often occurs as a defensive measure by intermediaries potentially subject to liability for information they handle. Usually these intermediaries find themselves in the fourth situation -- in control of valuable resources.

Internet service providers or telecommunications entities may be drawn into a regulatory role by the threat of liability imposed on them for the conduct of users of their services. To reduce the risk of liability, intermediaries who are subject to liability for harm caused by content originators have a strong incentive to exclude any content or commerce that poses a risk.⁵⁹ Defensive private regulation involves great risk of private censorship and exclusion of risky content and commerce.

IV. Legal Anchors for Alternative Dispute Resolution

Appropriately designed dispute resolution mechanisms offer lower costs, reassure participants, and solve jurisdictional problem because use of them manifests consent.

The experience of WIPO in adjudicating nearly a thousand domain name disputes shows the willingness of Internet users to submit their disputes to private dispute resolution institutions applying rules developed by private bodies.⁶⁰

A. The New Enforcement

Larry Lessig has helped us understand that Internet regulation can be profoundly different because enforcement of rules occurs through code rather than by the human intervention of judges and sheriffs.⁶¹

This means the elimination of the usual opportunity for public legal institutions to assure accountability of private rulemaking, adjudication, and enforcement at the point when an ADR decision is enforced in a regular court.

When code-based enforcement is involved, as often is the case in Internet disputes, new mechanisms, and some new criteria, must be used to assure accountability of private regulatory decisionmakers.

The need for new thinking and new doctrine is most obvious with respect to the development of causes of action to permit review of MAPS rules and rule application, but some commentators believe the same is necessary to reform ICANN rulemaking and adjudication as well.

V. Three new cases

Three cases involving Internet disputes make more concrete some of the open issues relating to choice of law and enforcement. All three of them involve enforcement or the possibility of enforcement through technical means, not requiring coercion by public authorities. Two of them involve revocation of domain names by domain registrars; the other involves enforcement by blocking IP addresses of rule violators.

The three cases differ in the source of rules applied. The first involved application of a rule developed and promulgated by ICANN, and adjudication by the WIPO domain name dispute resolution process—one of the most successful alternative dispute resolution systems for the Internet.

The second involved application of a criminal statute of the State of Illinois to a Web server based in Austria. The adjudicator in this case was a regular Illinois court of general jurisdiction.

The third case is the most interesting because it raises the most novel issues and presents the greatest challenges for designing hybrid regulatory systems for the Internet. In it, the rule maker was a private individual, with no contractual relationship with those to whom the rule is applied, and there was no independent adjudicator.

A. Walmartcanadasucks

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc v. walmartcanadasucks.com, Case No. D2000-1104, was the third case involving disputes between the respondent and Wal-Mart. The two earlier cases, involving domain names confusingly similar to the Wal-Mart trademark, were resolved in Wal-Mart's favor. The third case involved a much narrower question: whether a domain name including the suffix "sucks" can be confusingly similar to the text string to which "sucks" is appended. The sole panelist, the author of this paper, concluded that a domain name including the word "sucks" cannot be confusingly similar, and that a privilege for criticism and parody reinforces that conclusion.

The respondent hardly had clean hands. He had been found in the past to be a cybersquatter with respect to this complainant.

But, the panel concluded, distasteful conduct should not stampede UDRP decision makers into an unwarranted expansion of the domain name dispute process. The UDRP has a narrow scope. It is meant to protect against trademark infringement, not to provide a general remedy for all misconduct involving domain names. Posting defamatory material on a Web site would not justify revocation of a domain name under the UDRP. Posting child pornography on a Web site would not justify domain name revocation. While a domain name registrar may be privileged to revoke a domain name for "illegal use" under § 2 of the Uniform Registration Agreement, whether a use is illegal in general is beyond the subject matter jurisdiction of an administrative panel under the UDRP.

Transfer or revocation of a domain name as a remedy in a dispute panel proceeding is authorized only when the panel finds (1) that the domain name is identical to or confusingly similar to a trademark and (2) when there is bad faith.

Bad faith, no matter how egregious, cannot supply a likelihood of confusion where it does not otherwise exist. Suppose the owner of the trademark Acmebytes registers and uses the domain name Acmebytes.com. Suppose further that the proprietor is named Agnes. If someone registers the domain name "agnesisawitch.com" and offers to surrender it in exchange for the payment of money, the bad faith elements of the ICANN policy no doubt would be satisfied. But Agnesisawitch.com is not confusingly similar to Acmebytes.com and the presence of bad faith cannot make it so.

I do not see how a domain name including "sucks" ever can be confusingly similar to a trademark to which "sucks" is appended. But whether or not a per se privilege for use of "sucks" is appropriate, the record in this case did not support a finding that the ICANN policy was violated.

Thus whether walmartcanadasucks is effective criticism of Wal-Mart, whether it is in good taste, whether it focuses on the right issues, all are immaterial; the only question is whether it is criticism or parody rather than free-riding on another's trade mark.

Because the accused domain name was not identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights, I concluded that the complainant did not establish the elements of a violation of the ICANN Policy.

B. Voteauction.com

In October, 2000, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners became concerned that a Web site located in Austria, voteauction.com, had the potential to corrupt or, at least, to undermine confidence in the general election subsequently held on 7 November 2000 in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States. voteauction.com solicited voters in the then forthcoming election to offer to sell their votes, and also solicited persons interested in buying those votes. The Web site was constructed so that offers to sell and offers to buy were made by filling out a form that included the address, with a pull down list including Illinois as an option. Moreover, the Web site also included a summary of outstanding offers with Illinois as a specific listing. There was, thus, little difficulty in concluding that Illinois courts could exercise jurisdiction over the Web

site under the Zippo Continuum⁶² and the targeting concept of Millennium Enterprises.⁶³

Accordingly, the Board of Election Commissioners filed a civil lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County against voteauction.com and its individual organizers and managers.

But the existence of theoretical jurisdiction was not enough; any judgment also must be enforced, and the procedures for transnational enforcement of judgments not only are uncertain, they would take months. The election was scheduled in weeks.

So, the Election Commissioners thought about practicable enforcement measures that might be taken against property located in the jurisdiction, or at least in the United States. One possibility was to target the domain name, “voteauction.com.” Such an approach had been suggested by the author of this article in “Will the Judgment Proof Own Cyberspace.”⁶⁴ The offending domain name was present in Illinois—and hundreds or thousands of domain name servers supporting hundreds or thousands of Internet service providers in the vicinity of Chicago. But litigating against all those ISPs quickly was ruled out. Instead, voteauction.com’s domain name registrar, Domain Bank, was named as a defendant in the lawsuit, and the draft injunction attached to the complaint included a paragraph ordering that the domain name be withdrawn or cancelled. In October 2000, Judge Murphy of the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois signed the injunction after a hearing.

Domain Bank had been notified of the lawsuit, and had engaged in extensive telephonic discussions with counsel for the Election Commissioners. Domain Bank had, in its standard domain name registration agreement, a provision prohibiting the use of domain names for “illegal purposes.” After the injunction was issued, signifying a judicial determination that the domain name was being used illegally, Domain Bank cancelled the voteauction.com domain name, shutting down voteauction.com all over the world.

But celebrations of victory in Chicago were tentative, and sure enough, about a week later voteauction.com opened up under a new domain name, “**vote-auction.com**,” and this domain name was registered in Switzerland with CORE. But CORE had a similar prohibition against illegal use in its standard domain name registration agreement. After extensive telephonic and email discussions between counsel for the Election Commissioners and counsel for CORE, CORE also cancelled the **vote-auction.com** domain name, once again shutting the site down. Subsequently, voteauction.com sought to publicize its IP address, the use of which would avoid the domain name system all together, but by then, the election had been held.

The voteauction.com litigation illustrates an interplay between public and private regulation different from walmart. The lawsuit and the injunction obviously were traditional adjudicatory processes by a court—a paradigmatic public institution. But an important part of the overall result turned on the private rule, promulgated by a private institution—the domain name registrars—that prohibited illegal use of the domain name. Based on the determination of illegality by the public institution, the private institution used its power over an asset—the domain name—to achieve the result desired by the complainant. Voteauction.com can be understood to be an interesting case about judicial jurisdiction, but it also is about enforcement of a very broad rule by a private intermediary.

Voteauction.com involved the inverse of the usual relationship between public and private institutions. In voteauction.com, the public courts in Illinois performed the adjudicatory function, and the private domain name registrars decided whether to enforce the judicial decision. Because no injunction clearly supported by personal jurisdiction bound either of the domain name registrars, their actions in revoking voteauction’s domain name privileges is best understood as purely private action, informed by the public determination by the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Voteauction.com also showed the importance and practicability in working out the boundary between public and private regulation. In some theoretical sense, it would have been better to have enforced the injunction against domain name translation in or near Chicago. That would have kept the enforcement action within the sovereign whose laws were being enforced. It also would have comported more comfortably with geographic limits on the jurisdiction of the court issuing the injunction. But doing

that was impracticable, given the large number of ISPs and uncertain patterns of use. It was much easier under tight time deadlines imposed by the proximity of the election, to focus enforcement efforts on a single intermediary, the first located in another state but within the United States, and the second located in a foreign country. The theoretical jurisdictional grounds were shakier, but enforcement at this level was practicable.

C. The MAPS Controversy

The MAPS⁶⁵ is a form of private regulation that operates completely outside a public law framework. MAPS is a nonprofit California corporation that allows ISPs and email service providers to exclude spam⁶⁶ from their systems. MAPS maintains a list of IP addresses, known as the “Realtime Blackhole List” (“RBL”),⁶⁷ and permits MAPS subscribers automatically to exclude from their systems any email message originating from one of the listed IP addresses. Some 20,000 ISPs, corporations, government agencies and individuals, comprising some 40% of the Internet, subscribe to MAPS.⁶⁷

MAPS has published rules, known as “Basic Mailing List Management Principles for Preventing Abuse” (BMLMPPA),⁶⁸ which purport to state Internet standards and best current practices for proper mailing list management. Among other things the rules require use of a “double opt-in procedure”⁶⁹ before mail can be sent to a particular addressee. Complaints about mailers not complying with the rules result in the mailer being put on the RBL,⁷⁰ and owners of IP addresses on the RBL can be removed only by satisfying MAPS they will comply in the future.⁷¹

MAPS illustrates the fourth type of private-regulation identified in § III -- regulation enabled by control of a valuable private resource. And MAPS starts, not with ownership of the valuable private resources; the resources are owned by thousands of private internet service providers. MAPS uses technology, “code” in Professor Lessig’s parlance, to extend its private decisions into control of resources owned by others.

In August 2000, Harris Interactive, Inc., a public opinion survey organization used MAPS and a number of its subscribers in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York.⁷² The complaint alleges tortious interference with business and contractual relations,⁷³ commercial disparagement,⁷⁴ negligent breach of a duty to administer the RBL in a fair and evenhanded manner,⁷⁵ violation of New York general business law prohibiting deceptive and confusing consumer communications,⁷⁶ defamation per se,⁷⁷ conspiracy to interfere tortiously with plaintiff’s business,⁷⁸ federal antitrust violations for concerted refusal to deal,⁷⁹ attempted monopolization,⁸⁰ monopolization,⁸¹ conspiracy to monopolize by refusal to deal,⁸² forming and operating a trade association that unreasonably restricts competition,⁸³ and violation of the New York “Donnelly Act.”⁸⁴ The suit requests compensatory damages in excess of \$50 million and punitive damages.

The Harris lawsuit reveals the dilemmas faced by a self-regulatory intermediary. The lawsuit alleges that MAPS placed Harris on the RBL without good cause,⁸⁵ and without reasonably investigating facts or giving Harris an opportunity to be heard,⁸⁶ that it promulgated standards that interfered with legitimate communications,⁸⁷ and that it imposed conditions for removal from the RBL that were arbitrary and unreasonable.⁸⁸ The suit thus challenges the content of the private rules, claims absence of due process in applying them, and illegality in the sanctions imposed for violating the rules.

On November 15, 2000, Exactis.com, Inc. sued MAPS in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado,⁸⁹ alleging claims under the Colorado Wiretapping Act, blocking communications in violation of state law,⁹⁰ the Colorado Organized Crime Control Act,⁹¹ the Sherman Act,⁹² the Colorado Unfair Trade Practices Act,⁹³ intentional interference with contractual relations,⁹⁴ intentional and negligent misrepresentation and extortion,⁹⁵ trade disparagement, and unfair competition. Exactis alleged that among the services blocked by MAPS was requested confirmations of brokerage transactions by Charles Schwab.⁹⁶ The complaint alleges a disagreement over the specific procedures to be used to ensure that a recipient wishes to receive email transmitted through Exactis’s service, MAPS insisting on double opt in, Exactis utilizing measures “different from, but not less effective than” double opt in.⁹⁷

One can only speculate as to possible outcomes of the litigation. One obvious possibility is that the MAPS self-regulatory regime be allowed to continue according to the desires of its owners and subscribers. Another possibility is that the regime will be shut down under an injunction or because of the magnitude of damages imposed or sought. Or, the court might impose conditions on continued operation of the regulatory regime, analogous to those imposed in the past on private standard-setting organizations,⁹⁸ requiring substantive support for the content of rules and due process in their application and enforcement. Finally, the controversy, and others like it may stimulate legislative action to channel such private self-regulatory activities.

The MAPS form of private regulation easily could be extended to other areas. The Christian Right could organize a blacklist for ISPs that handle material that undermines family values. The intellectual property community could organize a blacklist for ISPs that do not have sufficiently stringent policies to discourage infringement. Consumers groups could organize blacklists for ISPs that allow online merchants to operate without appropriate return and refund policies.

In all of these cases, ISPs could be coerced into “subscribing” to the blacklist by threats that any non-subscribing ISP will be treated like an ISP that handles offending material. Confronted with the threat of being blacklisted, most ISPs would prefer to subscribe and thus become a part of an ever-expanding governance regime, adopting the rules unilaterally determined by the organizer of the blacklist.

Now David Post thinks all of this is just fine: “The MAPS ‘vigilantes’ (bad) can just as easily be characterized as ‘activists’ (good), and the kind of ‘bottom-up,’ uncoordinated, decentralized process of which the RBL is a part strikes me as a perfectly reasonable way to make ‘network policy’ and to ‘answer fundamental policy questions about how the Net will work.’”⁹⁹

For Post, it is sufficient that the government does not administer the RBL; a private entity does.

Post’s preference for private ordering over what he calls “collective” regulation apparently is premised on the possibility of Internet participants freely choosing which regulatory regime they prefer. It is not clear how this process of choice is supposed to work with MAPS. Presumably, Post would say that ISPs are free to subscribe to MAPS or not. That freedom may be illusory if MAPS itself or a future elaboration of MAPS were to blacklist any ISP who does not subscribe.

Moreover, an interest conflict exists between subscribing ISPs and ISPs handling “Unsolicited Commercial E-mail” (“UCE”). The former want to eliminate the costs of handling certain types of inbound email; the latter want to use the Internet as a unified whole, any part of which is reachable from any other part. Why should one side of the value argument get to make the decision, because it is in a position to use code to enforce its decision? If the UCE handlers develop code that will circumvent the RBL, should that reverse the value decision? That apparently is the world that Post would prefer.

D. Mechanisms of Accountability

Internet-related private regulation and alternative dispute resolution is a reality. As these new legal regimes make rules and apply and enforce them, some affected parties will be disappointed. Every dispute resolution panel proceeding produces a loser. Blacklists implemented through code adversely affect those on the blacklist. Lawsuits in the regular courts provide new data for advocates of different approaches to transnational jurisdiction and judgment execution. Consider the three cases reviewed. Wal-Mart is free to file a trademark infringement action in court and seek a result different from that in Case Number 2000-1104. The case against voteauction.com is still pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Further proceedings may complicate the initial outcomes. In any event, as the case becomes better known, domain

names registrars may be pressured to change their responses to judicial findings like that in the [voteauction.com](#) case.

MAPS provides the most fertile ground for development of hybrid regulatory concepts further. Because the MAPS blacklist is self enforcing, it is not obvious how courts or other public institutions can assure accountability by MAPS. The pending litigation, however, and other possible reactions to MAPS should illuminate causes of action and standards of review that can enable judicial scrutiny of the objective rationality and procedural transparency of private regulatory regimes. As these legal doctrines evolve, it also may be appropriate to develop a better understanding of the interests of Internet participants in having access to the Internet as a whole and how those interests might be legally protected without turning Internet service providers—including those who want access—into common carriers.

VI. Conclusion

Greater use of alternative dispute resolution is necessary to allow the Internet to fulfill its potential. Hybrid legal frameworks always have been necessary to make alternative dispute resolution effective, and the same is true for Internet-oriented ADR. In designing these hybrid frameworks for the Internet, however, greater attention must be paid to the source of rules and to enforcement because new rulemaking institutions have arisen, and code permits enforcement without the involvement of publicly accountable sheriffs and judges. MAPS provides especially fertile ground for exploring and eventually adopting some new techniques for assuring accountability of private regulators.

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Geneva, January 30 and 31, 2001

**ELECTRONIC COMMERCE: ISSUES IN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
AND THE ROLE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

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I. INTRODUCTION.¹

1. The Internet has heightened interest in private international law and in alternative dispute resolution. The Internet's low economic barriers to entry invite participation in commerce and politics by small entities and individuals who cannot afford direct participation in many traditional markets and political arenas. These low barriers to entry, and greater participation by individuals and small entities, also encourage a greater incidence of small transactions. When dispute resolution costs are high, as they are for traditional administrative and judicial procedures, the transaction costs of dispute resolution threaten to swamp the value of the underlying transaction,² meaning on the one hand that victims are less likely to seek vindication of their rights and, on the other hand, that actors and alleged wrongdoers may face litigation costs that outweigh the advantages of their offering goods and services in the new electronic markets. To realize the potential of participation by small entities and individuals and of small transactions, it is necessary to reduce the costs of dispute resolution.

2. Second, the geographic openness of electronic commerce makes more likely stranger-to-stranger transactions. The absence of informal means of developing trust, as when one shops regularly at the local bookstore, means that both merchants and consumers will be inhibited in engaging in commerce unless they have some recourse if the deal goes sour. Some accepted form of dispute resolution must be available to establish the requisite confidence for commerce to occur at all.

3. Third, the Internet is inherently global. Goods offered for sale on a Web page published on a server physically located in Kansas are as visible to consumers in Kosovo as in Kansas. In other words, it is difficult to localize injury-producing conduct or the injury itself in Internet-based markets or political arenas. Traditional dispute resolution machinery and private international law rules depend upon localization to determine jurisdiction.³ Impediments to localization create uncertainty and controversy over assertions of jurisdiction. That uncertainty has two results. It may frustrate communities who resent being unable to reach through their legal machinery conduct occurring in a far off country. It also subjects anyone participating in the Internet to jurisdiction by any one of nearly 200 countries in the world, and in many cases, to their subordinate political units.

4. Even if negotiations succeed over an international treaty on civil judgment enforcement,⁴ that is not enough. A treaty will help reduce uncertainty. But a treaty will not solve the problem of a furniture manufacturer in Thomasville, North Carolina, who sells furniture through the Internet. The treaty may say that the furniture manufacturer must litigate

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² It is irrational to spend \$5,000 or \$10,000 for a lawsuit over a \$300 transaction.

³ See Restatement (Third) of the Law of Foreign Relations of the United States § 401 (1987) (describing bases for jurisdiction).

⁴ See § II(C).

in, let's say, Tirana, Albania where one of his customers is. That is not a very attractive proposition if the manufacturer sold \$1,000 worth of furniture, because it will cost it more to litigate there than the transaction was worth. And if the treaty says that the furniture manufacturer gets to litigate at home, in North Carolina, that won't be a very attractive proposition for the purchaser of the furniture in Tirana, Albania. New forms of dispute resolution can cross boundaries easily and reduce uncertainty with respect to applicable law and enforceability.

5. For electronic commerce and political discourse to flourish in the Internet, new forms of alternative dispute resolution must be designed and deployed. While much of the responsibility for creative design and practicable deployment depends on private initiative rather than governmental mandates, attention also must be paid to the position of private regulation in an overarching legal framework.

6. The Internet needs not only alternative dispute resolution in the adjudicatory sense—as in arbitration and mediation. It also needs rules made by private entities which get applied in alternative dispute resolution forums. Private rulemaking is much more common than many people assume. America Online and Microsoft Network make rules for subscribers; “Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers” (“ICANN”) makes rules for application in domain name disputes; seal organizations such as Truste make rules for those who wish to use the seal or maintain their membership in a private ordering regime; increasingly, filters and blacklists are being developed that embody rules for conduct in computer code. For these private rulemaking activities, even more than for private adjudicatory activities, public institutions must determine what is permissible and what is not; what will subject the rule maker to liability and what should be privileged.

7. Dispute resolvers outside the context of pure mediation where only party-identified interests count, must be able to make enforceable decisions. Once the dispute resolver has made a decision, that decision must be enforced against the losing party. Absent any possibility for coercive enforcement, the losing party has little incentive to comply voluntarily.⁵

8. Many arbitration systems allow the parties, the arbitrators, and analysts of the process to take the rules and the enforcement for granted. The arbitrator looks to a contract or ordinary law as the source of rules to be applied. The New York Convention and/or national arbitration statutes provide for judicial enforcement for any arbitration award.

9. But alternative dispute resolution systems for the Internet offer new sources of rules and of enforcement, making it desirable to think more deeply about rulemaking and enforcement as part of the overall matrix of alternative dispute resolution for the Internet. Within the analytical framework of private international law, one needs to think about choice of law⁶ and enforcement⁷ as well as forum selection.⁸

⁵ Exceptions may exist when the dispute arises and is resolved in the context of an ongoing relationship. Then, the losing party may comply in order to avoid damage to the relationship.

⁶ What systems of substantive law may be reference points for deciding cases: systems originating with private entities as well as with states? If so, what qualifies as a legitimate private source of law?

⁷ What kinds of private decisions are eligible for enforcement by public officers backed up by coercion? When enforcement takes place privately, what kinds of private enforcement actions give rise to civil or criminal liability?

II RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

A. Localization

10. All modern legal systems are pragmatic, in the sense that they limit formal prerogatives according to the practicability of exercising power which is subject to physical limits of space.⁹ In public and private international law, this translates into the concept of sovereignty. A state's power within its own boundaries is plenary,¹⁰ only recently limited by universal conceptions of human rights.¹¹ Outside its boundaries, exercise of coercive power is aggression¹² because it necessarily intrudes upon the sovereign prerogatives of other states. Legislatures and other rule makers may not extend their law to persons lacking relevant connections to the (geographically defined) state of the rule maker.¹³ Courts and other dispute resolution bodies may not make decisions or apply rules to persons lacking connections with their "geographically defined" venues.¹⁴

11. Concepts of prescriptive and adjudicative jurisdiction have evolved to accommodate commerce extending beyond the boundaries of a particular sovereign, but the jurisdictional concepts still depend upon localizing conduct. Tort law rules depend on where injuries

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⁸ What is the class of permissible forums the parties can select and have their selection respected by the regular courts?

⁹ See *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 714, 722 (1877) (discussing how, in the United States, each state enjoys sovereignty over persons within its territory, except as limited by the Constitution).

¹⁰ See U.N. CHARTER art. 2, paras. 4, 7 (stating that the United Nations does not have the authority to interfere with a state's domestic sovereignty).

¹¹ See *Regina v. Bartle*, (H.L. Mar. 24 1999), available at <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/ld199899/ldjudgmt/jd990324/pino1.htm> (allowing extradition of former head of state for violation of torture convention); Julie Mertus, *Reconsidering the Legality of Humanitarian Intervention: Lessons from Kosovo*, 41 WM. & MARY L. REV. 1743, 1752-53 (2000) (offering interpretation of U.N. Charter that reconciles conflict between sovereignty and human rights law); Elizabeth E. Ruddick, *The Continuing Constraint of Sovereignty: International Law, International Protection, and the Internally Displaced*, 77 B.U. L. REV. 429, 449 (1997) (discussing conflict between human rights law and sovereignty).

¹² See John Linarelli, *An Examination of the Proposed Crime of Intervention in the Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind*, 18 SUFFOLK TRANSNAT'L L. REV. 1 (1995) (explaining difficulty in defining aggression in international law); Leila Nadya Sadat & S. Richard Carden, *The New International Criminal Court: An Uneasy Revolution*, 88 GEO. L.J. 381, 440 (2000) (explaining concept of aggression in evolution of humanitarian law); Walter Gary Sharp, Sr., *International Obligations to Search for and Arrest War Criminals: Government Failure in the Former Yugoslavia?* 7 DUKE J. COMP. & INT'L L. 411, 426 (1997) (explaining difficulty in justifying enforcement of prohibition against war crimes in territory of another state).

¹³ See *Phillips Petroleum*, 472 U.S. at 804 (requiring connection between controversy and state whose law is to be applied).

¹⁴ See *Asahi*, 480 U.S. at 102 (requiring purposeful availment of the benefits of the sovereign asserting jurisdiction); *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286 (1980) (refining the "minimum contacts" standard set forth in *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*); *Zippo Mfg. V. Zippo Dot Com*, 952 F. Supp. 1119 (W.D.Pa. 1997) (holding that the defendant purposefully availed itself of doing business in the forum state).

occur;¹⁵ contract law rules depend on where contracts are made or performed.¹⁶ Property law rules depend on where the property is located.¹⁷

12. The Internet makes it more difficult to localize legally relevant conduct than preceding technologies of commerce. Where is a contract made when it is executed by the invisible interaction of server and client software on computers located in two different countries, neither of which may be the habitual residence of the buyer or seller?¹⁸ Where does tortious injury occur when a wrongdoer located halfway around the world pirates intellectual property?¹⁹ Where does tortious injury occur when a hacker launches a denial of service attack that clogs up the routers representing the only gateway to an e-commerce vendor but located in another place arbitrarily determined by network engineers? Do the courts of Virginia have in rem jurisdiction over everyone doing business on the Internet through a dot-com domain name merely because the domain names are “located” on a root domain server in Virginia?²⁰

13. Because of difficulties in localizing conduct in Internet markets, allocating jurisdiction to a formal public institution is uncertain, even as a theoretical matter.²¹ The law is adaptive and creative, however, and making good progress in working out theoretical solutions to problems arising from new technologies. It is not intellectually difficult, when working from established principles of localizing trans-border activities, to formulate rules that localize Internet conduct.²²

14. The concept of targeting is one such solution to the difficulties in localizing conduct in Internet markets.²³ Targeting entails a market participant directing its sales or purchasing

¹⁵ See RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF CONFLICT OF LAWS § 145 (1971) (providing general rules for choice of law in torts cases).

¹⁶ See *id.* § 188 (enunciating a general rule for choice of law in contracts cases, in absence of choice by parties).

¹⁷ See *id.* § 222 (stating a general rule for choice of law in property cases).

¹⁸ See *CompuServe, Inc. v. Patterson*, 89 F.3d 1257 (6th Cir. 1996) (holding that an agreement to offer software on computer of plaintiff subjected defendant to jurisdiction in plaintiff's home forum).

¹⁹ See *UMG Recordings, Inc. v. MP3.com, Inc.*, 92 F. Supp. 2d 349 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (rejecting fair use defense by Internet distributor of copyrighted works).

²⁰ Compare *Porsche Cars North America, Inc. v. AllPorsche.com*, Nos. 99-1804, 99-2152, 2000 WL 742185 (4th Cir. June 9, 2000) (allowing in rem jurisdiction over domain name), with *Network Solutions, Inc. v. Umbro Int'l, Inc.*, 529 S.E.2d 80 (Va. 2000) (holding that domain name registration agreements for services were not subject to garnishments).

²¹ See ABA JURISDICTION IN CYBERSPACE PROJECT, ACHIEVING LEGAL AND BUSINESS ORDER IN CYBERSPACE: A REPORT ON GLOBAL JURISDICTION ISSUES CREATED BY THE INTERNET 8 (2000), at <http://www.kentlaw.edu/cyberlaw> (last visited Sept. 30, 2000).

²² See *Digi-Tel Holdings, Inc. v. Proteq Telecomms., Ltd.*, 89 F.3d 519, 523 (8th Cir. 1996) (noting that telephone calls and faxes into the forum state are insufficient by themselves to establish personal jurisdiction); *Northrup King Co. v. Compania Productora Semillas Algodoneras Selectas, S.A.*, 51 F.3d 1383 (8th Cir. 1995) *cited in* *Initiatives, Inc. v. Korea Trading Corp.*, 991 F. Supp. 476, 479 (E.D. Va. 1997); *TSA, Inc. v. Nass*, No. CIV.A.96-4509, 1997 WL 47612, at 2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 4, 1997).

²³ See *Zippo Mfg. Co.*, 952 F. Supp at 1123 *construed in* *Millennium Enter. v. Millennium Music, LP*, 33 F. Supp. 2d 907, 915-16 (D. Or. 1999) (explaining *Zippo* continuum as a “sliding scale” under which the “likelihood that personal jurisdiction can be constitutionally exercised is directly proportionate to the nature and quality of commercial activity that an entity conducts over the Internet” and suggesting that jurisdiction exists over Web sites only when the forum

activity to a particular jurisdiction.²⁴ An Internet merchant wishing to reduce the uncertainty associated with potential regulation by nearly 200 national sovereigns and thousands of subordinate governmental entities can target only one or a few jurisdictions whose legal regime it understands and accepts. Alternately, if such a participant wishes to avoid the requirements or enforcement mechanisms of a particular sovereign, it can exclude or “de-target” that jurisdiction. A growing number of judicial decisions in the United States²⁵ and guidance issued by administrative agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission²⁶ are refining formulas for targeting and de-targeting.

15. The targeting concept avoids the uncertainty associated with subjecting an Internet merchant to the jurisdiction of any place where its Web site is visible,²⁷ which is usually everywhere in the world. On the other hand, extensive de-targeting has the effect of excluding consumers in de-targeted states from the benefits of global e-commerce.

B. Enforcement against Intermediaries

16. Concluding that the rules emanating from a particular legislature govern a transaction in a formal sense, or that a court or administrative tribunal has personal jurisdiction over a foreign e-commerce vendor, is not the end of the matter. The rules still must be enforced and the adjudicative decisions turned into monetary relief or practical cessation of illegal conduct.²⁸ Meaningful enforcement and application depends upon the practicality of asserting coercive control over property or persons located within the boundaries of the rule issuing or adjudicating sovereign²⁹ or the willingness of other sovereigns to recognize and enforce

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- state is targeted).
- ²⁴ See *Neogen Corp. v. Neo Gen Screening, Inc.*, 2000 WL 1199949 (W.D. Mich. Aug. 21, 2000) (analyzing case law in terms of targeting); ABA, *supra* note 34 §2.2.
- ²⁵ See, e.g., *Miller v. Asensio*, 101 F. Supp. 2d 395, 405 (D.S.C. 2000) (characterizing cases as uniformly rejecting jurisdiction based on availability of passive Web site).
- ²⁶ SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, INTERPRETATION; USE OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA (April 28, 2000), <http://www.sec.gov/rules/concept/34-42728.htm> (last visited Sept. 30, 2000) (providing guidance in applying federal securities law to electronic media). See also SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, INTERPRETATION; STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSION REGARDING USE OF INTERNET WEB SITES TO OFFER SECURITIES, SOLICIT SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS, OR ADVERTISE INVESTMENT SERVICES OFFSHORE (March 23, 1998), <http://www.sec.gov/rules/concept/33-7516.htm> (last visited Sept. 30, 2000) (explaining registration obligations for Web sites disseminating information for offshore sales of securities and investment services).
- ²⁷ See *Inset Sys. Inc., v. Instruction Set, Inc.*, 937 F. Supp. 161, 165 (D. Conn. 1996) (finding that defendant satisfied minimum contacts component of personal jurisdiction based on availability of Web site in forum state).
- ²⁸ See Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Will the Judgment-Proof Own Cyberspace?*, 32 INT'L LAW. 1121, 1123 (1998) (“The real problem is turning a judgement supported by jurisdiction into meaningful economic relief.”).
- ²⁹ See *Apostolic Pentecostal Church v. Colbert*, 173 F.R.D. 199 (E.D. Mich. 1997) (discussing whether federal marshal or state sheriff should execute federal judgment); *Dorwart v. Caraway*, 966 P.2d 1121 (Mont. 1998) (discussing judgment execution procedure in context of constitutional due process); THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION ON JURISDICTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN JUDGMENTS: PAPERS AND PRECEDENTS FROM THE JOINT CONFERENCE WITH THE UNION DES AVOCATS EUROPÉENS (Gerald Moloney & Nicholas K. Robinson, eds. 1989) <http://www.maths.tcd.ie/pub/IrishLaw/table.htm> (last visited Sept. 30,

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foreign rules and decisions.³⁰ Whether such persons or property can be located, and whether transnational recognition and enforcement will occur, are additional, and potentially large, sources of uncertainty, in comparison to the uncertainty regarding theories of jurisdiction.

17. Although the Internet's virtual marketplace is indifferent to national borders and therefore sovereignty, it does depend upon physical devices, such as modems, telephone switching equipment, routers, radio transmitters, receivers, antennas and computers that function as servers and clients. While participants in small states conceivably can use the public switched telephone system to connect to Internet service providers located entirely outside their states,³¹ the typical merchant or consumer uses a local Internet service provider, who has leased lines, routers, and servers, and may have radio transmitting and receiving apparatus, in the same jurisdiction where the merchant or consumer is located. The legal system focuses on locally present property as a justification for jurisdiction and, more importantly, as the means for enforcing rules and decisions. This encourages legal institutions to impose liability on intermediaries as a way of reducing uncertainty with respect to jurisdiction and enforcement power over more remote actors who may bear more direct responsibility for disputed conduct.³²

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2000) (discussing the practical application of the Brussels Convention to enforce foreign judgments).

³⁰ *Compare* de la Mata v. Am. Life Ins. Co., 771 F. Supp. 1375, 1383 (D. Del. 1991) (holding that reciprocity is not a prerequisite to recognition of a judgement) *with* Hilton v. Guyot, 159 U.S. 113, 228 (1895) (holding that comity requires reciprocity).

³¹ An example would be a consumer located in Skopje, Macedonia, who places a long distance telephone call to a Microsoft Network point of presence in Frankfurt, Germany.

³² See Kim L. Rappaport, *In the Wake of Reno v. ACLU: The Continued Struggle in Western Constitutional Democracies with Internet Censorship and Freedom of Speech Online*, 13 AM. U. INT'L. REV. 765, 790-91 (1998) (describing prosecution of CompuServe executive for material on Internet site that violated German Information and Communications Services Act). In mid-2000 an anti-Nazi group in France sued Yahoo! for making available material through an American Internet site that contravened French law. See Steve Bold, *Yahoo! In Online Auction Legal Spat with French Authorities*, NEWSBYTES NEWS NETWORK, May 16, 2000, available at 2000 WL 21177244. On November 20, 2000, in LICRA and French Union of Jewish Students v. Yahoo! Inc., the Country Court of Paris ordered Yahoo! Inc. to comply with a May 22 order within 3 months from notification, subject to a penalty of 100,000 Francs per day of delay effective from the first day following the expiration of the 3 months period. The May 22, order stated that Yahoo! Inc. must 1) take all necessary measures to make impossible access to Nazi merchandise or any other site or service that may be construed "as an apology for Nazism or contesting the reality of Nazi crimes;" 2) to warn all Internet surfers before proceeding with searches on yahoo.com of the risks involved in continuing to view such sites; and 3) continued the proceeding to allow Yahoo to submit for deliberation by all the interested parties the measures it proposes to take to "put an end to the trouble and damage suffered and to prevent any further trouble." To do so, Yahoo must not allow surfers of French nationality or calling from French territory to access Nazi merchandise or any other site or service that may be construed "as an apology for Nazism or contesting the reality of Nazi crimes." Yahoo is also required to warn all Internet surfers before proceeding with searches on yahoo.com of the risks involved in continuing to view such sites. Furthermore, the Court ordered a three month continuance of the proceeding to allow Yahoo to submit for deliberation by all the interested parties the measures it proposes to take to "put an end to the trouble and damage suffered and to prevent any further trouble." Furthermore, Yahoo is ordered to make payment of 10,000 Francs to each of the plaintiffs. The Court reasoned that even though the "Yahoo Auctions" site does generally target surfers based in the United States, auctions involving symbols of Nazi

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18. While intermediary liability represents a potential solution to the legal uncertainty, it is also a source of additional transaction costs.³³ When intermediaries face liability for conduct engaged in by their customers, they have an incentive to exclude customers who may increase their risk. Risk averseness by intermediaries can undermine the Internet's potential as much as risk averseness by end users.

C. Hague Negotiation

19. Both localization and enforcement are under active discussion in the Hague Conference on Private International Law,³⁴ which has 100 years of experience in facilitating multilateral agreement among states on public law frameworks for private law.³⁵ Now, the Conference is considering a comprehensive treaty for judicial jurisdiction and enforcement of foreign civil judgments.³⁶ An October draft convention on international civil judgments is modelled closely on the European Brussels and Lugano Conventions. The Conference has an opportunity to work out basic ground rules for localizing conduct in Internet markets, through targeting and otherwise.³⁷ It also has an opportunity to define the relationship between private regulation and public enforcement.³⁸

20. As of this writing, the main controversies preventing agreement on the draft convention involve U.S. objections to limitations on general doing business jurisdiction, U.S. objections to extension of tort jurisdiction to the place of injury without regard to the purposefulness test

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ideology "may be of interest to any person." Furthermore, Yahoo is aware of addressing French viewers because French parties making connections to Yahoo auction site from a terminal located in France receive Yahoo advertising banners written in the French language. The Court stated that the act of displaying objects of Nazi ideology in France is a violation of Article R645-1 of the Penal Code and thus is a "threat to internal public order." The Court also stated that the technical measures and the initiatives at its disposal "in the name of the simple public morality" give Yahoo an opportunity to satisfy the injunctions of the May 22, order. The two technical procedures identified by the Court, geographical identification and user declaration of nationality, would allow Yahoo! Inc. to filter out French IP addressed at a success rate of 90 %.

³³ When intermediaries are concerned about potential liability, they include the expected value of liability into their costs of doing business.

³⁴ <http://www.hcch.net/e/workprog/jdgm.html>.

³⁵ See, e.g. Convention relating to civil procedure 1 March 1954; Convention relating to the settlement of the conflicts between the law of nationality and the law of domicile 15 June 1955; Convention concerning the recognition of the legal personality of foreign companies, associations and institutions 1 June 1956; Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees Relating to Adoptions 15 November 1965; Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters 15 November 1965; Convention on the Choice of Court 25 November 1965; Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters 18 March 1970.

³⁶ <http://www.hcch.net/e/workprog/jdgm.html> (draft convention and associated analyses).

³⁷ http://www.ali.org/ali/Intl_Juris_Proj.htm (analyses of Hague Conference efforts by ALI)

³⁸ In an experts conference convened by the Hague Conference in Ottawa in 2000, the author suggested that the draft convention exception for choice of forum clauses enforceability for consumer contracts could be conditioned on the consumers not having available to them an acceptable private dispute resolution alternative .

of World Wide Volkswagen,³⁹ and the exclusion of consumer and employment contracts from choice of forum clauses. The last issue is of particular importance to the evolution of Internet-related ADR. Usually, the legal position of arbitration is determined with reference to forum selection clauses in contract. Disabling consumers from being able to agree on forum selection would be a setback for consumer ADR on the Internet.

D. The Role of Privately Made Law

21. Private international law long has held a place for private regulation through its acceptance of forum selection and choice of law clauses. A forum selection clause in the contract permits the contracting parties to waive their right to present a dispute to a public court and instead to present it to another tribunal—sometimes a court in another country; sometimes arbitration. A choice of law clause permits parties to a contract to legislate, in the sense that they select a sovereign whose law should be applied to their dispute other than the sovereign whose laws otherwise would be applied.

22. Long standing controversies exist over the kinds of forums that qualify for deference in forum selection clauses. Uncertainty over whether private arbitration qualifies for forum selection was the stimulus for enactment of the Federal Arbitration Act in the United States and a negotiation of the New York Convention. The Internet renews the debate and increases uncertainty because of the proliferation of new kinds of dispute resolution mechanisms that do not qualify under traditional criteria for arbitration.

23. Party autonomy expressed through choice of law clauses traditionally has been even more limited. Some legal systems and commentators do not permit the parties to select as a source of law anything other than a state bearing some relationship to the transaction. Others would allow designation of any state, but disallow designation of private sources of law. On the other hand, as a matter of contract law, it is difficult to understand why the parties would lack legal competence to incorporate by reference the rules of a private standard setting body. If they can do that, logically they must be able to incorporate by reference the rules of any private body unless the content of a particular rule offends public policy. In a sense, defining the position of new dispute resolution systems—what one might call private regulatory systems—within traditional legal frameworks is a matter of elaborating private international law's forum selection and choice of law concepts. But even when this is done, that will not be enough; private regulation of the Internet is not limited to situations in which contractual relations exist.

III CATEGORIES OF PRIVATE REGULATION

24. As the introduction explained, private dispute resolution systems are but a subset of private regulation, which also includes rulemaking and enforcement. Developing the most appropriate legal framework for private dispute resolution requires understanding the available legal frameworks for private regulation in general.

³⁹ World Wide Volkswagen v. Woodson, 444 U.S. 286, 295 (1980) (foreseeability of contacts with forum state insufficient to support personal jurisdiction; contacts must be purposeful).

25. Private regulation occurs in four basic situations: when public institutions delegate rulemaking and adjudication authority to private institutions or defer after the fact to private decisions, when those subject to private regulation consent in advance to the private regulatory regime, when private decisions are sufficiently acceptable to those affected by them that they acquiesce after the fact rather than presenting their disputes to public institutions, and when persons or entities in control of valuable resources issue rules and enforce them by threatening denial of access to the valuable right. The fourth situation presents greater challenges for structuring hybrid regulation because it lacks the enforcement and judicial-review connections inherent in the first two situations.

26. Few legal systems rely entirely on private regulation to protect consumers and small businesses. The traditional difficulty with private regulation is that it may not express the political consensus of democratic societies with respect to values to be enforced⁴⁰ or the balance of power to be struck between stronger and weaker market participants.⁴¹

27. Combining the jurisdictional strengths of private regulation, and the greater political legitimacy of public regulation requires development of new hybrid frameworks. Public law⁴² can set minimum, and relatively general, standards of conduct and provide backup enforcement, representing the boundaries of a space within which a multiplicity of private regulatory regimes can work out detailed rules and first-level dispute resolution and rule enforcement machinery.⁴³

28. The relatively general character of the public law rules makes it easier to achieve consensus among multiple sovereigns with different legal traditions and varying political alignments, while also excluding private regulatory regimes that might be insufficiently protective of weaker parties or too restrictive of competition and innovation in the absence of the public law framework.

A. Public law delegation and deferral

29. The first category of private regulation begins with public power to make and apply law, which is transferred to private entities.

30. Notwithstanding the “non delegation doctrine” which questions the loss of accountability resulting when public institutions performing legislative functions delegate

⁴⁰ See Neil Weinstock Netanel, *Cyberspace Self-Governance: A Skeptical View From Liberal Democratic Theory*, 88 Calif. L. Rev. 395 (2000).

⁴¹ European Commission, Data Protection Working Party, Working Document: Judging industry self-regulation: when does it make a meaningful contribution to the level of data protection in a third country? (14 Jan. 1998), http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/media/dataprot/wpdocs/wp7en.htm.

⁴² Terminology is a problem in talking and writing about these issues. "Public law" as the phrase is used to describe hybrid regulation, signifies law emanating from legislatures and courts. "Private law" in contrast signifies law emanating from private rule makers and adjudicators. Both of these categories arguably belong to the superset of private international law. Public international law involves relations between sovereigns, and that is not the subject of this paper at all.

⁴³ See Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *The Internet is Changing the Public International Legal System*, 88 Ky. L. Rev. 885, 931 (2000).

their authority to private decision makers,⁴⁴ delegation of rulemaking power is commonplace in the modern regulatory state, including federal delegation to states,⁴⁵ delegation of authority to set standards for health care to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (“JCAHO”),⁴⁶ delegation of authority to approve minimum price orders to agricultural cooperatives,⁴⁷ delegation of rules and enforcement of airport security arrangements under the Federal Aviation Act, and delegation of authority over railroad trucking rates to Rate Bureaus. Newer examples include the COPPA Safe Harbor Statutory Provisions, and the US/EU Privacy Safe Harbor Agreement.

31. Deferral to private decisions is a slightly different concept. Public adjudicatory institutions have the power to decide disputes, but they abstain from deciding them in favor of private decisions when certain criteria are met. “National Labor Relations Board” (“NRLB”) deferral to collectively bargaining arbitration, suspension of judicial litigation in favor of private arbitration, and eventual enforcement of private arbitration awards under the Federal Arbitration Act and the New York Convention, and abstention by court in cases involving private association decisions all are examples.

32. In this context for private regulation, the inherent power of the public rulemaking and adjudicatory institutions represent the public law framework, while the exercise of delegated power and the making of decisions to which public institutions will defer, represent the private activity within the framework.

33. This context provides a robust source of criteria for making private decisionmaking accountable. The Delegation Doctrine in Administrative Law ensures accountability by requiring “channeling” of private decisionmaking through limits on the scope of the subject matter of the private actors, by enforcing procedural regularity, and by assuring judicial review of decisions.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S. 295 495 (1935); Panama Refining Co. v. Ryan 293 U.S. 388 (1935), Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *International administrative law for the Internet: mechanisms of accountability* 51 Admin.L.Rev. 871 (1999) (all discussing delegation doctrine). Dean Krent offers a working definition of delegation: “any congressional act which empowers those outside Congress to enforce or implement a legislative objective and backs those efforts with the coercive force of the federal government.” Harold J. Krent, *Fragmenting The Unitary Executive: Congressional Delegations Of Administrative Authority Outside The Federal Government*, 85 Nw. U. L. Rev. 62, 67 (1990). [hereinafter “Krent on Delegation”].

⁴⁵ Krent on Delegation at 80-84.

⁴⁶ Krent on Delegation at 86; Freeman at 610-613 (citing Inspector General reports calling for greater HCFA oversight of accreditation: www.medicare.gov/nursing/home.asp; www.dhhs.gov/progorg/oei/reprots/a381.pdf; www.dhhs.gov/progorg/oei/reports/a382.pdf)

⁴⁷ Krent on Delegation at 86-87.

⁴⁸ See Harold J. Krent, *Fragmenting The Unitary Executive: Congressional Delegations Of Administrative Authority Outside The Federal Government*, 85 Nw. U. L. Rev. 62, 67 (1990); Jody Freeman, *The Private Role in Public Governance*, 75 N.Y.U.L.Rev. 543, 543 (2000); A. Michael Froomkin, *Wrong Turn In Cyberspace: Using ICANN To Route Around the APA and the E Constitution*, 50 Duke L.J. 17 (2000).

B. Consent/waiver

34. Most private regulation occurs within a contractual framework, in which those bound by private regulatory decisions agree in advance to be bound. Private associations such as the Boy Scouts,⁴⁹ churches, condominium associations, AOL and Microsoft network all are examples. In this form of private regulation, contract identifies the legislators, judges, and sheriffs, and also defines subject matter, the processes for making, applying, and enforcing rules. The parties bound by private regulatory decisions are congruent with the parties to the contract.

35. Many private privacy regulatory regimes depend upon intermediaries to revoke membership or seals that immunize members or holders from direct action by public authorities.⁵⁰ In these circumstances, also, the legal framework is contractual.

36. While consent-based private regulatory regimes may appear purely private, they are not. Contract law developed and applied by public institutions provide a public law framework within which the private regimes operate. While usually denominated “private law” rather than “public law,” the frameworks nevertheless represent judgments by public institutions as to the permissible scope of private regulation.

37. Controversies over this kind of private regulation for the Internet center on the meaning of “consent.” Often, the terms of the contractual framework are determined not through negotiation among all affected parties, but by unilateral decision of one party. The law must specify what kind of conduct by the other party(ies) represents assent to the unilaterally developed terms. Whether subjecting oneself to the private regime represents legally effective consent turns on adequate notice of the terms, and on the availability of alternatives to a particular regime. This, in turn, invites evaluation of the “switching costs” for leaving one regime in favor of another.⁵¹

C. Acquiescence

38. Regardless of the construction of public law frameworks some private regulation will occur, in circumstances where participants voluntarily accept it, after the fact.

39. In many cases the effect of private decisionmaking depends, not on explicit delegation by public institutions, and not on before-the-fact consent to the private regulatory regime, but on the practical acceptability of the private decisions. Employees denied promotions or dismissed often accept the employer decisions—supervisory or appellate—rather than suing in court or filing charges with the NLRB or the Equal Opportunity Commission. Private litigants often accept the result of advisory arbitration or other dispute resolution mechanisms rather than pressing for a decision by a jury or judge. Most parties to credit card disputes apparently accept the result of the chargeback process rather than suing in court.

⁴⁹ See *Boy Scouts v. Dale*, 530 U.S. 640 (2000).

⁵⁰ <http://www.truste.org/>; <http://www.bbbonline.org/>

⁵¹ See Neil Weinstock Netanel, *Cyberspace Self Governance: A Skeptical View from Liberal Democratic Theory*, 88 *Calif. L. Rev.* 395, 451 (2000).

40. This category of private regulation definitionally assures accountability, because those adversely effected by private decisions can take their dispute to another level, eventually ending up before a public institution. Their power to acquiesce or to withhold acquiescence assures accountability to them.

D. Self-enforcing; direct deprivation of valuable right

41. The fourth category of private regulation presents the greatest accountability challenges. In this context, the power of private decision makers stems not from explicit or easily implied consent by those subject to the private governance, nor from explicit delegation of legal authority possessed by public institutions, but from de facto control over a valuable resource by private persons or entities. Self-help repossession of tangible chattels and private control of range land⁵² are pre-Internet examples.

42. Domain name regulation, regulation by private Internet and service content providers, and “Mail Abuse Prevention System” (“MAPS”) are examples in the Internet context.⁵³ The authority of ICANN and of domain name registrars derives not so much from the Department of Commerce/ICANN Memorandum of Agreement, as from the de facto control over the databases that translate domain names into IP addresses. By refusing to list a domain name in authoritative domain name servers, ICANN and domain name registrars can deprive one of access to the Internet. AOL and Microsoft Network can exclude subscribers from access to other subscribers under rules developed privately by the service providers.

43. MAPS represents an extension of this category of private regulation. The RBL is machinery for blocking access to the Internet. It was created by private unilateral action. It is a valuable resource in the negative sense that one can use the Internet only by not being listed in the RBL.

44. This category of private regulation overlaps the first two categories to some extent. One can argue that electing to use a private resource represents legal consent to the private regulatory regime associated with the private resource. But this is an attenuated form of consent. Because the resource is valuable, switching costs may be so high as to be infinite. The consent question resolves into a switching cost question, which, in turn, resolves into questions whether the resource to which access potentially is denied can easily be duplicated by others.⁵⁴

45. How the law should provide a framework for this form of private regulation is problematic. U.S. law long has drawn a sharp distinction between public and private actors.

46. In *Flagg Brothers v. Brooks*,⁵⁵ the Supreme Court rejected the idea that self-help repossession represented state action, entitling the adversely affected party to the protections

⁵² See Terry L. Anderson & J. Bishop Grewell, Property Rights Solutions For The Global Commons: Bottom-Up Or Top-Down? 10 Duke Envtl. L. & Pol'y F. 73 (1999) (describing private regulation of cattle ranges).

⁵³ See § V of this paper for concrete description.

⁵⁴ See Henry H. Perritt, Jr., Law and the Information Superhighway § 2.10[F] (2d ed. 2000) (describing essential facilities doctrine and citing cases).

⁵⁵ 436 U.S. 149 (1978).

of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.⁵⁶ It referred to the “essential dichotomy between public and private acts.”⁵⁷ “While as a factual matter any person with sufficient physical power may deprive a person of his property, only a State or a private person whose action may be fairly treated as that of the State itself, may deprive him of an interest encompassed within the Fourteenth Amendment’s protection.”⁵⁸

47. The central question with respect to this category of private regulation is what form the public law framework should take. That depends, in turn, on the existence of a private right of action to challenge decisions by this category of private regulator, and on the criteria that would entitle the private regulator to a privilege or immunity. These questions cannot be resolved without also considering the appropriate prerogatives of those who control private property.

48. Buried beneath these questions of how past causes of action and models for controversies can be mapped to the Internet is the question whether access to the Internet represents a new kind of interest that should be entitled to legal protection; in other words, should access to the Internet be a right? Even if such a right should be recognized by legal systems, much heavy intellectual lifting remains to define the boundaries of that right.

E. Defensive private regulation

49. Private regulation often occurs as a defensive measure by intermediaries potentially subject to liability for information they handle. Usually these intermediaries find themselves in the fourth situation -- in control of valuable resources.

50. Internet service providers or telecommunications entities may be drawn into a regulatory role by the threat of liability imposed on them for the conduct of users of their services. To reduce the risk of liability, intermediaries who are subject to liability for harm caused by content originators have a strong incentive to exclude any content or commerce that poses a risk.⁵⁹ Defensive private regulation involves great risk of private censorship and exclusion of risky content and commerce.

IV. LEGAL ANCHORS FOR ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

51. Appropriately designed dispute resolution mechanisms offer lower costs, reassure participants, and solve jurisdictional problem because use of them manifests consent.

52. The experience of WIPO in adjudicating nearly a thousand domain name disputes shows the willingness of Internet users to submit their disputes to private dispute resolution institutions applying rules developed by private bodies.⁶⁰

⁵⁶ 436 U.S. at 153.

⁵⁷ 436 U.S. at 165 (internal citations and quotations omitted).

⁵⁸ 436 U.S. at 157 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

⁵⁹ The incentive is reduced by 47 U.S.C. § 233, immunizing certain intermediaries from liability as “publishers.”

⁶⁰ See Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Dispute Resolution in Cyberspace: Demand for New Forms of ADR*, 15 OH. ST. J. DIS. RES. 675 (2000).

A. The New Enforcement

53. Larry Lessig has helped us understand that Internet regulation can be profoundly different because enforcement of rules occurs through code rather than by the human intervention of judges and sheriffs.⁶¹

54. This means the elimination of the usual opportunity for public legal institutions to assure accountability of private rulemaking, adjudication, and enforcement at the point when an ADR decision is enforced in a regular court.

55. When code-based enforcement is involved, as often is the case in Internet disputes, new mechanisms, and some new criteria, must be used to assure accountability of private regulatory decisionmakers.

56. The need for new thinking and new doctrine is most obvious with respect to the development of causes of action to permit review of MAPS rules and rule application, but some commentators believe the same is necessary to reform ICANN rulemaking and adjudication as well.

V. THREE NEW CASES

57. Three cases involving Internet disputes make more concrete some of the open issues relating to choice of law and enforcement. All three of them involve enforcement or the possibility of enforcement through technical means, not requiring coercion by public authorities. Two of them involve revocation of domain names by domain registrars; the other involves enforcement by blocking IP addresses of rule violators.

58. The three cases differ in the source of rules applied. The first involved application of a rule developed and promulgated by ICANN, and adjudication by the WIPO domain name dispute resolution process—one of the most successful alternative dispute resolution systems for the Internet.

59. The second involved application of a criminal statute of the State of Illinois to a Web server based in Austria. The adjudicator in this case was a regular Illinois court of general jurisdiction.

60. The third case is the most interesting because it raises the most novel issues and presents the greatest challenges for designing hybrid regulatory systems for the Internet. In it, the rule maker was a private individual, with no contractual relationship with those to whom the rule is applied, and there was no independent adjudicator.

A. Walmartcanadasucks

61. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc v. walmartcanadasucks.com, Case No. D2000-1104, was the third case involving disputes between the respondent and Wal-Mart. The two earlier cases, involving domain names confusingly similar to the Wal-Mart trademark, were resolved in Wal-Mart's favor. The third case involved a much narrower question: whether a domain

⁶¹ Lawrence Lessig, *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace*, 218-219 (2000).

name including the suffix “sucks” can be confusingly similar to the text string to which “sucks” is appended. The sole panelist, the author of this paper, concluded that a domain name including the word “sucks” cannot be confusingly similar, and that a privilege for criticism and parody reinforces that conclusion.

62. The respondent hardly had clean hands. He had been found in the past to be a cybersquatter with respect to this complainant.

63. But, the panel concluded, distasteful conduct should not stampede UDRP decision makers into an unwarranted expansion of the domain name dispute process. The UDRP has a narrow scope. It is meant to protect against trademark infringement, not to provide a general remedy for all misconduct involving domain names. Posting defamatory material on a Web site would not justify revocation of a domain name under the UDRP. Posting child pornography on a Web site would not justify domain name revocation. While a domain name registrar may be privileged to revoke a domain name for “illegal use” under § 2 of the Uniform Registration Agreement, whether a use is illegal in general is beyond the subject matter jurisdiction of an administrative panel under the UDRP.

64. Transfer or revocation of a domain name as a remedy in a dispute panel proceeding is authorized only when the panel finds (1) that the domain name is identical to or confusingly similar to a trademark and (2) when there is bad faith.

65. Bad faith, no matter how egregious, cannot supply a likelihood of confusion where it does not otherwise exist. Suppose the owner of the trademark Acmebytes registers and uses the domain name Acmebytes.com. Suppose further that the proprietor is named Agnes. If someone registers the domain name “agnesisawitch.com” and offers to surrender it in exchange for the payment of money, the bad faith elements of the ICANN policy no doubt would be satisfied. But Agnesisawitch.com is not confusingly similar to Acmebytes.com and the presence of bad faith cannot make it so.

66. I do not see how a domain name including “sucks” ever can be confusingly similar to a trademark to which “sucks” is appended. But whether or not a per se privilege for use of “sucks” is appropriate, the record in this case did not support a finding that the ICANN policy was violated.

67. Thus whether walmartcanadasucks is effective criticism of Wal-Mart, whether it is in good taste, whether it focuses on the right issues, all are immaterial; the only question is whether it is criticism or parody rather than free-riding on another’s trade mark.

68. Because the accused domain name was not identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights, I concluded that the complainant did not establish the elements of a violation of the ICANN Policy.

B. Voteauction.com

69. In October, 2000, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners became concerned that a Web site located in Austria, voteauction.com, had the potential to corrupt or, at least, to undermine confidence in the general election subsequently held on 7 November 2000 in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States. voteauction.com solicited voters in the then forthcoming election to offer to sell their votes, and also solicited persons interested in buying those votes. The Web site was constructed so that offers to sell and offers to buy were made

by filling out a form that included the address, with a pull down list including Illinois as an option. Moreover, the Web site also included a summary of outstanding offers with Illinois as a specific listing. There was, thus, little difficulty in concluding that Illinois courts could exercise jurisdiction over the Web site under the Zippo Continuum⁶² and the targeting concept of Millennium Enterprises.⁶³

70. Accordingly, the Board of Election Commissioners filed a civil lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County against voteauction.com and its individual organizers and managers.

71. But the existence of theoretical jurisdiction was not enough; any judgment also must be enforced, and the procedures for transnational enforcement of judgments not only are uncertain, they would take months. The election was scheduled in weeks.

72. So, the Election Commissioners thought about practicable enforcement measures that might be taken against property located in the jurisdiction, or at least in the United States. One possibility was to target the domain name, "voteauction.com." Such an approach had been suggested by the author of this article in "Will the Judgment Proof Own Cyberspace."⁶⁴ The offending domain name was present in Illinois—and hundreds or thousands of domain name servers supporting hundreds or thousands of Internet service providers in the vicinity of Chicago. But litigating against all those ISPs quickly was ruled out. Instead, voteauction.com's domain name registrar, Domain Bank, was named as a defendant in the lawsuit, and the draft injunction attached to the complaint included a paragraph ordering that the domain name be withdrawn or cancelled. In October 2000, Judge Murphy of the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois signed the injunction after a hearing.

73. Domain Bank had been notified of the lawsuit, and had engaged in extensive telephonic discussions with counsel for the Election Commissioners. Domain Bank had, in its standard domain name registration agreement, a provision prohibiting the use of domain names for "illegal purposes." After the injunction was issued, signifying a judicial determination that the domain name was being used illegally, Domain Bank cancelled the voteauction.com domain name, shutting down voteauction.com all over the world.

74. But celebrations of victory in Chicago were tentative, and sure enough, about a week later voteauction.com opened up under a new domain name, "vote-auction.com," and this domain name was registered in Switzerland with CORE. But CORE had a similar prohibition against illegal use in its standard domain name registration agreement. After extensive telephonic and email discussions between counsel for the Election Commissioners and counsel for CORE, CORE also cancelled the vote-auction.com domain name, once again shutting the site down. Subsequently, voteauction.com sought to publicize its IP address, the

⁶² Zippo Mfg. V. Zippo Dot Com, 952 F. Supp. 1119 (W.D.Pa. 1997) (holding that the defendant purposefully availed itself of doing business in the forum state).

⁶³ Millennium Enter. v. Millennium Music, LP, 33 F. Supp. 2d 907, 915-16 (D. Or. 1999) (explaining *Zippo* continuum as a "sliding scale" under which the "likelihood that personal jurisdiction can be constitutionally exercised is directly proportionate to the nature and quality of commercial activity that an entity conducts over the Internet" and suggesting that jurisdiction exists over Web sites only when the forum state is targeted).

⁶⁴ Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Will the Judgment-proof Own Cyberspace?* 32 INT'L LAWYER 1121 (1998).

use of which would avoid the domain name system all together, but by then, the election had been held.

75. The *voteauction.com* litigation illustrates an interplay between public and private regulation different from *walmart*. The lawsuit and the injunction obviously were traditional adjudicatory processes by a court—a paradigmatic public institution. But an important part of the overall result turned on the private rule, promulgated by a private institution—the domain name registrars—that prohibited illegal use of the domain name. Based on the determination of illegality by the public institution, the private institution used its power over an asset—the domain name—to achieve the result desired by the complainant. *Voteauction.com* can be understood to be an interesting case about judicial jurisdiction, but it also is about enforcement of a very broad rule by a private intermediary.

76. *Voteauction.com* involved the inverse of the usual relationship between public and private institutions. In *voteauction.com*, the public courts in Illinois performed the adjudicatory function, and the private domain name registrars decided whether to enforce the judicial decision. Because no injunction clearly supported by personal jurisdiction bound either of the domain name registrars, their actions in revoking *voteauction.com*'s domain name privileges is best understood as purely private action, informed by the public determination by the Circuit Court of Cook County.

77. *Voteauction.com* also showed the importance and practicability in working out the boundary between public and private regulation. In some theoretical sense, it would have been better to have enforced the injunction against domain name translation in or near Chicago. That would have kept the enforcement action within the sovereign whose laws were being enforced. It also would have comported more comfortably with geographic limits on the jurisdiction of the court issuing the injunction. But doing that was impracticable, given the large number of ISPs and uncertain patterns of use. It was much easier under tight time deadlines imposed by the proximity of the election, to focus enforcement efforts on a single intermediary, the first located in another state but within the United States, and the second located in a foreign country. The theoretical jurisdictional grounds were shakier, but enforcement at this level was practicable.

C. The MAPS Controversy

78. The MAPS⁶⁵ is a form of private regulation that operates completely outside a public law framework. MAPS is a nonprofit California corporation that allows ISPs and email service providers to exclude spam⁶⁶ from their systems. MAPS maintains a list of IP addresses, known as the “Realtime Blackhole List” (“RBL”),⁶⁷ and permits MAPS subscribers automatically to exclude from their systems any email message originating from one of the listed IP addresses. Some 20,000 ISPs, corporations, government agencies and individuals, comprising some 40% of the Internet, subscribe to MAPS.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ <http://maps.vix.com>

⁶⁶ Spam is unsolicited email broadcast to hundreds or thousands of email addresses.

⁶⁷ *Harris Interactive, Inc. v. Mail Abuse Prevention System*, No. 00-CV-6364L(F) (W.D.N.Y. cplt filed Aug. 9, 2000) [hereinafter “Harris Complaint”] at para. 50. MAPS subscribers include Microsoft, BellSouth, Qwest, Micron, and AltaVista. *Id.* at para. 62.

79. MAPS has published rules, known as “Basic Mailing List Management Principles for Preventing Abuse” (BMLMPPA”),⁶⁸ which purport to state Internet standards and best current practices for proper mailing list management. Among other things the rules require use of a “double opt-in procedure”⁶⁹ before mail can be sent to a particular addressee. Complaints about mailers not complying with the rules result in the mailer being put on the RBL,⁷⁰ and owners of IP addresses on the RBL can be removed only by satisfying MAPS they will comply in the future.⁷¹

80. MAPS illustrates the fourth type of private-regulation identified in § III -- regulation enabled by control of a valuable private resource. And MAPS starts, not with ownership of the valuable private resources; the resources are owned by thousands of private internet service providers. MAPS uses technology, “code” in Professor Lessig’s parlance, to extend its private decisions into control of resources owned by others.

81. In August 2000, Harris Interactive, Inc., a public opinion survey organization used MAPS and a number of its subscribers in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York.⁷² The complaint alleges tortious interference with business and contractual relations,⁷³ commercial disparagement,⁷⁴ negligent breach of a duty to administer the RBL in a fair and evenhanded manner,⁷⁵ violation of New York general business law prohibiting deceptive and confusing consumer communications,⁷⁶ defamation per se,⁷⁷ conspiracy to interfere tortiously with plaintiff’s business,⁷⁸ federal antitrust violations for concerted refusal to deal,⁷⁹ attempted monopolization,⁸⁰ monopolization,⁸¹ conspiracy to monopolize by refusal to deal,⁸² forming and operating a trade association that unreasonably restricts competition,⁸³ and violation of the New York “Donnelly Act.”⁸⁴ The suit requests compensatory damages in excess of \$50 million and punitive damages.

The Harris lawsuit reveals the dilemmas faced by a self-regulatory intermediary. The lawsuit alleges that MAPS placed Harris on the RBL without good cause,⁸⁵ and without reasonably investigating facts or giving Harris an opportunity to be heard,⁸⁶ that it promulgated standards

⁶⁸ Harris complaint appendix; <http://maps.vix.com>.

⁶⁹ The double opt-in procedure requires a recipient to indicate affirmatively that it wishes to be on a mailing list and then to respond affirmatively to an email message sent to confirm the subscription. BMLMPPA Rule 1; Harris Complaint para. 47.

⁷⁰ Harris Complaint para. 49.

⁷¹ Harris Complaint para. 51.

⁷² Harris Interactive, Inc. v. Mail Abuse Prevention System, No. 00-CV-6364L(F) (W.D.N.Y. cplt filed Aug. 9, 2000) [hereinafter "Harris Complaint"].

⁷³ Harris Complaint paras. 77-82 (First cause of action); id. at paras. 114-119 (Seventh Cause of Action); id. at paras. 130-135 (Tenth Cause of Action).

⁷⁴ Id. at paras. 83-88 (Second cause of action); id. at paras. 120-124 (Eighth Cause of Action).

⁷⁵ Id. at paras. 89-93 (Third Cause of Action)

⁷⁶ Id. at paras. 94-98 (Fourth Cause of Action).

⁷⁷ Id. at paras. 99-105 (Fifth Cause of Action); id. at paras. 125-129 (Ninth Cause of Action).

⁷⁸ Id. at paras. 106-113 (Sixth cause of action).

⁷⁹ Id. at paras. 136-142 (Eleventh Cause of Action).

⁸⁰ Id. at paras. 143-146 (Twelfth Cause of Action).

⁸¹ Id. at paras. 147-149 (Thirteenth Cause of Action).

⁸² Id. at paras. 150-152 (Fourteenth Cause of Action).

⁸³ Id. at paras. 153-157 (Fifteenth Cause of Action).

⁸⁴ Id. at paras. 158-159 (Sixteenth Cause of Action).

⁸⁵ Harris Complaint para. 92(4).

⁸⁶ Id. at para. 60.

that interfered with legitimate communications,⁸⁷ and that it imposed conditions for removal from the RBL that were arbitrary and unreasonable.⁸⁸ The suit thus challenges the content of the private rules, claims absence of due process in applying them, and illegality in the sanctions imposed for violating the rules.

82. On November 15, 2000, Exactis.com, Inc. sued MAPS in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado,⁸⁹ alleging claims under the Colorado Wiretapping Act, blocking communications in violation of state law,⁹⁰ the Colorado Organized Crime Control Act,⁹¹ the Sherman Act,⁹² the Colorado Unfair Trade Practices Act,⁹³ intentional interference with contractual relations,⁹⁴ intentional and negligent misrepresentation and extortion,⁹⁵ trade disparagement, and unfair competition. Exactis alleged that among the services blocked by MAPS was requested confirmations of brokerage transactions by Charles Schwab.⁹⁶ The complaint alleges a disagreement over the specific procedures to be used to ensure that a recipient wishes to receive email transmitted through Exactis's service, MAPS insisting on double opt in, Exactis utilizing measures "different from, but not less effective than" double opt in.⁹⁷

83. One can only speculate as to possible outcomes of the litigation. One obvious possibility is that the MAPS self-regulatory regime be allowed to continue according to the desires of its owners and subscribers. Another possibility is that the regime will be shut down under an injunction or because of the magnitude of damages imposed or sought. Or, the court might impose conditions on continued operation of the regulatory regime, analogous to those imposed in the past on private standard-setting organizations,⁹⁸ requiring substantive support for the content of rules and due process in their application and enforcement. Finally, the controversy, and others like it may stimulate legislative action to channel such private self-regulatory activities.

84. The MAPS form of private regulation easily could be extended to other areas. The Christian Right could organize a blacklist for ISPs that handle material that undermines family values. The intellectual property community could organize a blacklist for ISPs that do not have sufficiently stringent policies to discourage infringement. Consumers groups could organize blacklists for ISPs that allow online merchants to operate without appropriate return and refund policies.

85. In all of these cases, ISPs could be coerced into "subscribing" to the blacklist by threats that any non-subscribing ISP will be treated like an ISP that handles offending material.

⁸⁷ Id. at para. 91.

⁸⁸ Id. at para. 64.

⁸⁹ Exactis.com, Inc. v. Mail Abuse Prevention System, LLC, No. 00-K-2250 (D. Colo. cplt. filed Nov. 15, 2000).

⁹⁰ Id. Paras 65-72.

⁹¹ Id. Paras. 73-88.

⁹² Id. Paras. 89-101.

⁹³ Id. Paras 49-56.

⁹⁴ Id. Paras. 38-48.

⁹⁵ Id. Paras. 57-64.

⁹⁶ Id. At para. 16.

⁹⁷ Id. At para. 31.

⁹⁸ See *Radiant Burners, Inc. v. Peoples Gas Light & CokeCo.*, 364 U.S. 656, 658 (1961) (arbitrary and capricious application of standard by trade association violated Sherman Act).

Confronted with the threat of being blacklisted, most ISPs would prefer to subscribe and thus become a part of an ever-expanding governance regime, adopting the rules unilaterally determined by the organizer of the blacklist.

86. Now David Post thinks all of this is just fine: “The MAPS ‘vigilantes’ (bad) can just as easily be characterized as ‘activists’ (good), and the kind of ‘bottom-up,’ uncoordinated, decentralized process of which the RBL is a part strikes me as a perfectly reasonable way to make ‘network policy’ and to ‘answer fundamental policy questions about how the Net will work.’”⁹⁹

87. For Post, it is sufficient that the government does not administer the RBL; a private entity does.

88. Post’s preference for private ordering over what he calls “collective” regulation apparently is premised on the possibility of Internet participants freely choosing which regulatory regime they prefer. It is not clear how this process of choice is supposed to work with MAPS. Presumably, Post would say that ISPs are free to subscribe to MAPS or not. That freedom may be illusory if MAPS itself or a future elaboration of MAPS were to blacklist any ISP who does not subscribe.

89. Moreover, an interest conflict exists between subscribing ISPs and ISPs handling “Unsolicited Commercial E-mail” (“UCE”). The former want to eliminate the costs of handling certain types of inbound email; the latter want to use the Internet as a unified whole, any part of which is reachable from any other part. Why should one side of the value argument get to make the decision, because it is in a position to use code to enforce its decision? If the UCE handlers develop code that will circumvent the RBL, should that reverse the value decision? That apparently is the world that Post would prefer.

D. Mechanisms of Accountability

90. Internet-related private regulation and alternative dispute resolution is a reality. As these new legal regimes make rules and apply and enforce them, some affected parties will be disappointed. Every dispute resolution panel proceeding produces a loser. Blacklists implemented through code adversely affect those on the blacklist. Lawsuits in the regular courts provide new data for advocates of different approaches to transnational jurisdiction and judgment execution. Consider the three cases reviewed. Wal-Mart is free to file a trademark infringement action in court and seek a result different from that in Case Number 2000-1104. The case against voteauction.com is still pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Further proceedings may complicate the initial outcomes. In any event, as the case becomes better known, domain names registrars may be pressured to change their responses to judicial findings like that in the voteauction.com case.

91. MAPS provides the most fertile ground for development of hybrid regulatory concepts further. Because the MAPS blacklist is self enforcing, it is not obvious how courts or other public institutions can assure accountability by MAPS. The pending litigation, however, and other possible reactions to MAPS should illuminate causes of action and standards of review that can enable judicial scrutiny of the objective rationality and procedural transparency of

⁹⁹ Post, 52 Stan.L.Rev. at 1441.

private regulatory regimes. As these legal doctrines evolve, it also may be appropriate to develop a better understanding of the interests of Internet participants in having access to the Internet as a whole and how those interests might be legally protected without turning Internet service providers—including those who want access—into common carriers.

VI. CONCLUSION

92. Greater use of alternative dispute resolution is necessary to allow the Internet to fulfill its potential. Hybrid legal frameworks always have been necessary to make alternative dispute resolution effective, and the same is true for Internet-oriented ADR. In designing these hybrid frameworks for the Internet, however, greater attention must be paid to the source of rules and to enforcement because new rulemaking institutions have arisen, and code permits enforcement without the involvement of publicly accountable sheriffs and judges. MAPS provides especially fertile ground for exploring and eventually adopting some new techniques for assuring accountability of private regulators.

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ORIGINAL: English only

DATE: January 19, 2001

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

GENEVA

**WIPO FORUM ON PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

Geneva, January 30 and 31, 2001

**ELECTRONIC COMMERCE: ISSUES IN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
AND THE ROLE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

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I. INTRODUCTION. ¹

1. The Internet has heightened interest in private international law and in alternative dispute resolution. The Internet's low economic barriers to entry invite participation in commerce and politics by small entities and individuals who cannot afford direct participation in many traditional markets and political arenas. These low barriers to entry, and greater participation by individuals and small entities, also encourage a greater incidence of small transactions. When dispute resolution costs are high, as they are for traditional administrative and judicial procedures, the transaction costs of dispute resolution threaten to swamp the

value of the underlying transaction,² meaning on the one hand that victims are less likely to seek vindication of their rights and, on the other hand, that actors and alleged wrongdoers may face litigation costs that outweigh the advantages of their offering goods and services in the new electronic markets. To realize the potential of participation by small entities and individuals and of small transactions, it is necessary to reduce the costs of dispute resolution.

2. Second, the geographic openness of electronic commerce makes more likely stranger-to-stranger transactions. The absence of informal means of developing trust, as when one shops regularly at the local bookstore, means that both merchants and consumers will be inhibited in engaging in commerce unless they have some recourse if the deal goes sour. Some accepted form of dispute resolution must be available to establish the requisite confidence for commerce to occur at all.

3. Third, the Internet is inherently global. Goods offered for sale on a Web page published on a server physically located in Kansas are as visible to consumers in Kosovo as in Kansas. In other words, it is difficult to localize injury-producing conduct or the injury itself in Internet-based markets or political arenas. Traditional dispute resolution machinery and private international law rules depend upon localization to determine jurisdiction.

3

Impediments to localization create uncertainty and controversy over assertions of jurisdiction. That uncertainty has two results. It may frustrate communities who resent being unable to reach through their legal machinery conduct occurring in a far off country. It also subjects anyone participating in the Internet to jurisdiction by any one of nearly 200 countries in the world, and in many cases, to their subordinate political units.

4. Even if negotiations succeed over an international treaty on civil judgment enforcement,⁴ that is not enough. A treaty will help reduce uncertainty. But a treaty will not solve the problem of a furniture manufacturer in Thomasville, North Carolina, who sells furniture through the Internet. The treaty may say that the furniture manufacturer must litigate

¹ The author is the Dean and Professor of Law, Chicago-Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology; member National Research Council Computer Science and Telecommunications Board; author, *Law and the Information Superhighway* (2d ed. Aspen Law & Business 2000); member of the bar: Virginia, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Maryland, Illinois, United States Supreme Court. This article summarizes analysis and conclusions developed more fully in Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Economic and Other Barriers to Electronic Commerce*, 21 U.P. ECON. L. 563 (2000); Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Dispute Resolution in Cyberspace: Demand for New Forms of ADR*, 15 O. H. ST. J. D. IS. RES. 675 (2000). The accountability mechanisms ideas will be explored further in a forthcoming article in the University of Chicago Legal Forum.

² It is irrational to spend \$5,000 or \$10,000 for a lawsuit over a \$300 transaction.

³ See Restatement (Third) of the Law of Foreign Relations of the United States § 401 (1987) (describing bases for jurisdiction).

⁴ See § II(C).

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in, let's say, Tirana, Albania where one of his customers is. That is not a very attractive proposition if the manufacturer sold \$1,000 worth of furniture, because it will cost it more to litigate there than the transaction was worth. And if the treaty says that the furniture manufacturer gets to litigate at home, in North Carolina, that won't be a very attractive proposition for the purchaser of the furniture in Tirana, Albania. New forms of dispute

resolution can cross boundaries easily and reduce uncertainty with respect to applicable law and enforceability.

5. For electronic commerce and political discourse to flourish in the Internet, new forms of alternative dispute resolution must be designed and deployed. While much of the responsibility for creative design and practicable deployment depends on private initiative rather than governmental mandates, attention also must be paid to the position of private regulation in an overarching legal framework.

6. The Internet needs not only alternative dispute resolution in the adjudicatory sense—as in arbitration and mediation. It also needs rules made by private entities which get applied in alternative dispute resolution forums. Private rulemaking is much more common than many people assume. America Online and Microsoft Network make rules for subscribers; “Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers” (“ICANN”) makes rules for application in domain name disputes; seal organizations such as Truste make rules for those who wish to use the seal or maintain their membership in a private ordering regime; increasingly, filters and blacklists are being developed that embody rules for conduct in computer code. For these private rulemaking activities, even more than for private adjudicatory activities, public institutions must determine what is permissible and what is not; what will subject the rule maker to liability and what should be privileged.

7. Dispute resolvers outside the context of pure mediation where only party-identified interests count, must be able to make enforceable decisions. Once the dispute resolver has made a decision, that decision must be enforced against the losing party. Absent any possibility for coercive enforcement, the losing party has little incentive to comply voluntarily. ⁵

8. Many arbitration systems allow the parties, the arbitrators, and analysts of the process to take the rules and the enforcement for granted. The arbitrator looks to a contract or ordinary law as the source of rules to be applied. The New York Convention and/or national

arbitration statutes provide for judicial enforcement for any arbitration award.

9. But alternative dispute resolution systems for the Internet offer new sources of rules and of enforcement, making it desirable to think more deeply about rulemaking and enforcement as part of the overall matrix of alternative dispute resolution for the Internet.

Within the analytical framework of private international law, one needs to think about choice of law ⁶ and enforcement ⁷ as well as forum selection. ⁸

⁵ Exceptions may exist when the dispute arises and is resolved in the context of an ongoing relationship. Then, the losing party may comply in order to avoid damage to the relationship.

⁶ What systems of substantive law may be reference points for deciding cases: systems originating with private entities as well as with states? If so, what qualifies as a legitimate private source of law?

⁷ What kinds of private decisions are eligible for enforcement by public officers backed up by coercion? When enforcement takes place privately, what kinds of private enforcement actions give rise to civil or criminal liability?

A. Localization

10. All modern legal systems are pragmatic, in the sense that they limit formal prerogatives according to the practicability of exercising power which is subject to physical limits of space.⁹ In public and private international law, this translates into the concept of sovereignty. A state's power within its own boundaries is plenary,¹⁰ only recently limited by universal conceptions of human rights.¹¹ Outside its boundaries, exercise of coercive power is aggression¹² because it necessarily intrudes upon the sovereign prerogatives of other states. Legislatures and other rule makers may not extend their law to persons lacking relevant connections to the (geographically defined) state of the rule maker.¹³ Courts and other dispute resolution bodies may not make decisions or apply rules to persons lacking connections with their "geographically defined" venues.¹⁴

11. Concepts of prescriptive and adjudicative jurisdiction have evolved to accommodate commerce extending beyond the boundaries of a particular sovereign, but the jurisdictional concepts still depend upon localizing conduct. Tort law rules depend on where injuries

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⁸ What is the class of permissible forums the parties can select and have their selection respected by the regular courts?

⁹ See *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 714, 722 (1877) (discussing how, in the United States, each state enjoys sovereignty over persons within its territory, except as limited by the Constitution).

¹⁰ See U.N. C HARTER art. 2, paras. 4, 7 (stating that the United Nations does not have the authority to interfere with a state's domestic sovereignty).

¹¹ See *Regina v. Bartle*, (H.L. Mar. 24 1999), available at <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/ld199899/ldjudgmt/jd990324/pino1.htm> (allowing extradition of former head of state for violation of torture convention); Julie Mertus, *Reconsidering the Legality of*

Humanitarian Intervention: Lessons from Kosovo, 41 W M. & MARY L. R. EV. 1743, 1752-53 (2000) (offering interpretation of U.N. Charter that reconciles conflict between sovereignty and

human rights law); Elizabeth E. Ruddick, *The Continuing Constraint of Sovereignty:*

International Law, International Protection, and the Internally Displaced, 77 B.U. L. R EV. 429, 449 (1997) (discussing conflict between human rights law and sovereignty).

¹² See John Linarelli, *An Examination of the Proposed Crime of Intervention in the Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind*, 18 SUFFOLK TRANSNAT'L L. R EV. 1 (1995) (explaining difficulty in defining aggression in international law); Leila Nadya Sadat & S. Richard Carden, *The New International Criminal Court: An Uneasy Revolution*, 88 G EO. L.J. 381, 440 (2000) (explaining concept of aggression in evolution of humanitarian law); Walter Gary Sharp, Sr., *International Obligations to Search for and Arrest War Criminals: Government Failure in the Former Yugoslavia?* 7 D UKE J. COMP. & INT'L L. 411, 426 (1997) (explaining difficulty in justifying enforcement of prohibition against war crimes in territory of another state).

¹³ See *Phillips Petroleum*, 472 U.S. at 804 (requiring connection between controversy and state whose law is to be applied).

¹⁴ See *Asahi*, 480 U.S. at 102 (requiring purposeful availment of the benefits of the sovereign asserting jurisdiction); *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286 (1980) (refining the "minimum contacts" standard set forth in *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*); *Zippo Mfg. V. Zippo Dot Com*, 952 F. Supp. 1119 (W.D.Pa. 1997) (holding that the defendant purposefully availed itself of doing business in the forum state).

occur;¹⁵ contract law rules depend on where contracts are made or performed.
 rules depend on where the property is located.¹⁷

¹⁶ Property law

12. The Internet makes it more difficult to localize legally relevant conduct than preceding technologies of commerce. Where is a contract made when it is executed by the invisible interaction of server and client software on computers located in two different countries, neither of which may be the habitual residence of the buyer or seller?¹⁸ Where does tortious injury occur when a wrongdoer located halfway around the world pirates intellectual property?¹⁹ Where does tortious injury occur when a hacker launches a denial of service attack that clogs up the routers representing the only gateway to an e-commerce vendor but located in another place arbitrarily determined by network engineers? Do the courts of Virginia have in rem jurisdiction over everyone doing business on the Internet through a dot-com domain name merely because the domain names are “located” on a root domain server in Virginia?²⁰

¹⁸ Where does tortious

13. Because of difficulties in localizing conduct in Internet markets, allocating jurisdiction to a formal public institution is uncertain, even as a theoretical matter.²¹ The law is adaptive and creative, however, and making good progress in working out theoretical solutions to problems arising from new technologies. It is not intellectually difficult, when working from established principles of localizing trans-border activities, to formulate rules that localize Internet conduct.²²

²¹ The law is adaptive

14. The concept of targeting is one such solution to the difficulties in localizing conduct in Internet markets.²³ Targeting entails a market participant directing its sales or purchasing

¹⁵ See R ESTATEMENT (S ECOND) OF CONFLICT LAWS § 145 (1971) (providing general rules for choice of law in torts cases). OF

¹⁶ See *id.* § 188 (enunciating a general rule for choice of law in contracts cases, in absence of choice by parties).

- 17 *See id.* § 222 (stating a general rule for choice of law in property cases).
- 18 *See* CompuServe, Inc. v. Patterson, 89 F.3d 1257 (6th Cir. 1996) (holding that an agreement to offer software on computer of plaintiff subjected defendant to jurisdiction in plaintiff's home forum).
- 19 *See* UMG Recordings, Inc. v. MP3.com, Inc., 92 F. Supp. 2d 349 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (rejecting fair use defense by Internet distributor of copyrighted works).
- 20 *Compare* Porsche Cars North America, Inc. v. AllPorsche.com, Nos. 99-1804, 99-2152, 2000 WL 742185 (4th Cir. June 9, 2000) (allowing in rem jurisdiction over domain name), *with* Network Solutions, Inc. v. Umbro Int'l, Inc., 529 S.E.2d 80 (Va. 2000) (holding that domain name registration agreements for services were not subject to garnishments).
- 21 *See* ABA JURISDICTION IN CYBERSPACE PROJECT, ACHIEVING LEGAL BUSINESS ORDER IN CYBERSPACE^{IN}: A REPORT ON GLOBAL JURISDICTION ISSUES CREATED BY AND BY INTERNET 8 (2000), *at* <http://www.kentlaw.edu/cyberlaw> (last visited Sept. 30, 2000).^{THE}
- 22 *See* Digi-Tel Holdings, Inc. v. Proteq Telecomms., Ltd., 89 F.3d 519, 523 (8th Cir. 1996) (noting that telephone calls and faxes into the forum state are insufficient by themselves to establish personal jurisdiction); Northrup King Co. v. Compania Productora Semillas Algodoneras Selectas, S.A., 51 F.3d 1383 (8th Cir. 1995) *cited in* Initiatives, Inc. v. Korea Trading Corp., 991 F. Supp. 476, 479 (E.D. Va. 1997); TSA, Inc. v. Nass, No. CIV.A.96-4509, 1997 WL 47612, at 2 (E.D. Pa. Feb. 4, 1997).
- 23 *See* Zippo Mfg. Co., 952 F. Supp at 1123 *construed in* Millennium Enter. v. Millennium Music, LP, 33 F. Supp. 2d 907, 915-16 (D. Or. 1999) (explaining *Zippo* continuum as a “sliding scale” under which the “likelihood that personal jurisdiction can be constitutionally exercised is directly proportionate to the nature and quality of commercial activity that an entity conducts over the Internet” and suggesting that jurisdiction exists over Web sites only when the forum

[Footnote continued on next page]

activity to a particular jurisdiction. ²⁴ An Internet merchant wishing to reduce the uncertainty associated with potential regulation by nearly 200 national sovereigns and thousands of subordinate governmental entities can target only one or a few jurisdictions whose legal regime it understands and accepts. Alternately, if such a participant wishes to avoid the requirements or enforcement mechanisms of a particular sovereign, it can exclude or “de-target” that jurisdiction. A growing number of judicial decisions in the United States and guidance issued by administrative agencies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission ²⁶ are refining formulas for targeting and de-targeting.

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15. The targeting concept avoids the uncertainty associated with subjecting an Internet merchant to the jurisdiction of any place where its Web site is visible, ²⁷ which is usually everywhere in the world. On the other hand, extensive de-targeting has the effect of excluding consumers in de-targeted states from the benefits of global e-commerce.

B. Enforcement against Intermediaries

16. Concluding that the rules emanating from a particular legislature govern a transaction in a formal sense, or that a court or administrative tribunal has personal jurisdiction over a foreign e-commerce vendor, is not the end of the matter. The rules still must be enforced and the adjudicative decisions turned into monetary relief or practical cessation of illegal conduct. ²⁸ Meaningful enforcement and application depends upon the practicality of asserting coercive control over property or persons located within the boundaries of the rule issuing or adjudicating sovereign ²⁹ or the willingness of other sovereigns to recognize and enforce

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state is targeted).

24 *See* Neogen Corp. v. Neo Gen Screening, Inc., 2000 WL 1199949 (W.D. Mich. Aug. 21, 2000) (analyzing case law in terms of targeting); ABA, *supra* note 34 §2.2.

25 *See, e.g.*, Miller v. Asensio, 101 F. Supp. 2d 395, 405 (D.S.C. 2000) (characterizing cases as uniformly rejecting jurisdiction based on availability of passive Web site).

26 SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION, INTERPRETATION; USE ELECTRONIC MEDIA (AND April 28, 2000), <http://www.sec.gov/rules/concept/34-42728.htm> (last visited Sept. 30, 2000) (providing guidance in applying federal securities law to electronic media). *See also*

SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION, INTERPRETATION; STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSION REGARDING USE INTERNET WEB SITES OFFER SECURITIES, SOLICIT SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS, OR ADVERTISE INVESTMENT SERVICES OFFSHORE (March 23, 1998), <http://www.sec.gov/rules/concept/33-7516.htm> (last visited Sept. 30, 2000) (explaining registration obligations for Web sites disseminating information for offshore sales of securities and investment services).

27 *See* Inset Sys. Inc., v. Instruction Set, Inc., 937 F. Supp. 161, 165 (D. Conn. 1996) (finding that defendant satisfied minimum contacts component of personal jurisdiction based on availability of Web site in forum state).

28 *See* Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Will the Judgment-Proof Own Cyberspace?*, 32 INT'L LAW . 1121, 1123 (1998) (“The real problem is turning a judgement supported by jurisdiction into meaningful economic relief.”).

29 *See* Apostolic Pentecostal Church v. Colbert, 173 F.R.D. 199 (E.D. Mich. 1997) (discussing whether federal marshal or state sheriff should execute federal judgment); Dorwart v. Caraway, 966 P.2d 1121 (Mont. 1998) (discussing judgment execution procedure in context of constitutional due process); THE BRUSSELS CONVENTION JURISDICTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT FOREIGN JUDGMENTS: PAPERS PRECEDENTS FROM JOINT CONFERENCE WITH UNION A VOCATS AND EUROPÉENS (Gerald Moloney & Nicholas K. Robinson, eds. 1989) <http://www.maths.tcd.ie/pub/IrishLaw/table.htm> (last visited Sept. 30,

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foreign rules and decisions.³⁰ Whether such persons or property can be located, and whether transnational recognition and enforcement will occur, are additional, and potentially large, sources of uncertainty, in comparison to the uncertainty regarding theories of jurisdiction.

17. Although the Internet's virtual marketplace is indifferent to national borders and therefore sovereignty, it does depend upon physical devices, such as modems, telephone switching equipment, routers, radio transmitters, receivers, antennas and computers that function as servers and clients. While participants in small states conceivably can use the public switched telephone system to connect to Internet service providers located entirely outside their states,³¹ the typical merchant or consumer uses a local Internet service provider, who has leased lines, routers, and servers, and may have radio transmitting and receiving apparatus, in the same jurisdiction where the merchant or consumer is located. The legal system focuses on locally present property as a justification for jurisdiction and, more importantly, as the means for enforcing rules and decisions. This encourages legal institutions to impose liability on intermediaries as a way of reducing uncertainty with respect to jurisdiction and enforcement power over more remote actors who may bear more direct responsibility for disputed conduct.³²

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2000) (discussing the practical application of the Brussels Convention to enforce foreign judgments).

³⁰ *Compare de la Mata v. Am. Life Ins. Co.*, 771 F. Supp. 1375, 1383 (D. Del. 1991) (holding that

reciprocity is not a prerequisite to recognition of a judgement) *with* Hilton v. Guyot, 159 U.S. 113, 228 (1895) (holding that comity requires reciprocity).

31 An example would be a consumer located in Skopje, Macedonia, who places a long distance telephone call to a Microsoft Network point of presence in Frankfurt, Germany.

32 See Kim L. Rappaport, *In the Wake of Reno v. ACLU: The Continued Struggle in Western Constitutional Democracies with Internet Censorship and Freedom of Speech Online*, 13 A M . U. I N T ' L L. R E V . 765, 790-91 (1998) (describing prosecution of CompuServe executive for material on Internet site that violated German Information and Communications Services Act). In mid-2000 an anti-Nazi group in France sued Yahoo! for making available material through an American Internet site that contravened French law. See Steve Bold, *Yahoo! In Online Auction Legal Spat with French Authorities*, N E W S B Y T E S N E T W O R K , May 16, 2000, available at 2000 WL 21177244. On november 20, 2000, N E W S C R A and French Union of Jewish Students v. Yahoo! Inc., the Country Court of Paris ordered Yahoo! Inc. to comply with a May 22 order within 3 months from notification, subject to a penalty of 100,000 Francs per day of delay effective from the first day following the expiration of the 3 months period. The May 22, order stated that Yahoo! Inc. must 1) take all necessary measures to make impossible access to Nazi merchandise or any other site or service that may be construed “as an apology for Nazism or contesting the reality of Nazi crimes;” 2) to warn all Internet surfers before proceeding with searches on yahoo.com of the risks involved in continuing to view such sites; and 3) continued the proceeding to allow Yahoo to submit for deliberation by all the interested parties the measures it proposes to take to “put an end to the trouble and damage suffered and to prevent any further trouble.” To do so, Yahoo must not allow surfers of French nationality or calling from French territory to access Nazi merchandise or any other site or service that may be construed “as an apology for Nazism or contesting the reality of Nazi crimes.” Yahoo is also required to warn all Internet surfers before proceeding with searches on yahoo.com of the risks involved in continuing to view such sites. Furthermore, the Court ordered a three month continuance of th proceeding to allow Yahoo to submit for deliberation by all the interested parties the measures it proposes to take to “put an end to the trouble and damage suffered and to prevent any further trouble.” Furthermore, Yahoo is ordered to make payment of 10,000 Francs to each of the plaintiffs. The Court reasoned that even though the “Yahoo Auctions” site does generally target surfers based in the United States, auncions involving symbols of Nazi

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18. While intermediary liability represents a potential solution to the legal uncertainty, it is also a source of additional transaction costs.³³ When intermediaries face liability for conduct engaged in by their customers, they have an incentive to exclude customers who may increase their risk. Risk averseness by intermediaries can undermine the Internet's potential as much as risk averseness by end users.

C. Hague Negotiation

19. Both localization and enforcement are under active discussion in the Hague Conference on Private International Law,³⁴ which has 100 years of experience in facilitating multilateral agreement among states on public law frameworks for private law.³⁵ Now, the Conference is considering a comprehensive treaty for judicial jurisdiction and enforcement of foreign civil judgments.³⁶ An October draft convention on international civil judgments is modelled closely on the European Brussels and Lugano Conventions. The Conference has an opportunity to work out basic ground rules for localizing conduct in Internet markets, through targeting and otherwise.³⁷ It also has an opportunity to define the relationship between private regulation and public enforcement.³⁸

20. As of this writing, the main controversies preventing agreement on the draft convention involve U.S. objections to limitations on general doing business jurisdiction, U.S. objections to extension of tort jurisdiction to the place of injury without regard to the purposefulness test

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ideology “may be of interest to any person.” Furthermore, Yahoo is aware of addressing French viewers because French parties making connections to Yahoo auction site from a terminal located in France receive Yahoo advertising banners written in the French language. The Court stated that the act of displaying objects of Nazi ideology in France is a violation of Article R645-1 of the Penal Code and thus is a “threat to internal public order.” The Court also stated that the technical measures and the initiatives at its disposal “in the name of the simple public morality” give Yahoo an opportunity to satisfy the injunctions of the May 22, order. The two technical procedures identified by the Court, geographical identification and user declaration of nationality, would allow Yahoo! Inc. to filter out French IP addressed at a success rate of 90 %.

33 When intermediaries are concerned about potential liability, they include the expected value of liability into their costs of doing business.

34 <http://www.hcch.net/e/workprog/jdgm.html>.

35 See, e.g. Convention relating to civil procedure 1 March 1954; Convention relating to the settlement of the conflicts between the law of nationality and the law of domicile 15 June 1955; Convention concerning the recognition of the legal personality of foreign companies, associations and institutions 1 June 1956; Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees Relating to Adoptions 15 November 1965; Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters 15 November 1965; Convention on the Choice of Court 25 November 1965; Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters 18 March 1970.

36 <http://www.hcch.net/e/workprog/jdgm.html>(draft convention and associated analyses).

37 http://www.ali.org/ali/Intl_Juris_Proj.htm (analyses of Hague Conference efforts by ALI)

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In an experts conference convened by the Hague Conference in Ottawa in 2000, the author suggested that the draft convention exception for choice of forum clauses enforceability for consumer contracts could be conditioned on the consumers not having available to them an acceptable private dispute resolution alternative .

of World Wide Volkswagen,³⁹ and the exclusion of consumer and employment contracts from choice of forum clauses. The last issue is of particular importance to the evolution of Internet-related ADR. Usually, the legal position of arbitration is determined with reference to forum selection clauses in contract. Disabling consumers from being able to agree on forum selection would be a setback for consumer ADR on the Internet.

D. The Role of Privately Made Law

21. Private international law long has held a place for private regulation through its acceptance of forum selection and choice of law clauses. A forum selection clause in the contract permits the contracting parties to waive their right to present a dispute to a public court and instead to present it to another tribunal—sometimes a court in another country; sometimes arbitration. A choice of law clause permits parties to a contract to legislate, in the sense that they select a sovereign whose law should be applied to their dispute other than the

sovereign whose laws otherwise would be applied.

22. Long standing controversies exist over the kinds of forums that qualify for deference in forum selection clauses. Uncertainty over whether private arbitration qualifies for forum selection was the stimulus for enactment of the Federal Arbitration Act in the United States and a negotiation of the New York Convention. The Internet renews the debate and increases uncertainty because of the proliferation of new kinds of dispute resolution mechanisms that do not qualify under traditional criteria for arbitration.

23. Party autonomy expressed through choice of law clauses traditionally has been even more limited. Some legal systems and commentators do not permit the parties to select as a source of law anything other than a state bearing some relationship to the transaction. Others would allow designation of any state, but disallow designation of private sources of law. On the other hand, as a matter of contract law, it is difficult to understand why the parties would lack legal competence to incorporate by reference the rules of a private standard setting body. If they can do that, logically they must be able to incorporate by reference the rules of any private body unless the content of a particular rule offends public policy. In a sense, defining the position of new dispute resolution systems—what one might call private regulatory systems—within traditional legal frameworks is a matter of elaborating private international law's forum selection and choice of law concepts. But even when this is done, that will not be enough; private regulation of the Internet is not limited to situations in which contractual relations exist.

III CATEGORIES OF PRIVATE REGULATION

24. As the introduction explained, private dispute resolution systems are but a subset of private regulation, which also includes rulemaking and enforcement. Developing the most

appropriate legal framework for private dispute resolution requires understanding the available legal frameworks for private regulation in general.

- ³⁹ World Wide Volkswagen v. Woodson, 444 U.S. 286, 295 (1980) (foreseeability of contacts with forum state insufficient to support personal jurisdiction; contacts must be purposeful).

25. Private regulation occurs in four basic situations: when public institutions delegate rulemaking and adjudication authority to private institutions or defer after the fact to private decisions, when those subject to private regulation consent in advance to the private regulatory regime, when private decisions are sufficiently acceptable to those affected by them that they acquiesce after the fact rather than presenting their disputes to public institutions, and when persons or entities in control of valuable resources issue rules and enforce them by threatening denial of access to the valuable right. The fourth situation presents greater challenges for structuring hybrid regulation because it lacks the enforcement and judicial-review connections inherent in the first two situations.

26. Few legal systems rely entirely on private regulation to protect consumers and small

businesses. The traditional difficulty with private regulation is that it may not express the political consensus of democratic societies with respect to values to be enforced⁴⁰

40 or the

balance of power to be struck between stronger and weaker market participants.

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27. Combining the jurisdictional strengths of private regulation, and the greater political legitimacy of public regulation requires development of new hybrid frameworks. Public law can set minimum, and relatively general, standards of conduct and provide backup enforcement, representing the boundaries of a space within which a multiplicity of private regulatory regimes can work out detailed rules and first-level dispute resolution and rule enforcement machinery.⁴³

42

28. The relatively general character of the public law rules makes it easier to achieve consensus among multiple sovereigns with different legal traditions and varying political alignments, while also excluding private regulatory regimes that might be insufficiently protective of weaker parties or too restrictive of competition and innovation in the absence of the public law framework.

A. Public law delegation and deferral

29. The first category of private regulation begins with public power to make and apply law, which is transferred to private entities.

30. Notwithstanding the “non delegation doctrine” which questions the loss of accountability resulting when public institutions performing legislative functions delegate

⁴⁰ See Neil Weinstock Netanel, *Cyberspace Self-Governance: A Skeptical View From Liberal Democratic Theory*, 88 Calif. L. Rev. 395 (2000).

⁴¹ European Commission, *Data Protection Working Party, Working Document: Judging industry*

self-regulation: when does it make a meaningful contribution to the level of data protection in a third country? (14 Jan. 1998),

http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/en/media/dataprot/wpdocs/wp7en.htm.

42

Terminology is a problem in talking and writing about these issues. "Public law" as the phrase is used to describe hybrid regulation, signifies law emanating from legislatures and courts. "Private law" in contrast signifies law emanating from private rule makers and adjudicators. Both of these categories arguably belong to the superset of private international law. Public international law involves relations between sovereigns, and that is not the subject of this paper at all.

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See Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *The Internet is Changing the Public International Legal System*, 88 *Ky. L. Rev.* 885, 931 (2000).

their authority to private decision makers, ⁴⁴ delegation of rulemaking power is commonplace in the modern regulatory state, including federal delegation to states, ⁴⁵ delegation of authority to set standards for health care to the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations ("JCAHO"), ⁴⁶ delegation of authority to approve minimum price orders to agricultural cooperatives, ⁴⁷ delegation of rules and enforcement of airport security arrangements under the Federal Aviation Act, and delegation of authority over railroad trucking rates to Rate Bureaus. Newer examples include the COPPA Safe Harbor Statutory Provisions, and the US/EU Privacy Safe Harbor Agreement.

31. Deferral to private decisions is a slightly different concept. Public adjudicatory institutions have the power to decide disputes, but they abstain from deciding them in favor of private decisions when certain criteria are met. “National Labor Relations Board” (“NRLB”) deferral to collectively bargaining arbitration, suspension of judicial litigation in favor of private arbitration, and eventual enforcement of private arbitration awards under the Federal Arbitration Act and the New York Convention, and abstention by court in cases involving private association decisions all are examples.

32. In this context for private regulation, the inherent power of the public rulemaking and adjudicatory institutions represent the public law framework, while the exercise of delegated power and the making of decisions to which public institutions will defer, represent the private activity within the framework.

33. This context provides a robust source of criteria for making private decisionmaking accountable. The Delegation Doctrine in Administrative Law ensures accountability by requiring “channeling” of private decisionmaking through limits on the scope of the subject matter of the private actors, by enforcing procedural regularity, and by assuring judicial review of decisions.

48

⁴⁴ Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S. 295 495 (1935); Panama Refining Co. v. Ryan 293 U.S. 388 (1935), Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *International administrative law for the Internet: mechanisms of accountability* 51 Admin.L.Rev. 871 (1999) (all discussing delegation doctrine). Dean Krent offers a working definition of delegation: “any congressional act which empowers those outside

Congress to enforce or implement a legislative objective and backs those efforts with the coercive force of the federal government.” Harold J. Krent, *Fragmenting The Unitary Executive: Congressional Delegations Of Administrative Authority Outside The Federal Government* , 85 Nw. U. L. Rev. 62, 67 (1990). [hereinafter “Krent on Delegation”].

45 Krent on Delegation at 80-84.

46 Krent on Delegation at 86; Freeman at 610-613 (citing Inspector General reports calling for greater HCFA oversight of accreditation: www.medicare.gov/nursing/home.asp; www.dhhs.gov/progorg/oei/reprots/a381.pdf; www.dhhs.gov/progorg/oei/reports/a382.pdf)

47 Krent on Delegation at 86-87.

48 See Harold J. Krent, *Fragmenting The Unitary Executive: Congressional Delegations Of Administrative Authority Outside The Federal Government* , 85 Nw. U. L. Rev. 62, 67 (1990); Jody Freeman, *The Private Role in Public Governance*, 75 N.Y.U.L.Rev. 543, 543 (2000); A. Michael Froomkin, *Wrong Turn In Cyberspace: Using ICANN To Route Around the APA and the E Constitution*, 50 Duke L.J. 17 (2000).

B. Consent/waiver

34. Most private regulation occurs within a contractual framework, in which those bound by private regulatory decisions agree in advance to be bound. Private associations such as the Boy Scouts,⁴⁹ churches, condominium associations, AOL and Microsoft network all are

examples. In this form of private regulation, contract identifies the legislators, judges, and sheriffs, and also defines subject matter, the processes for making, applying, and enforcing rules. The parties bound by private regulatory decisions are congruent with the parties to the contract.

35. Many private privacy regulatory regimes depend upon intermediaries to revoke membership or seals that immunize members or holders from direct action by public authorities.⁵⁰ In these circumstances, also, the legal framework is contractual.

36. While consent-based private regulatory regimes may appear purely private, they are not. Contract law developed and applied by public institutions provide a public law framework within which the private regimes operate. While usually denominated “private law” rather than “public law,” the frameworks nevertheless represent judgments by public institutions as to the permissible scope of private regulation.

37. Controversies over this kind of private regulation for the Internet center on the meaning of “consent.” Often, the terms of the contractual framework are determined not through negotiation among all affected parties, but by unilateral decision of one party. The law must specify what kind of conduct by the other party(ies) represents assent to the unilaterally developed terms. Whether subjecting oneself to the private regime represents legally effective consent turns on adequate notice of the terms, and on the availability of alternatives to a particular regime. This, in turn, invites evaluation of the “switching costs” for leaving one regime in favor of another.⁵¹

C. Acquiescence

38. Regardless of the construction of public law frameworks some private regulation will occur, in circumstances where participants voluntarily accept it, after the fact.

39. In many cases the effect of private decisionmaking depends, not on explicit delegation by public institutions, and not on before-the-fact consent to the private regulatory regime, but on the practical acceptability of the private decisions. Employees denied promotions or dismissed often accept the employer decisions—supervisory or appellate—rather than suing in court or filing charges with the NLRB or the Equal Opportunity Commission. Private litigants often accept the result of advisory arbitration or other dispute resolution mechanisms rather than pressing for a decision by a jury or judge. Most parties to credit card disputes apparently accept the result of the chargeback process rather than suing in court.

⁴⁹ See *Boy Scouts v. Dale*, 530 U.S. 640 (2000).

⁵⁰ <http://www.truste.org/>; <http://www.bbbonline.org/>

⁵¹ See Neil Weinstock Netanel, *Cyberspace Self Governance: A Skeptical View from Liberal Democratic Theory*, 88 *Calif. L. Rev.* 395, 451 (2000).

40. This category of private regulation definitionally assures accountability, because those adversely effected by private decisions can take their dispute to another level, eventually

ending up before a public institution. Their power to acquiesce or to withhold acquiescence assures accountability to them.

D. Self-enforcing; direct deprivation of valuable right

41. The fourth category of private regulation presents the greatest accountability challenges. In this context, the power of private decision makers stems not from explicit or easily implied consent by those subject to the private governance, nor from explicit delegation of legal authority possessed by public institutions, but from de facto control over a valuable resource by private persons or entities. Self-help repossession of tangible chattels and private control of range land⁵² are pre-Internet examples.

42. Domain name regulation, regulation by private Internet and service content providers, and “Mail Abuse Prevention System” (“MAPS”) are examples in the Internet context. authority of ICANN and of domain name registrars derives not so much from the Department of Commerce/ICANN Memorandum of Agreement, as from the de facto control over the databases that translate domain names into IP addresses. By refusing to list a domain name in authoritative domain name servers, ICANN and domain name registrars can deprive one of access to the Internet. AOL and Microsoft Network can exclude subscribers from access to other subscribers under rules developed privately by the service providers.

53 The

43. MAPS represents an extension of this category of private regulation. The RBL is machinery for blocking access to the Internet. It was created by private unilateral action. It is a valuable resource in the negative sense that one can use the Internet only by not being listed in the RBL.

44. This category of private regulation overlaps the first two categories to some extent. One

can argue that electing to use a private resource represents legal consent to the private regulatory regime associated with the private resource. But this is an attenuated form of consent. Because the resource is valuable, switching costs may be so high as to be infinite. The consent question resolves into a switching cost question, which, in turn, resolves into questions whether the resource to which access potentially is denied can easily be duplicated by others. ⁵⁴

45. How the law should provide a framework for this form of private regulation is problematic. U.S. law long has drawn a sharp distinction between public and private actors.

46. In *Flagg Brothers v. Brooks*, ⁵⁵ the Supreme Court rejected the idea that self-help repossession represented state action, entitling the adversely affected party to the protections

⁵² See Terry L. Anderson & J. Bishop Grewell, Property Rights Solutions For The Global Commons: Bottom-Up Or Top-Down? 10 Duke Envtl. L. & Pol'y F. 73 (1999) (describing private regulation of cattle ranges).

⁵³ See § V of this paper for concrete description.

⁵⁴ See Henry H. Perritt, Jr., Law and the Information Superhighway § 2.10[F] (2d ed. 2000) (describing essential facilities doctrine and citing cases).

⁵⁵ 436 U.S. 149 (1978).

of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.
dichotomy between public and private acts.”

⁵⁶ It referred to the “essential

⁵⁷ “While as a factual matter any person with sufficient physical power may deprive a person of his property, only a State or a private person whose action may be fairly treated as that of the State itself, may deprive him of an interest encompassed within the Fourteenth Amendment’s protection.”

⁵⁸

47. The central question with respect to this category of private regulation is what form the public law framework should take. That depends, in turn, on the existence of a private right of action to challenge decisions by this category of private regulator, and on the criteria that would entitle the private regulator to a privilege or immunity. These questions cannot be resolved without also considering the appropriate prerogatives of those who control private property.

48. Buried beneath these questions of how past causes of action and models for controversies can be mapped to the Internet is the question whether access to the Internet represents a new kind of interest that should be entitled to legal protection; in other words, should access to the Internet be a right? Even if such a right should be recognized by legal systems, much heavy intellectual lifting remains to define the boundaries of that right.

E. Defensive private regulation

49. Private regulation often occurs as a defensive measure by intermediaries potentially subject to liability for information they handle. Usually these intermediaries find themselves in the fourth situation -- in control of valuable resources.

50. Internet service providers or telecommunications entities may be drawn into a

regulatory role by the threat of liability imposed on them for the conduct of users of their services. To reduce the risk of liability, intermediaries who are subject to liability for harm caused by content originators have a strong incentive to exclude any content or commerce that poses a risk.⁵⁹ Defensive private regulation involves great risk of private censorship and exclusion of risky content and commerce.

IV. LEGAL ANCHORS FOR ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

51. Appropriately designed dispute resolution mechanisms offer lower costs, reassure participants, and solve jurisdictional problem because use of them manifests consent.

52. The experience of WIPO in adjudicating nearly a thousand domain name disputes shows the willingness of Internet users to submit their disputes to private dispute resolution institutions applying rules developed by private bodies.⁶⁰

⁵⁶ 436 U.S. at 153.

⁵⁷ 436 U.S. at 165 (internal citations and quotations omitted).

⁵⁸ 436 U.S. at 157 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

⁵⁹ The incentive is reduced by 47 U.S.C. § 233, immunizing certain intermediaries from liability as “publishers.”

⁶⁰ See Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Dispute Resolution in Cyberspace: Demand for New Forms of ADR*, 15 O H. S T. J. D IS. R ES. 675 (2000).

A. The New Enforcement

53. Larry Lessig has helped us understand that Internet regulation can be profoundly different because enforcement of rules occurs through code rather than by the human intervention of judges and sheriffs.⁶¹

54. This means the elimination of the usual opportunity for public legal institutions to assure accountability of private rulemaking, adjudication, and enforcement at the point when an ADR decision is enforced in a regular court.

55. When code-based enforcement is involved, as often is the case in Internet disputes, new mechanisms, and some new criteria, must be used to assure accountability of private regulatory decisionmakers.

56. The need for new thinking and new doctrine is most obvious with respect to the development of causes of action to permit review of MAPS rules and rule application, but some commentators believe the same is necessary to reform ICANN rulemaking and adjudication as well.

V. THREE NEW CASES

57. Three cases involving Internet disputes make more concrete some of the open issues relating to choice of law and enforcement. All three of them involve enforcement or the

possibility of enforcement through technical means, not requiring coercion by public authorities. Two of them involve revocation of domain names by domain registrars; the other involves enforcement by blocking IP addresses of rule violators.

58. The three cases differ in the source of rules applied. The first involved application of a rule developed and promulgated by ICANN, and adjudication by the WIPO domain name dispute resolution process—one of the most successful alternative dispute resolution systems for the Internet.

59. The second involved application of a criminal statute of the State of Illinois to a Web server based in Austria. The adjudicator in this case was a regular Illinois court of general jurisdiction.

60. The third case is the most interesting because it raises the most novel issues and presents the greatest challenges for designing hybrid regulatory systems for the Internet. In it, the rule maker was a private individual, with no contractual relationship with those to whom the rule is applied, and there was no independent adjudicator.

A. Walmartcanadasucks

61. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc v. walmartcanadasucks.com, Case No. D2000-1104, was the third case involving disputes between the respondent and Wal-Mart. The two earlier cases, involving domain names confusingly similar to the Wal-Mart trademark, were resolved in Wal-Mart's favor. The third case involved a much narrower question: whether a domain

⁶¹ Lawrence Lessig, *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace*, 218-219 (2000).

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name including the suffix “sucks” can be confusingly similar to the text string to which “sucks” is appended. The sole panelist, the author of this paper, concluded that a domain name including the word “sucks” cannot be confusingly similar, and that a privilege for criticism and parody reinforces that conclusion.

62. The respondent hardly had clean hands. He had been found in the past to be a cybersquatter with respect to this complainant.

63. But, the panel concluded, distasteful conduct should not stampede UDRP decision makers into an unwarranted expansion of the domain name dispute process. The UDRP has a narrow scope. It is meant to protect against trademark infringement, not to provide a general remedy for all misconduct involving domain names. Posting defamatory material on a Web site would not justify revocation of a domain name under the UDRP. Posting child pornography on a Web site would not justify domain name revocation. While a domain name registrar may be privileged to revoke a domain name for “illegal use” under § 2 of the Uniform Registration Agreement, whether a use is illegal in general is beyond the subject matter jurisdiction of an administrative panel under the UDRP.

64. Transfer or revocation of a domain name as a remedy in a dispute panel proceeding is authorized only when the panel finds (1) that the domain name is identical to or confusingly similar to a trademark and (2) when there is bad faith.

65. Bad faith, no matter how egregious, cannot supply a likelihood of confusion where it does not otherwise exist. Suppose the owner of the trademark Acmebytes registers and uses the domain name Acmebytes.com. Suppose further that the proprietor is named Agnes. If someone registers the domain name “agnesisawitch.com” and offers to surrender it in exchange for the payment of money, the bad faith elements of the ICANN policy no doubt would be satisfied. But Agnesisawitch.com is not confusingly similar to Acmebytes.com and the presence of bad faith cannot make it so.

66. I do not see how a domain name including “sucks” ever can be confusingly similar to a trademark to which “sucks” is appended. But whether or not a per se privilege for use of “sucks” is appropriate, the record in this case did not support a finding that the ICANN policy was violated.

67. Thus whether wallmartcanadasucks is effective criticism of Wal-Mart, whether it is in good taste, whether it focuses on the right issues, all are immaterial; the only question is whether it is criticism or parody rather than free-riding on another’s trade mark.

68. Because the accused domain name was not identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights, I concluded that the complainant did not establish the elements of a violation of the ICANN Policy.

B. Voteauction.com

69. In October, 2000, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners became concerned that a Web site located in Austria, voteauction.com, had the potential to corrupt or, at least, to undermine confidence in the general election subsequently held on 7 November 2000 in Chicago and elsewhere in the United States. voteauction.com solicited voters in the then forthcoming election to offer to sell their votes, and also solicited persons interested in buying

those votes. The Web site was constructed so that offers to sell and offers to buy were made

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by filling out a form that included the address, with a pull down list including Illinois as an option. Moreover, the Web site also included a summary of outstanding offers with Illinois as a specific listing. There was, thus, little difficulty in concluding that Illinois courts could exercise jurisdiction over the Web site under the Zippo Continuum⁶² and the targeting concept of Millennium Enterprises.⁶³

70. Accordingly, the Board of Election Commissioners filed a civil lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County against voteauction.com and its individual organizers and managers.

71. But the existence of theoretical jurisdiction was not enough; any judgment also must be enforced, and the procedures for transnational enforcement of judgments not only are uncertain, they would take months. The election was scheduled in weeks.

72. So, the Election Commissioners thought about practicable enforcement measures that might be taken against property located in the jurisdiction, or at least in the United States. One possibility was to target the domain name, “voteauction.com.” Such an approach had been suggested by the author of this article in “Will the Judgment Proof Own Cyberspace.”

The offending domain name was present in Illinois—and hundreds or thousands of domain name servers supporting hundreds or thousands of Internet service providers in the vicinity of Chicago. But litigating against all those ISPs quickly was ruled out. Instead, voteauction.com’s domain name registrar, Domain Bank, was named as a defendant in the lawsuit, and the draft injunction attached to the complaint included a paragraph ordering that the domain name be withdrawn or cancelled. In October 2000, Judge Murphy of the Circuit Court of Cook County Illinois signed the injunction after a hearing.

73. Domain Bank had been notified of the lawsuit, and had engaged in extensive telephonic discussions with counsel for the Election Commissioners. Domain Bank had, in its standard domain name registration agreement, a provision prohibiting the use of domain names for “illegal purposes.” After the injunction was issued, signifying a judicial determination that the domain name was being used illegally, Domain Bank cancelled the voteauction.com domain name, shutting down voteauction.com all over the world.

74. But celebrations of victory in Chicago were tentative, and sure enough, about a week later voteauction.com opened up under a new domain name, “**vote-auction**.com,” and this domain name was registered in Switzerland with CORE. But CORE had a similar prohibition against illegal use in its standard domain name registration agreement. After extensive telephonic and email discussions between counsel for the Election Commissioners and counsel for CORE, CORE also cancelled the **vote-auction**.com domain name, once again shutting the site down. Subsequently, voteauction.com sought to publicize its IP address, the

⁶² Zippo Mfg. V. Zippo Dot Com, 952 F. Supp. 1119 (W.D.Pa. 1997) (holding that the defendant purposefully availed itself of doing business in the forum state).

⁶³ Millennium Enter. v. Millennium Music, LP, 33 F. Supp. 2d 907, 915-16 (D. Or. 1999) (explaining *Zippo* continuum as a “sliding scale” under which the “likelihood that personal jurisdiction can be constitutionally exercised is directly proportionate to the nature and quality

of commercial activity that an entity conducts over the Internet” and suggesting that jurisdiction exists over Web sites only when the forum state is targeted).

64

Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *Will the Judgment-proof Own Cyberspace?* 32 I
(1998).

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use of which would avoid the domain name system all together, but by then, the election had been held.

75. The voteauction.com litigation illustrates an interplay between public and private regulation different from walmart. The lawsuit and the injunction obviously were traditional adjudicatory processes by a court—a paradigmatic public institution. But an important part of the overall result turned on the private rule, promulgated by a private institution—the domain name registrars—that prohibited illegal use of the domain name. Based on the determination of illegality by the public institution, the private institution used its power over an asset—the domain name—to achieve the result desired by the complainant. Voteauction.com can be understood to be an interesting case about judicial jurisdiction, but it also is about enforcement of a very broad rule by a private intermediary.

76. Voteauction.com involved the inverse of the usual relationship between public and

private institutions. In *voteauction.com*, the public courts in Illinois performed the adjudicatory function, and the private domain name registrars decided whether to enforce the judicial decision. Because no injunction clearly supported by personal jurisdiction bound either of the domain name registrars, their actions in revoking *voteauction*'s domain name privileges is best understood as purely private action, informed by the public determination by the Circuit Court of Cook County.

77. *Voteauction.com* also showed the importance and practicability in working out the boundary between public and private regulation. In some theoretical sense, it would have been better to have enforced the injunction against domain name translation in or near Chicago. That would have kept the enforcement action within the sovereign whose laws were being enforced. It also would have comported more comfortably with geographic limits on the jurisdiction of the court issuing the injunction. But doing that was impracticable, given the large number of ISPs and uncertain patterns of use. It was much easier under tight time deadlines imposed by the proximity of the election, to focus enforcement efforts on a single intermediary, the first located in another state but within the United States, and the second located in a foreign country. The theoretical jurisdictional grounds were shakier, but enforcement at this level was practicable.

C. The MAPS Controversy

78. The MAPS⁶⁵ is a form of private regulation that operates completely outside a public law framework. MAPS is a nonprofit California corporation that allows ISPs and email service providers to exclude spam⁶⁶ from their systems. MAPS maintains a list of IP addresses, known as the "Realtime Blackhole List" ("RBL"),⁶⁷ and permits MAPS subscribers automatically to exclude from their systems any email message originating from one of the listed IP addresses. Some 20,000 ISPs, corporations, government agencies and individuals, comprising some 40% of the Internet, subscribe to MAPS.

⁶⁵ <http://maps.vix.com>

⁶⁶ Spam is unsolicited email broadcast to hundreds or thousands of email addresses.

⁶⁷ Harris Interactive, Inc. v. Mail Abuse Prevention System, No. 00-CV-6364L(F) (W.D.N.Y. cplt filed Aug. 9, 2000) [hereinafter "Harris Complaint"] at para. 50. MAPS subscribers include Microsoft, BellSouth, Qwest, Micron, and AltaVista. Id. at para. 62.

79. MAPS has published rules, known as “Basic Mailing List Management Principles for Preventing Abuse” (BMLMPPA”),⁶⁸ which purport to state Internet standards and best current practices for proper mailing list management. Among other things the rules require use of a “double opt-in procedure”⁶⁹ before mail can be sent to a particular addressee. Complaints about mailers not complying with the rules result in the mailer being put on the RBL,⁷⁰ and owners of IP addresses on the RBL can be removed only by satisfying MAPS they will comply in the future.⁷¹

80. MAPS illustrates the fourth type of private-regulation identified in § III -- regulation enabled by control of a valuable private resource. And MAPS starts, not with ownership of the valuable private resources; the resources are owned by thousands of private internet

service providers. MAPS uses technology, “code” in Professor Lessig’s parlance, to extend its private decisions into control of resources owned by others.

81. In August 2000, Harris Interactive, Inc., a public opinion survey organization used MAPS and a number of its subscribers in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York.⁷² The complaint alleges tortious interference with business and contractual relations,⁷³ commercial disparagement,⁷⁴ negligent breach of a duty to administer the RBL in a fair and evenhanded manner,⁷⁵ violation of New York general business law prohibiting deceptive and confusing consumer communications,⁷⁶ defamation per se,⁷⁷ conspiracy to interfere tortiously with plaintiff’s business,⁷⁸ federal antitrust violations for concerted refusal to deal,⁷⁹ attempted monopolization,⁸⁰ monopolization,⁸¹ conspiracy to monopolize by refusal to deal,⁸² forming and operating a trade association that unreasonably restricts competition,⁸³ and violation of the New York “Donnelly Act.”⁸⁴ The suit requests compensatory damages in excess of \$50 million and punitive damages.

The Harris lawsuit reveals the dilemmas faced by a self-regulatory intermediary. The lawsuit alleges that MAPS placed Harris on the RBL without good cause,⁸⁵ and without reasonably investigating facts or giving Harris an opportunity to be heard,⁸⁶ that it promulgated standards

⁶⁸ Harris complaint appendix; <http://maps.vix.com>.

⁶⁹ The double opt-in procedure requires a recipient to indicate affirmatively that it wishes to be on a mailing list and then to respond affirmatively to an email message sent to confirm the subscription. BMLMPPA Rule 1; Harris Complaint para. 47.

⁷⁰ Harris Complaint para. 49.

⁷¹ Harris Complaint para. 51.

⁷² Harris Interactive, Inc. v. Mail Abuse Prevention System, No. 00-CV-6364L(F) (W.D.N.Y. cplt filed Aug. 9, 2000) [hereinafter "Harris Complaint"].

⁷³ Harris Complaint paras. 77-82 (First cause of action); id. at paras. 114-119 (Seventh Cause of Action); id. at paras. 130-135 (Tenth Cause of Action).

⁷⁴ Id. at paras. 83-88 (Second cause of action); id. at paras. 120-124 (Eighth Cause of Action).

⁷⁵ Id. at paras. 89-93 (Third Cause of Action)

- 76 Id. at paras. 94-98 (Fourth Cause of Action).
77 Id. at paras. 99-105 (Fifth Cause of Action); id. at paras. 125-129 (Ninth Cause of Action).
78 Id. at paras. 106-113 (Sixth cause of action).
79 Id. at paras. 136-142 (Eleventh Cause of Action).
80 Id. at paras. 143-146 (Twelfth Cause of Action).
81 Id. at paras. 147-149 (Thirteenth Cause of Action).
82 Id. at paras. 150-152 (Fourteenth Cause of Action).
83 Id. at paras. 153-157 (Fifteenth Cause of Action).
84 Id. at paras. 158-159 (Sixteenth Cause of Action).
85 Harris Complaint para. 92(4).
86 Id. at para. 60.

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that interfered with legitimate communications,⁸⁷ and that it imposed conditions for removal from the RBL that were arbitrary and unreasonable.⁸⁸ The suit thus challenges the content of the private rules, claims absence of due process in applying them, and illegality in the sanctions imposed for violating the rules.

82. On November 15, 2000, Exactis.com, Inc. sued MAPS in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado,⁸⁹ alleging claims under the Colorado Wiretapping Act,

blocking communications in violation of state law, the Colorado Organized Crime Control Act, the Sherman Act, the Colorado Unfair Trade Practices Act, intentional interference with contractual relations,⁹⁴ intentional and negligent misrepresentation and extortion,⁹⁵ trade disparagement, and unfair competition. Exactis alleged that among the services blocked by MAPS was requested confirmations of brokerage transactions by Charles Schwab.⁹⁶ The complaint alleges a disagreement over the specific procedures to be used to ensure that a recipient wishes to receive email transmitted through Exactis's service, MAPS insisting on double opt in, Exactis utilizing measures "different from, but not less effective than" double opt in.⁹⁷

83. One can only speculate as to possible outcomes of the litigation. One obvious possibility is that the MAPS self-regulatory regime be allowed to continue according to the desires of its owners and subscribers. Another possibility is that the regime will be shut down under an injunction or because of the magnitude of damages imposed or sought. Or, the court might impose conditions on continued operation of the regulatory regime, analogous to those imposed in the past on private standard-setting organizations,⁹⁸ requiring substantive support for the content of rules and due process in their application and enforcement. Finally, the controversy, and others like it may stimulate legislative action to channel such private self-regulatory activities.

84. The MAPS form of private regulation easily could be extended to other areas. The Christian Right could organize a blacklist for ISPs that handle material that undermines family values. The intellectual property community could organize a blacklist for ISPs that do not have sufficiently stringent policies to discourage infringement. Consumers groups could organize blacklists for ISPs that allow online merchants to operate without appropriate return and refund policies.

85. In all of these cases, ISPs could be coerced into "subscribing" to the blacklist by threats that any non-subscribing ISP will be treated like an ISP that handles offending material.

- 87 Id. at para. 91.
88 Id. at para. 64.
89 Exactis.com, Inc. v. Mail Abuse Prevention System, LLC, No. 00-K-2250 (D. Colo. cplt. filed
Nov. 15, 2000).
90 Id. Paras 65-72.
91 Id. Paras. 73-88.
92 Id. Paras. 89-101.
93 Id. Paras 49-56.
94 Id. Paras. 38-48.
95 Id. Paras. 57-64.
96 Id. At para. 16.
97 Id. At para. 31.
98 See Radiant Burners, Inc. v. Peoples Gas Light & CokeCo., 364 U.S. 656, 658 (1961) (arbitrary
and capricious application of standard by trade association violated Sherman Act).

Confronted with the threat of being blacklisted, most ISPs would prefer to subscribe and thus become a part of an ever-expanding governance regime, adopting the rules unilaterally determined by the organizer of the blacklist.

86. Now David Post thinks all of this is just fine: “The MAPS ‘vigilantes’ (bad) can just as easily be characterized as ‘activists’ (good), and the kind of ‘bottom-up,’ uncoordinated, decentralized process of which the RBL is a part strikes me as a perfectly reasonable way to make ‘network policy’ and to ‘answer fundamental policy questions about how the Net will work.”⁹⁹

87. For Post, it is sufficient that the government does not administer the RBL; a private entity does.

88. Post’s preference for private ordering over what he calls “collective” regulation apparently is premised on the possibility of Internet participants freely choosing which regulatory regime they prefer. It is not clear how this process of choice is supposed to work with MAPS. Presumably, Post would say that ISPs are free to subscribe to MAPS or not. That freedom may be illusory if MAPS itself or a future elaboration of MAPS were to blacklist any ISP who does not subscribe.

89. Moreover, an interest conflict exists between subscribing ISPs and ISPs handling “Unsolicited Commercial E-mail” (“UCE”). The former want to eliminate the costs of handling certain types of inbound email; the latter want to use the Internet as a unified whole, any part of which is reachable from any other part. Why should one side of the value argument get to make the decision, because it is in a position to use code to enforce its decision? If the UCE handlers develop code that will circumvent the RBL, should that reverse the value decision? That apparently is the world that Post would prefer.

D. Mechanisms of Accountability

90. Internet-related private regulation and alternative dispute resolution is a reality. As these new legal regimes make rules and apply and enforce them, some affected parties will be

disappointed. Every dispute resolution panel proceeding produces a loser. Blacklists implemented through code adversely affect those on the blacklist. Lawsuits in the regular courts provide new data for advocates of different approaches to transnational jurisdiction and judgment execution. Consider the three cases reviewed. Wal-Mart is free to file a trademark infringement action in court and seek a result different from that in Case Number 2000-1104. The case against voteauction.com is still pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County. Further proceedings may complicate the initial outcomes. In any event, as the case becomes better known, domain names registrars may be pressured to change their responses to judicial findings like that in the voteauction.com case.

91. MAPS provides the most fertile ground for development of hybrid regulatory concepts further. Because the MAPS blacklist is self enforcing, it is not obvious how courts or other public institutions can assure accountability by MAPS. The pending litigation, however, and other possible reactions to MAPS should illuminate causes of action and standards of review that can enable judicial scrutiny of the objective rationality and procedural transparency of

⁹⁹ Post, 52 Stan.L.Rev. at 1441.

private regulatory regimes. As these legal doctrines evolve, it also may be appropriate to

develop a better understanding of the interests of Internet participants in having access to the Internet as a whole and how those interests might be legally protected without turning Internet service providers—including those who want access—into common carriers.

VI. CONCLUSION

92. Greater use of alternative dispute resolution is necessary to allow the Internet to fulfill its potential. Hybrid legal frameworks always have been necessary to make alternative dispute resolution effective, and the same is true for Internet-oriented ADR. In designing these hybrid frameworks for the Internet, however, greater attention must be paid to the source of rules and to enforcement because new rulemaking institutions have arisen, and code permits enforcement without the involvement of publicly accountable sheriffs and judges. MAPS provides especially fertile ground for exploring and eventually adopting some new techniques for assuring accountability of private regulators.

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MOOKIE

Pull My Finger!

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October 31, 2000

PERSONAL NOTE: Today's episode of

PERSONAL NOTE: Today's episode of MOOKIE is dedicated to my friend Ornella Superina who passed away suddenly this past Friday when she accidently fell and hit her head. She was this charming little Italian woman that lived in my apartment building. Of course, after being shocked by the news of her death, I immediately did the New York thing and called the building manager to ask if I could move into her now vacant one bedroom apartment. Thanks Ornella, May You Rest In Peace.

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[Monster Mayhem](#) - Classic Movie Monsters

[Scary.com](#) - Lots of flash animation.

[The Serial Killer Webring](#) - Berkowitz, Gacy, Gein, Dahmer, Manson and more.

[The Halloween Web Ring](#) - Scary stuff.

Posted by aadam12 at [03:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 30, 2000

Hollywood Halloween Party Ends In

[Hollywood Halloween Party Ends In Tragedy](#) - An LAPD officer shot and killed actor/party guest Anthony Dwain Lee when he flashed a toy gun that was part of his costume.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Looking for a used Soyuz

Looking for a used Soyuz Space Capsule? Then check out [The Space Store](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

See George W. Bush's favorite

See George W. Bush's [favorite little red bong](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Have trouble blending in? Learn

Have trouble blending in? Learn how with [Dean and Nigel](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:52 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yankees Tickertape Parade starts today

[Yankees Tickertape Parade](#) starts today at noon. The route goes from Battery Park up Broadway to City Hall. Take mass transit and bundle up, it's cold out there.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:27 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

NY City S&M Cafe Loses

[NY City S&M Cafe Loses It's Liquor License Over A Pair Of Panties](#) - An undercover inspector got more than a mouthful at [La Maison de Sade](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

David Bowie and Musicmatch Jukebox

[David Bowie and Musicmatch Jukebox](#) are offering an exclusive live track to fans who purchased his limited edition triple-CD set, Bowie at the Beeb. Download a rare live recording of "Ziggy Stardust" from a 1972 appearance at the BBC. The only way to get this unique Bowie at the Beeb track is by using the MusicMatch 6.0 Jukebox. You *must* own the CD in order to download.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:59 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Databites - Take a Bite

[Databites - Take a Bite out of the Web](#) - A faster, easier way to view and interact with the content you want from the Internet. You can create a Bite from any piece of any web page and then view the Bite at any time. Once created, it is accessible from ANY Internet connected device.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

John Gotti Given One Year

[John Gotti Given One Year To Live](#) - Cancer has finally gotten the best of the Dapper Don

Posted by aadam12 at [06:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

NYPD Crackdown On Motorized Scooters

[NYPD Crackdown On Motorized Scooters](#) - Vroomin' thru the city will cost you anywhere from \$50-\$200 ... Why don't they work on a plan to ban cars instead? At least with a scooter you can zip thru the traffic.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Become the ultimate critic. Trade

Become the ultimate critic. [Trade 'Hollywood Futures' at HSX.com](#) - It's just like Wall Street but instead of investing real dollars in companies, you invest in free Hollywood Dollars (H\$) in movies, stars, and musical artists. The goal is the same - buy low, sell high ... Just a game for now but could it lead to the real thing?

Posted by aadam12 at [06:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yankees Website Hacked - The

[Yankees Website Hacked](#) - The World Champion New York Yankees' website was shut down

by hackers early Friday morning ... Maybe the Mets should sign this guy up.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 29, 2000

Remember whats'er name? She played

Remember whats'er name? She played the girl in that dumb movie with whoziss. What ever happened to her? Specifically, is she dead yet? - Find out on the [Dead People Server](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [11:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Posh Spice's son Brooklyn has

[Posh Spice's son Brooklyn has uttered his first word: Scumbag](#) ... Yes, but was he referring to mama or dada?

Posted by aadam12 at [11:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Gain 30 Lbs in 30

[Gain 30 Lbs in 30 Days?](#) - For a prize of \$3,000 each, 21-year-old Eric Schrock and 20-year-old Nicole Warren are trying to shed their slender looks and assume a new, heftier image. They have until the end of October to win [TheSpark.com's FAT Project](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [11:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Wrong-Way Driver: License May Be

[Wrong-Way Driver: License May Be Taken Away From Confused Driver](#) - She knew she was on the wrong side of the road, but she didn't know how to get into the correct lane. ... How about stopping on the shoulder and turning your car around DUMBASS!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [10:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Gunfight at the OK Corral

[Gunfight at the OK Corral - The True Story](#) - Everyone knows that Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday became wild west legends when they gunned down the Clanton brothers. "It's all hogwash," said Terry "Ike" Clanton, fourth cousin of shootout survivor Ike Clanton. Learn more at Clanton's website www.TombstoneArizona.com

Posted by aadam12 at [10:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New Speaker of the

[New Speaker of the British House of Commons Flips His Wig](#) - Michael Martin became the first male in the Commons to rid himself of a wig rather than acquire one.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:41 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 28, 2000

MOOKIE REMINDER Don't forget to

MOOKIE REMINDER

Don't forget to set your clocks back one hour tonight before bedtime. [Daylight Savings Time ends](#) at 2:00 am, Sunday morning October 29th

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Hillary And Rick Go From

[Hillary And Rick Go From Nice to Nasty](#) - Hillary Rodham Clinton and Rick Lazio yesterday traded angry words on the issues in their third debate but shared kind ones about each other ... Who let the dogs out?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:43 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Amazin' Mets To Skip The

[Amazin' Mets To Skip The Tickertape Parade](#) - Mets general manager Steve Phillips said "It should be the Yankees' day of celebration for winning the World Series. They deserve the stage to themselves." ... C'mon Met fans why not throw a huge tailgate party for your team

out at the Shea Stadium parking lot?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:40 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Paul Weller Cleared Of Rape

[Paul Weller Cleared Of Rape Charges](#) - Yes, Paul Weller (ex Jam & Style Council) was actually accused of rape. He was recently forced to cancel a seven-day North American tour due to "unbelievable costs," but will the tour for sometime early next year.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Nappy Spice - The new

Nappy Spice - [The new Spice Girls album shows up on Napster](#) more than a week ahead of it's release date.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:24 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

"Subway Series" hits TV ratings

["Subway Series" hits TV ratings record low](#) ... Who cares, the Yankees won!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:16 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Alligator gobbles 65-pound dog in

[Alligator gobbles 65-pound dog in Louisiana](#) My Chalupa!

[Celebrity-owned restaurants](#) are on the rise ... This ain't Planet Hollywood.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Greek restaurants are bursting with

[Greek restaurants are bursting with fat](#) - Some the vegetable-heavy dishes at Greek restaurants are healthful indeed, but others are as fat-laden as "two McDonald's Big

Macs." ... No wonder it tastes so good.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:01 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Can Curry Be Addictive? ...

[Can Curry Be Addictive?](#) ... Yes my friend. Could I get you a nice Vindaloo? Thank you please.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Boldly go where no man

Boldly go where no man has gone before - [Star Trek Bloopers and Outtakes](#) (Requires Quicktime)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Got kids? Then follow these

Got kids? Then follow these [Halloween Saftey Rules](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 27, 2000

THEEEE YANKEES WIN!!! - The

[THEEEE YANKEES WIN!!!](#) - The Bronx Bombers Do It Again - Winning the Y2K Subway World Series makes it three championships in a row. Much respect goes out to the Mets who put up a great fight.



A tickertape parade honoring both teams will take

place in the "Canyon Of Heroes" on Monday morning.

Baseball's World Series is over now it's time for [Rugby League World Cup 2000](#) ... Go New Zealand All Blacks!!

[Hackers Hit Microsoft](#) - Key source code stolen.

Check out this little gadget [Cybiko](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Playboy monk caught on camera

[Playboy monk caught on camera](#) -

Police were shown carrying women's underwear, condoms and bottles of whisky from his Bangkok home.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Kinky cop handcuffs girlfriend -

[Kinky cop handcuffs girlfriend](#) - and has to ask bosses for key

Posted by aadam12 at [09:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Boy gets wrong bus and

[Boy gets wrong bus and ends up in different country ... Doh!!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:24 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Man Bites Dog; DA Prosecutes

[Man Bites Dog; DA Prosecutes ... Is it a coincidence that his name is Stephen "Maul"](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:23 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Make your computer say Oink!

[Make your computer say Oink! - Pig Noises](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Nasa's big plans for Mars

[Nasa's big plans for Mars ... Does this mean that we have to refer to the little green men as "Martian-Americans?"](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Earth will get hotter than

[Earth will get hotter than expected ... How you feelin' ? ... Hot Hot Hot !!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 26, 2000

Remember the Guns N Roses

Remember the Guns N Roses song *I used to love her, so I had to kill her?*

Posted by aadam12 at [09:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yankees One Game Away!! -

[Yankees One Game Away!!](#) - Derek Jeter got the Yankees off to a winning start by smacking one over the fence on the very first pitch of Game 4 at Shea Stadium.

Can those Amazin' Mets perform a come from behind miracle?
[Don't count them out just yet!](#)

Game 5 tonight at Shea Stadium

Posted by aadam12 at [08:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Daaaar-Ryl ... Daaar-Ryl - Darryl

Daaaar-Ryl ... Daaar-Ryl - [Darryl Strawberry faces drug charge after violating curfew, AGAIN!!](#) ... One, Two, Three Strikes Your OUT !!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Democrats See Nader As Threat

[Democrats See Nader As Threat](#) -
Suddenly, Ralph Nader is no longer being ignored.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:05 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ATTENTION GAMERS: It's finally here,

ATTENTION GAMERS: It's finally here, the long awaited [Sony PlayStation 2](#) - Let The Games Begin!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Be your own travel guide

Be your own travel guide - [Lonely Planet CitySync](#) for Palm and Visor users.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

OH MY GOD!! ... It's

OH MY GOD!! ... It's the [Bee Gees Webring](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

All the way live from

All the way live from Anchorage, Alaska it's [Moose Cam](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Missed the big Burning Man

Missed the big [Burning Man Festival](#) out in Black Rock Desert? Then make a Burning Man of your very own - [miniMan](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:06 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

It's warfare of the future

It's warfare of the future - [BattleBots](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:04 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

First Bodies Removed From Russian

[First Bodies Removed From Russian Kursk Submarine](#) - A note found on one of the four bodies raised from the sunken Russian nuclear submarine Kursk reveals that at least 23 people remained alive after explosions killed most of the crew ... What a horrible way to die.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:58 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Americans warned of terrorist threats

[Americans warned of terrorist threats 'worldwide'](#) ... Don't mess with the U.S.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

MOOKIE GOOFED!! SORRY ABOUT THE

[MOOKIE GOOFED!!](#)

SORRY ABOUT THE OLD NAPSTER STORY FOLKS

Somehow it got mixed in with my current news. I didn't realize it until late in the day. Both [Napster](#) and [Scour](#) are still ALIVE & WELL so ... GO DOWNLOAD!!

ATTENTION Mac Users: Download [Napster for the Mac](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [06:36 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 25, 2000

The Amazin' Mets Win! -

[The Amazin' Mets Win!](#) - Thanks to Benny Agbayani, The Mets handed El Duque his first post season loss ever, beating the Yankees 4-2 in game 3 of the World Series.

Game 4 is 8pm tonight at Shea.

[Roger Clemmens fined \\$50,000](#) for his bat throwing incident. [Was that enough?](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:03 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

I don't speak Norwegian but

I don't speak Norwegian but here's a photo of [Handspring's Mini-Visor](#), a new Springboard Module being tested by Citizen & Handspring ... Why would you need a Visor for your Visor?

Also coming soon [My-Raydio](#) - The FM Radio Springboard Module.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Trump Makes Apologies to New

[Trump Makes Apologies to New York Indians over Anti-Casino Lobbying Efforts](#) ... OK what is that slime-ball up to now?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Ohio boy bruised after mom

[Ohio boy bruised after mom drives over his head with minivan](#) ... This kid's got a hard head!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Nice Ass ... Donkey that

[Nice Ass](#) ... Donkey that is - A bronze plaque has been unveiled in London's Covent Garden to honour the 100,000 asses which once worked in and around the historic market.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:48 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The world premiere of the

The world premiere of the new [Marilyn Manson](#) video, *Disposable Teens* will be aired today on MTV's [TRL](#) show.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Italy abolishes the draft ...

[Italy abolishes the draft](#) ... Badda bing badda boom!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 24, 2000

HAPPY BIRTHDAY to my pal

HAPPY BIRTHDAY to my pal [Lou Carus of Junk Records](#) ... you rat bastard!

Posted by aadam12 at [11:26 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Lemon cannon damages houses ...

[Lemon cannon damages houses](#) ... This gives new meaning to the words Lemon Drop.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:20 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Neuticles Testicular Implants For Pets

[Neuticles Testicular Implants For Pets](#) ... Plastic surgery has gone waaaaaaay too far.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Game 3 tonight at Shea

[Game 3 tonight at Shea Stadium](#)

On the mound tonight for the Yankees - [Orlando "El Duque" Hernandez](#) and for the Mets - [Rick Reed](#)

By the way, subway rides home from all the games are FREE!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:22 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

J-E-T-S, Jets, Jets, Jets!!! -

J-E-T-S, Jets, Jets, Jets!!! - The NY Jets made Monday Night Football history by scoring an amazing 30 points in the fourth quarter to defeat the Miami Dolphins 40-37 in overtime. This puts the Jets in first place with the best record in the AFC.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The latest news about the

The latest news about the Napster controversy from the two-day [Jupiter Plug.In 2000 Forum](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Researchers claim digital music security

[Researchers claim digital music security hack](#) ... Looks like music shall remain FREE.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:52 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Slashgoth.org - Down, not across.

[Slashgoth.org](#) - Down, not across.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:47 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Common Errors In English ...

[Common Errors In English](#) ... This ain't Ebonics.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Today's job ... proofreader -

Today's job ... proofreader - Remember the Gore/Bush billboard screw-up from yesterday? Well, it was all a clever ad promotion for an on-line recruiting company [www.123jobs.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:40 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mating goats kid around in

[Mating goats kid around in classroom](#) ... Sex education class was never like this.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The real power behind the

The real power behind the internet - [Mountain Dew](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [05:40 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Take nerd news site Slashdot.org

Take nerd news site [Slashdot.org](#) and combine it with sicko site [StileProject.com](#) and what do you get? - [Stiledot.com](#) ... Thanks to the BB-Spot!!

Posted by aadam12 at [05:38 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Priceline Offers Name Your Own

[Priceline Offers Name Your Own Price Prostitutes](#) ... Oh, sorry, I thought I was bidding on a new Hummer army jeep.

Posted by aadam12 at [05:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Head Hunting Firm Decapitates 250

[Head Hunting Firm Decapitates 250](#) ... A Peruvian-based tribe-turned-Internet-startup is misleading potential clients by urging them to "make a clean break with the world's leading headhunting firm."

Posted by aadam12 at [05:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 23, 2000

Yankees Win Game 2 -

[Yankees Win Game 2](#) - Next stop Shea Stadium ... Is it to early for us Yankee fans to get out the brooms?

Posted by aadam12 at [10:03 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

I'm a Yankee fan but

I'm a Yankee fan but when Clemmens threw the bat at Piazza last night he should have been ejected. Whether he meant it or not, there's no place for that crap in professional sports.

[What's your opinion?](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [10:01 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Ad Agency Goofs On Campaign

[Ad Agency Goofs On Campaign Billboard](#) ... That settles it, I'm voting for Cheney/Leiberman!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Take control of your vote

Take control of your vote - [Vote-auction.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

These athletes are truly amazing

These athletes are truly amazing - [Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 22, 2000

Every time I ride my

Every time I ride my bike or rollerblade in Central Park, I make sure to stop by [The Hill](#) and

catch a few songs by [That Guitar Man](#) down by The Lake near West 77th Street.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

OK MOOKIE fans, time do

OK MOOKIE fans, time do do something good again - October is

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month

Go to the [Yahoo! Health](#) website. Click on the little pink ribbon in the left hand column and Yahoo! will donate \$1 to the [Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation](#) for every click thru.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:03 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Game 1: Yankees beat Mets

[Game 1: Yankees beat Mets 4 to 3 in 12 innings](#) - After 4 hours and 51 minutes Jose Vizcaino's RBI single brought home the winning run ... This is gonna be one helluva series. GO YANKEES!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Eddie Van Halen recently rehired

[Eddie Van Halen recently rehired David Lee Roth](#) - According to Sammy Hagar ... Oh no, here we go again. Stop with all the rumors and go make some great music already!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bad Review Nixed So Critic

[Bad Review Nixed So Critic Quits](#)

A respected rock critic has quit US Weekly after the magazine killed her bad review and replaced it with a positive one for the second time this year.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:25 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Fatboy Slim To DJ At

[Fatboy Slim To DJ At NYC Virgin Megastore](#) in Union Square at 10:30 p.m. on November 6 as part of a promotional tour for the release of his new album *Halfway Between The Gutter And The Stars*.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:21 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

MP3 developers win German 'Future

[MP3 developers win German 'Future Prize'](#) - The scientists from the Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits have one Germany's President's Prize for Technology and Innovation along with DM500,000 (about (\$125,000) ... Congratulations!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:10 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Grasshopper-Inspired Robots May Explore Other

[Grasshopper-Inspired Robots May Explore Other Planets](#) ... Didn't I see this in a sci-fi movie?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:04 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 21, 2000

GAME ONE TONIGHT!!! - 8pm

GAME ONE TONIGHT!!! - 8pm EST at Yankee Stadium.

Activism at it's finest:

[The Barbie Liberation Organization](#)

[The Barbie Disinformation Organization](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

This was posted on the

This was posted on the web last week by [/usr/bin/girl](#)

>>>Everyone should have an automated voice system like National Discount Brokers. This is definitely worth the (free) call.

"If you would like to hear a duck quack..."<<<

- Dial 1-800-888-3999 (it's free)
- Listen to all of the options
- After hearing #7, hit 7
- ...Quack.

Apparently it has spread like wildfire because the phone line has been shut down. All you get now is a busy signal.

[Big Hair Is Back!!](#) - According to Versace.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:50 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

UselessFacts.net ... Now this is

[UselessFacts.net](#) ... Now this is the website for me.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The new Charlie's Angels actually

The new [Charlie's Angels](#) actually looks pretty good. It ain't Farrah and the girls but there sure is a lot of extreme action.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:37 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Planning a road trip? Then

Planning a road trip? Then check out [RoadsideAmerica.com](#) - Your online guide to offbeat tourist attractions.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

A PDA for your PDA?

[A PDA for your PDA?](#) - Handspring and Citizen plan to make a small credit card-sized device that plugs into the Visor's Springboard slot to make it even easier to carry around your personal data.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New Gadgets From Japan -

[New Gadgets From Japan](#) - Coming soon to a store near you.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:22 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Got a Palm VII or

Got a Palm VII or VIIx? Now you can reserve a hotel room the easy way. Do it wirelessly from the palm of your hand at [ChoiceHotels.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:21 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Second-hand Limb Rejected ... This

[Second-hand Limb Rejected ... This](#) guy really got some hand job.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Karaoke Monk Booted Out -

[Karaoke Monk Booted Out](#) - A Thai monk has been ordered to leave the monkhood in disgrace after being caught carousing with women in a karaoke bar.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:12 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 20, 2000

Park bench given postcode to

[Park bench given postcode to help homeless](#) as an alternative to "no fixed abode".

Posted by aadam12 at [12:22 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Boy bugs his teacher's private

[Boy bugs his teacher's private e-mails](#) ... Give this kid an A

Posted by aadam12 at [12:21 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Earth moves for Czech lovers

[Earth moves for Czech lovers](#) ... DOH !!

Posted by aadam12 at [12:19 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

LongToLive.com - Life Expectancy Calculator

[LongToLive.com - Life Expectancy Calculator and Life Clock](#) ... Fat, drunk and stupid is now way to thru life son.

Posted by aadam12 at [12:09 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Good to see my buddy

Good to see my buddy Lou from [Junk Records](#) last night. He was in NY promoting his bands at the [CMJ Music Festival](#). I stuck around to see San Diego's [Dragons](#) play their set.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:16 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Liquidpoop.com - Diarrhea Rhymes ...

[Liquidpoop.com - Diarrhea Rhymes](#) ... Don't ask me how I found this but the domain name is now for sale on e-bay

Posted by aadam12 at [08:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Singer Zack de la Rocha

[Singer Zack de la Rocha Quits Rage Against the Machine](#) - feels humiliated after bassist Tim Commerford's actions and arrest at the MTV Video Music Awards. Check out the [Rage Against The Machine website](#) for more info.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

George Michael buys John Lennon's

[George Michael buys John Lennon's piano](#) ... Hmm, why are the keys all sticky?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Al Gore sporting a woody?

[Al Gore sporting a woody?](#) - Rolling Stone magazine did a little airbrushing on their cover.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:37 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Posh Spice to get

[Posh Spice to get well over \\$1.45 million for her memoirs](#) ... Who the hell reads this crap???

Posted by aadam12 at [08:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

World's Oldest Living Life Form

[World's Oldest Living Life Form Brought To Life](#) - A 250 Million year old bacterium encased in a salt crystal ... I wonder what's sprinkled on all those McDonald's french fries?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:29 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

George W. appeared on David

[George W. appeared on David Letterman last night](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:25 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The eyes of the baseball

[The eyes of the baseball world are focused on New York](#) - There's a lot of trash talking going on between Yankee and Met fans.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:18 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Caesar salad dressing was created

[Caesar salad dressing was created in Mexico](#) - Ay Dios Mio !!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Merlot or Cabernet? - The

[Merlot or Cabernet?](#) - The difference comes down to a single chemical.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:12 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ABCNEWS.com : Census Study Highlights

[ABCNEWS.com : Census Study Highlights NYC, Vegas](#) - New York and Las Vegas share at least one other characteristic: lots of traffic.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:09 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Greenspan says US economy has

[Greenspan says US economy has escaped oil price fallout](#)

- Stock prices rose sharply after the Fed chairman's remarks

Posted by aadam12 at [08:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Shuttle mission held up as

[Shuttle mission held up as toilet jams](#) ... Houston we have a problem.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:59 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Official Darwin Awards Website

[The Official Darwin Awards Website](#) ... Like shooting yourself in the foot, only better!

Posted by aadam12 at [01:03 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 19, 2000

You've Got Porn! ... As

[You've Got Porn!](#) ... As if we didn't already know, AOL is the center of porn in America.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Cross-dressing pupil afraid of bullies

[Cross-dressing pupil afraid of bullies](#) ... Why doesn't he just hit them with his purse.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Lead poisoning may have caused

[Lead poisoning may have caused Beethoven's illnesses and erratic behavior](#) ... tell Tchaikovski the news.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

French prostitutes protest to Prime

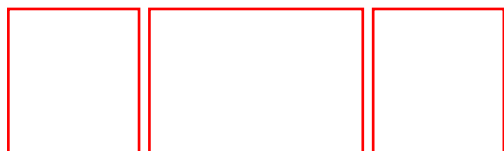
[French prostitutes protest to Prime Minister](#) over what they say is an invasion of east European woman threatening their business ... How's an honest ho supposed to make a living?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:50 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 18, 2000

THEEEEEEE YANKEES WIN !!!! THEEEEEEE

THEEEEEEE YANKEES WIN !!!!
THEEEEEEE YANKEES WIN !!!!
IT'S A SUBWAY SERIES !!!!



Oh, by the way, [Gore and Bush debated again last night](#) for a third and final time ... NOT THAT ANYBODY WATCHED !!

[LA Transit Strike Ends](#) in a deal brokered by Jesse Jackson ... No more hitch hiking.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Girl Receives Arm From Twin

[Girl Receives Arm From Twin](#) - Her twin sister had severe brain damage and died at birth.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:48 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Xena: Warrior Princess Cancelled

[Xena: Warrior Princess Cancelled](#) - Cult icon will call it quits when the current season ends next summer

Posted by aadam12 at [07:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Save your life: Sing in

[Save your life: Sing in drag](#)

[Julie Andrews Returns to Broadway](#) - Her first appearance on stage since her throat surgery.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:25 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Barnes & Noble FREE Unlimited

[Barnes & Noble FREE Unlimited Internet Service](#) - Fortified by Yahoo!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 17, 2000

Real Father of Internet, Vinton

[Real Father of Internet, Vinton Cerf, endorses Al Gore](#) ... I guess Al Gore is now the Step-Son of the internet.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:01 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Colorform Jesus - We're all

[Colorform Jesus](#) - We're all going to burn in hell.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:57 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Handspring puts on it's game

Handspring puts on it's game face with the [Visor Joystick](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Pravda the Russian News Agency

[Pravda the Russian News Agency](#) has launched a website in English.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Stars On Crutches - this

[Stars On Crutches](#) - this ain't Stars on 45. See photos of your favorite stars all banged up.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Madonna wins domain name battle

[Madonna wins domain name battle](#) - Initially a porno site, [Madonna.com](#), has been taken away from a NY cybersquatter.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:06 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New Music Releases by Limp

[New Music Releases](#) by Limp Bizkit, Johnny Cash, Orgy, Squirrel Nut Zippers, Everlast and more.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

SDMI Denies Any Technology Compromised

[SDMI Denies Any Technology Compromised by Hackers ...](#) Face it, YOU WERE HACKED!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Monster is out of

The Monster is out of the Box - [The Mets are in the Series!!](#) Now it's up to the Yankees tonight.

Amazin Mets

Mets Win

WHO LET THE DOGS OUT? - WOOF WOOF!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:43 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Europe on the Brink -

[Europe on the Brink](#) - Workers in Europe haven't caught American-style Internet fever ...
YET !!

Posted by aadam12 at [06:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Are you half Jewish and

Are you half Jewish and half Goyim? then check out [HalfJew.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [04:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Monster Mayhem - Just in

[Monster Mayhem](#) - Just in time for Halloween!!

Posted by aadam12 at [04:09 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 16, 2000

World Sexual Records ... I

[World Sexual Records](#) ... I must be listed in there somewhere ... NOT!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [12:01 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Miss Hawaii, Angela Perez Baraquio,

Miss Hawaii, Angela Perez Baraquio, has been crowned [Miss America](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:20 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Titanic star Kate Winslet gives

[Titanic star Kate Winslet gives birth](#) - Mother and daughter Mia are doing fine.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mets, Jets and Giants all

[Mets](#), [Jets](#) and [Giants](#) all win. [Yankees](#) not so lucky. Yanks & Mets both need one more win and then it's off to the Subway Series ... Go New York, Go New York, GO!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Handspring releases two new models!!

Handspring releases two new models!! The color screened [Visor Prism](#) and the new hi-speed [Visor Platinum](#) ... OOOooohhhhhh AAAaaahhhhhh !!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

US Murder Rate Drops

[US Murder Rate Drops](#) to its lowest level since 1966.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 15, 2000

Parents, take charge of your

Parents, take charge of your children's education - [ParentsInCharge.org](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

onHand - The World's Smallest

[onHand - The World's Smallest PDA!](#) - This wristwatch not only tells time but it can view your to-do list, add appointments to the calendar, look up an address, balance your checkbook, and play games too.

Build Your Own Robots:

- [Palm Pilot Robot Kit](#)
- [Lego Mindstorms](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:57 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yankees One Game Away -

[Yankees One Game Away](#) - Bronx Bombers looking good.

Meanwhile...Somebody needs to kick the Mets in the ass!!
I'm a Yankee fan but I was out at Shea Stadium for that
[awful game yesterday](#). C'mon Mets we want a Subway Series!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Irish stars split over downloading

[Irish stars split over downloading music on the net](#) - Rock stars U2 have no objection to sharing mp3s - as long as no one makes money out of it. However their good friends, The Corrs, don't see it that way.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 14, 2000

Got some time to kill?

Got some time to kill? - www.waitallday.com

Posted by aadam12 at [12:09 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Sex 'remains a mystery' -

[Sex 'remains a mystery'](#) -

British scientists have reopened the debate over why some organisms, including humans, reproduce sexually ... Uh, because it feels soooo goood?

Posted by aadam12 at [12:06 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Don't Make Rude Gestures at

[Don't Make Rude Gestures at Traffic Cameras!](#) ... Big Brother is watching you.

Posted by aadam12 at [12:04 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

He'Brew Beer from the Shmaltz

[He'Brew Beer from the Shmaltz Brewing Company](#) ... Could this be the answer that the Middle East is looking for?

[Arafat, Barak agree to meet Monday at summit in Egypt ...](#) Let's end this bullshit already!

Posted by aadam12 at [10:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Nader Rally Draws Sells-Out Madison

[Nader Rally Draws Sells-Out Madison Square Garden ...](#) And I thought they were all going to see Eddie Vedder.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:34 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bodies of 5 USS Cole

[Bodies of 5 USS Cole victims head home as investigation intensifies ...](#) We'll get those farggin' bastages!

Posted by aadam12 at [10:19 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 13, 2000

Today is Friday the 13th

Today is [Friday the 13th](#) and it's a [Full Moon](#) tonight. This is going to be an interesting day.

[Russian TV tries naked newscasts -](#)

"Naked Truth," seems like a normal newscast, except the anchorwoman sometimes strips while she reports the day's events ... Now that's what I call in-depth reporting.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Rapist speechless after victim bites

[Rapist speechless after victim bites tongue -](#)

Police said the tongue would be kept and used as evidence

Posted by aadam12 at [10:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Amazin' Mets Win Game

[Amazin' Mets Win Game Two](#) - a 6-5 win over the Cardinals. It all came down to the top of the 9th inning. ... Can you say SUBWAY SERIES !!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:33 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Markets in chaos as Middle

[Markets in chaos as Middle East war fears grow](#). ... It certainly was a wild day on Wall Street.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Former Russian Prime Minister Viktor

[Former Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin Says He'll Sue George W. Bush Over IMF Funds Remark](#) ... How "American" of him.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:29 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Jinxed building gets feng shui

[Jinxed building gets feng shui makeover](#) ... Now if they could just do something about the rent.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:19 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ATTENTION Geeks, Dweebs, Dorks and

ATTENTION Geeks, Dweebs, Dorks and Nerds. Your website is finally here: [Nerdworld.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:17 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

British Yemen embassy hit by

[British Yemen embassy hit by explosion](#) ... Somebody's sending a strong message.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Death toll rises in

[Death toll rises in blast that tore into U.S. destroyer](#) ... Don't mess with the U.S.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:12 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

SDMI Cracked! - Hackers initially

[SDMI Cracked!](#) - Hackers initially boycotted the Secure Digital Music Initiative's challenge to crack their digital music watermark ... That didn't last long.

Posted by aadam12 at [04:18 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Scour, a Napster-like file sharing

[Scour](#), a Napster-like file sharing utility, [Files For Bankruptcy](#) ... Don't worry, the service is still up and running.

Posted by aadam12 at [04:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

CDs preferred over MP3, study

[CDs preferred over MP3, study says](#) ... I could have told you that. Downloading music is still too confusing and time consuming for most people. Much easier to go buy a CD and pop it in your CD player.

Posted by aadam12 at [03:57 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 12, 2000

Israeli Helicopters Attack, Palestinian Authority

Israeli Helicopters Attack, Palestinian Authority Declares War - See full stories at

Yahoo and CNN

Posted by aadam12 at [11:34 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Gore vs Bush Part

[Gore vs Bush Part Deux](#) - I didn't even watch last night. I was at a fundraising martini party for Breast Cancer sponsored by [BigBam.com](#) and [Shape Magazine](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Messiah Is Back -

[The Messiah Is Back](#) - Mark Messier lead the NY Rangers to victory in their home opener at Madison Square Garden last night.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Smash Day For New York

[Smash Day For New York](#) - Mets and Yankees win ... Can you say Subway Series?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:46 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

A Palm Pilot for your

[A Palm Pilot for your car](#) - MobileAria, plans to offer an open-service platform that integrates handheld computers, mobile phones, and Delphi Automotive Systems hardware so people can access personalized information and Internet content in their cars ... Doesn't anybody just DRIVE their cars anymore? Put down the damn gadgets and pay attention to the road !!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

InnoGear ships multifunction MP3 player

[InnoGear ships multifunction MP3 player for Visor users](#) - You all know that my birthday is

two weeks away, right?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:38 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New Ohio law bans secret

[New Ohio law bans secret filming up a skirt, down a shirt](#) ... Damn, there goes my money making website idea ... NOT!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Girls can't throw, say American

[Girls can't throw](#), say American government scientists, and that's official ... Tell it to the WNBA.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:29 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Want to know the scoop

Want to know the scoop on hippest things to do in NYC but don't have a Palm or Visor PDA with [Vindigo?](#) Get a [Modo](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [01:52 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 11, 2000

The Clintons celebrate their 25th

[The Clintons celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary today](#) at home in Chappaqua.

Posted by aadam12 at [11:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Second Presidential Debate is

[The Second Presidential Debate](#) is tonight. Gore pledges to get facts straight and refrain from sighing this time.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:57 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Pat Buchanan & The Reform

[Pat Buchanan & The Reform Party of the USA](#) are out to make all Americans speak English ... Aren't we a nation of immigrants not ignorants?

[Anti-Immigration Billboard Causes Controversy in Brooklyn Heights](#)

- The group "Project USA" says the billboard gives the message that immigration is overcrowding our country and stifling our children ... Tell it to the American Indians!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Conference Bike - A

[The Conference Bike](#) - A bicycle built for Seven!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Inmates get high on drug-laced

[Inmates get high on drug-laced letters](#) ... How come I never get letters like that?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:47 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Woman Contracts Oral Herpes From

[Woman Contracts Oral Herpes From CPR Mannequin](#) - This is not a sex toy!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

It's a Mod, Mod World

[It's a Mod, Mod World](#) - The new Vespas are on the way.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:43 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Man With No Hands Fails

[Man With No Hands Fails To Climb Mt. Everest](#) - A South Korean climber with no hands managed to reach about 24,600 feet up the slopes of the 29,035-foot mountain ... Let's all give this guy a hand.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Woman Purchases 44th Cadillac in

[Woman Purchases 44th Cadillac in 44 Years](#) - I guess they all break down after the first year so she needs a new one.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:37 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Rabbi turns in Boy Scout

[Rabbi turns in Boy Scout awards](#) -

Rabbi Steven Foster of Temple Emanuel in Denver says he's returning the Boy Scout awards he earned as a youth to protest the national group's ban on homosexuals in leadership positions.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Pat Paulsen for President Official

[Pat Paulsen for President Official Web Site and Archive](#) - comedian, statesman, politician. Rest in peace.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:33 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ATTENTION Dead-heads & Phish-heads -

ATTENTION Dead-heads & Phish-heads - [Breaking News: Phish Breaks Up](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Gov. Jesse Ventura was joking

Gov. Jesse Ventura was joking when he said he and President Clinton drank and smoked cigars until 4 a.m. at the White House last week Boys will be Boyz.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:17 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

BMG Tries Digital Music Downloads

[BMG Tries Digital Music Downloads](#) in a digitally protected format.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Forget about Lars & Metallica.

Forget about Lars & Metallica. There are plenty of web savvy bands that know a good marketing tool when they see one. [Smashing Pumpkins](#), [Hole](#), [Chuck D](#), [Ween](#), [Offspring](#) all encourage you to download their music.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:10 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Court TV reporter released unharmed

[Court TV reporter released unharmed after being taken hostage](#). - Maria Zone was interviewing the inmate, Kenneth Kimes, 25, at Clinton Correctional Facility when he took her hostage by holding a pen to her throat.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:50 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 10, 2000

Yahoo! Unveils New FREE Voice

[Yahoo! Unveils New FREE Voice Services](#)

Yahoo! by Phone, provides spoken, personalized content such as stock quotes and weather reports over a toll-free number (1-800-MY-YAHOO). The same 800 number will enable people with Yahoo e-mail accounts to dial in to have their mail read to them. And, it will let users make long-distance calls over their PCs to any number in the United States ...

YAHOOOOOO!!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:07 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Beam Coupons to Your PDA

[Beam Coupons to Your PDA](#) - Throw those coupon-cutting scissors away. A new Web coupon service offers searchable savings you can print or download to your Palm.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Kickboxing granny is champion ...

[Kickboxing granny is champion ...](#) I gotta but that Tai-Bo tape.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:47 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bringing up Blackbeard's booty -

[Bringing up Blackbeard's booty](#) - Underwater archaeologists are retrieving artifacts from the sunken flagship of the most infamous pirate of all, Blackbeard ... No, not the Dread Pirate Roberts.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Paula Jones is Penthouse Pet

[Paula Jones is Penthouse Pet](#) - As MOOKIE reported several days ago, Paula Jones, who accused US President Bill Clinton of sexual harassment, is going to appear in the December issue of Penthouse.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:39 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Woman Killed While Voice Chatting

[Woman Killed While Voice Chatting](#) - Amazing what you find on the internet these days.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:33 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Discrepancy Found in US Sex

[Discrepancy Found in US Sex Survey](#) - Farm animals sway results ... just kidding.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:30 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yanomami Tribe to Take on

[Yanomami Tribe to Take on Cybersquatters](#)

- A chief of a primitive Amazon tribe that inhabits virgin rain forest around the Brazil-Venezuela border is consulting with lawyers to stop a Florida woman from using the web address www.yanomami.com

[Dennis Miller's Comments On Monday Night Football Demystified](#) - Now you can get a 'laymans translation' of Dennis Miller's play-by-play in real time on the web or on your PDA at dmdmyst.com

Posted by aadam12 at [08:26 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The IgNobel Prize Spoof Awards

[The IgNobel Prize Spoof Awards](#) - The Harvard-based spoof of the real Nobel Prize recognizes achievements that cannot or should not be reproduced.

Posted by aadam12 at [01:40 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 09, 2000

Today is Yom Kippur the

Today is [Yom Kippur](#) the Jewish Day of Atonement. The holiest of all Jewish holidays. To all of my Jewish friends, I wish you a good fast.

Learn more about Judaism at [Judaism 101](#)

While your at it, Learn some [Yiddish](#) - Complete with sound.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Robbie Williams and Dr. Dre

[Robbie Williams and Dr. Dre](#) ... NOT !!!

Posted by aadam12 at [10:30 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Facegenerator ... Michael Jackson should

[Facegenerator](#) ... Michael Jackson should have tried this before he going under the knife.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:23 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mickey D's is in the

Mickey D's is in the news a lot today:

- [Explosive discovered in McDonald's restaurant](#) if France. Le Big Mac goes boom boom.
- [Couple Sues McDonald's Over Hot Pickle Burn](#) ... First it was hot coffee, now it's hot pickles? If it was so damn hot then why the hell did you bite into it? ... "Yes, I'd like a cup of iced-coffee and a frozen Big Mac on a stick please." That's it, the Mac-sicle, I'll make millions \$\$\$.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:09 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Has someone stolen your stuff?

Has someone stolen your stuff? Do you have items suspected of being stolen? Did you actually steal it and feel guilty enough to give it back?

Then check out [TheBurglar.com](#) A website that lets burglars anonymously negotiate a "reward" with their victims for the return of their property.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:06 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Just watched a great anti-smoking

Just watched a great anti-smoking documentary called [Tobacco Wars](#) on the Discovery Channel. The definitive story of 'big tobacco,' told by insiders from the cigarette industry, medicine, marketing and politics.

For more info about tobacco and it's deadly effects check out [TheTruth.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 08, 2000

Eddi Vedder, Annie DiFranco to

[Eddi Vedder, Annie DiFranco to Play NYC Nader Rally](#) ... I get the feeling that more people will go to see Eddie Vedder than Ralph Nader.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Los Angeles: Why Aren't Buses

Los Angeles: [Why Aren't Buses Missed? Simple: Everybody Drives](#). - Some people are being hurt badly by the ongoing transit strike, but overall it is reinforcing a Los Angeles cliché. The LA Times reports that only 2% of all travel in the city takes place on public transit. If they blocked off the freeways with buses, then people would notice!

Meanwhile: [Choked Arteries Squeeze NY City](#) - As if it wasn't obvious enough, New York is bursting at the seams thanks to the economic boom.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

John Lennon's 'Imagine' Piano Expected

[John Lennon's 'Imagine' Piano Expected to Sell for \\$1 Million](#) ... Maybe, the ghost of John Lennon will help you to become a better songwriter.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:48 AM](#) | [Comments \(1\)](#)

Napster Stats Revealed - Media

[Napster Stats Revealed](#) - Media Metrix reports that Napster's userbase has grown by an extraordinary 500% since the beginning of this year. 32 million users transferred over 1 billion songs ... Amazing what a little media frenzy can do.

[Covert Napster Clone Under Wraps](#) - Tropus (based on Freenet) will be here by Christmas.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Pinky Tuscadero going to jail.

[Pinky Tuscadero going to jail.](#) - Roz Kelly, who played Fonzie's girlfriend in "Happy Days", faces up to two years in prison for a parole violation ... I guess she's as tough in real life as she was on the show.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:39 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mobsters father kids by sending

[Mobsters father kids by sending sperm out of jail](#) ... Got to make more little mobsters to keep the Colombo and Luchese family names alive.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:30 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 07, 2000

I could swear I was

I could swear I was at a [Chinese Bar Mitzvah](#) last night.

Posted by aadam12 at [12:03 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Study suggests a computer allergy

[Study suggests a computer allergy](#) ... Hmm, I wonder if I can claim workmans comp.

Posted by aadam12 at [05:22 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 06, 2000

WOW !! Yesterday was quite

WOW !!

Yesterday was quite an historic day.

- [The Revolution Will Be Televised !!](#)

The people of Belgrade, Yugoslavia peacefully took to the streets to uphold their election results and oust President Milosevic.

- [Can we vote for the Cheney/Lieberman ticket?](#)

Excellent debate. Two very competent men, almost no personal attacks, good points from both sides and they often agreed on certain issues.

My favorite one liners:

Lieberman: Dick are you better off then you were 8 years ago?

Cheney: Yes, but not because of the government. (Because you make \$5 million a year).

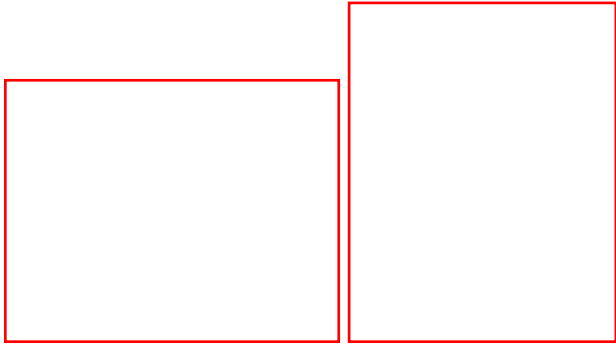
Cheney: The Republicans want to cut taxes and give the some of that surplus back to the American people. It's their money NOT the government's.

You don't need to be a CPA to figure that out!

- [Oil Dips Below \\$30 Per Barrel](#) - I guess releasing the oil reserves actually worked.

- [The European Central Bank Raised Interest Rates](#) but the Euro is still weak. I think I'll be snowboarding in the Alps this winter. Nice and CHEAP!!

Secretary Dick Cheney, Comedian Phil Hartman - Separated at birth?



Not that this makes any difference but [Dick Cheney Has A Gay Daughter](#)

[Gore's Nose Is Growing Again](#) - more "un-truths" from the man who invented the internet.

[Snoring Makes You Loud . . . And Stupid](#) ... So that's what's wrong with my dad :)

[Microsoft Linux??](#) - Priceless.

ATTENTION NYC Commuters: [Straphangers.org](#) - One click to a better commute.

Posted by aadam12 at [12:30 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Announcing a new MOOKIE Playlist

Announcing a new MOOKIE Playlist ... all those one hit wonders from the 70's ...

[Go Listen !!](#)

Is anybody reading this stuff? Is anybody listening? Do me a favor, [Sign the Guestbook](#) or [Send me an E-mail](#) with your comments.

[MusicMatch Jukebox](#) is now available for Mac.

[Suicide At The Empire State Building](#) - A man jumped off of the Empire State building's 86th floor observation deck. Now the wierd part ... he was dressed in a pirate costume.

Also heard that Paula Jones, the woman that sued President Clinton for exposing himself, is going to appear nude in Penthouse magazine ... I thought you were supposed to be attractive to appear in nudie mags.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:10 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Two ISPs in Talks to

[Two ISPs in Talks to Buy Napster](#) - The plot thickens.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:59 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Baby cut from slain mother

[Baby cut from slain mother released from hospital](#) - A happy ending to a creepy story.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 05, 2000

Did I mention that I

Did I mention that I want this gadget for Xmas: [VisorPhone - The Video](#) (requires [Quicktime](#))

[More Gizmos](#) for your Visor & Palm

Posted by aadam12 at [09:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Feeling that maternal instinct? Then

Feeling that maternal instinct? Then check out [Baby Cam](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bush is the clear winner

Bush is the clear winner according to [Yahoo!](#)

Cast your vote at [Yahoo! Politics](#)

First it was Yahoo! Taxis equipped with Palm VIs now it's [www.TaxiTalk.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New York University plans to

New York University plans to demolish a row of historic houses, including one where [Edgar Allan Poe lived](#) for about six months in 1845. NYU is becoming more like Donald Trump. They've put up new buildings all over Greenwich Village.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:41 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Cars' Benjamin Orr Dies of

[Cars' Benjamin Orr Dies](#)

of pancreatic cancer at age 53. Thanks for all the great music!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:38 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Britain's Classic Mini Car Ends

[Britain's Classic Mini Car Ends Run](#) after 41 years Mini # 5,387,862 rolled off the production line Wednesday. No worries mate, BMW will introduce a completely new version of the Mini next year.

[Classic Cooper Mini](#)

[New BMW Mini](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Equipment failure knocks Napster offline

[Equipment failure knocks Napster offline](#) ... the record companies couldn't even come up with that idea.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Giant wave could threaten US

[Giant wave could threaten US](#) ... I'll be sure to wear my golashes.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:07 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 04, 2000

NYC Man Dies After Punch

[NYC Man Dies After Punch To Face](#) - Stupid road rage. If you're that frustrated by traffic then DON'T drive in Manhattan.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Suffolk County bans use

[Suffolk County bans use of hand-held cell phones by drivers](#) - FINALLY!!! - Hang up the damn phone and pay attention to the road!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:34 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Boy robs bank to buy

[Boy robs bank to buy Big Mac](#) - Now that's a Big Mac attack.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Users expect to pay for

Users expect to pay for music downloads - I definitely want to pay my favorite artists to keep making music that I like. But the music industry should stop fighting Napster and come up with a better solution for us consumers to download music.

MOST PEOPLE THAT I KNOW:

- Do NOT have hi-speed internet access.
- Do NOT download music.
- Did NOT know about Napster until they saw it on the news.
- Do NOT know any other file sharing programs.
- Do NOT know enough about computers to have any effect on the music industry.
- Still BUY lots of CDs.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:09 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bush, Gore try to deconstruct

Bush, Gore try to deconstruct each other's policy proposals in first debate - Good debate, I want to see more. I think Gore came across as more "Presidential" by not resorting to personal attacks and sticking to the issues. G.W. did a good job pointing out all the "fuzzy math" and all the things Gore HASN'T done in the past eight years. - See full election coverage at [CNN.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Ralph Nader tossed off grounds

Ralph Nader tossed off grounds at debate site - It's not like he's running for president or anything...

US rates unchanged ... Alan Greenspan, the most powerful man in the world.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

No Parole for Lennon's Killer

[No Parole for Lennon's Killer](#) - Keep the lunatic behind bars where he belongs!!

[Message in a bottle travels halfway round the world](#) - It took two years but the bottle made it all the way from England to the South Pacific. What a way to recycle.

[Poachers threaten caviar future](#) ... Darling I love you but give me Park Avenue.

[Cannabis thieves plunder harmless leaves](#) - can't smoke the industrial stuff.

[Brothers, 74 and 80, charged in major Wisconsin pot bust](#) - Duuuuuude!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:46 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Body of missing pregnant woman

[Body of missing pregnant woman found with baby forcibly removed](#) ... This is really CREEPY

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 03, 2000

Download the new Offspring single

Download the new Offspring single '[Original Prankster](#)' and enter to win \$1 million

Posted by aadam12 at [08:21 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

CueCat Hacked: CueCat is a

[CueCat Hacked](#): CueCat is a new bar code scanner being given away for FREE at Radio Shack. Surf the web by swiping it across bar codes published in magazine ads. Hackers, concerned that CueCat's built in serial number is an invasion of privacy, have already come up with a solution:

[Flyingbuttmonkeys.com](#)

Want one for FREE?

[CueCat](#)

[Radio Shack](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

California woman stung by bees

[California woman stung by bees 500 times - OUCH !!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:37 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Frozen sausages knock baseball fan

[Frozen sausages knock baseball fan out cold](#) at the Milwaukee Brewers last game in old County Stadium. - Hey Hot Dog!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:36 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mr. Potato Head criticized as

[Mr. Potato Head criticized as racist](#) - Heyba manba, giveba meeba a breakba!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Samsung Cellphone Plays MP3s -

[Samsung Cellphone Plays MP3s](#) - it's a floor wax, no...it's a dessert topping.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:21 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Perpetual Bubblewrap - pop away!!

Perpetual Bubblewrap - pop away!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:18 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Is your 56K modem only

Is your 56K modem only running at 14K? Test your modem speed - [On-line Modem Speed Test](#) - My Road Runner cable modem loaded 322,649 bytes in 2.75 seconds. My throughput is 939 Kbps. WOW that's fast !!
Good to know that I'm definitely getting my money's worth.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:17 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Swiss cabinet moves to allow

[Swiss cabinet moves to allow cannabis](#) - Now you can legally get "high" up in the Alps.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Presidential candidates face crucial debate

[Presidential candidates face crucial debate today](#) - Must See TV. Don't forget to vote !!

[Nader and Buchanan upset at exclusion from Tuesday's debate](#) - They're running too, why not include them?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:06 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 02, 2000

Food and Drug Administration approves

Food and Drug Administration approves RU-486 abortion pill. Get the full scoop at [The RU-486 Files](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:05 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Napster Hearing Ends with No

[Napster Hearing Ends with No Decision](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ATTENTION Engineers, It's the Britney

ATTENTION Engineers, It's the [Britney Spears guide to Semiconductor Physics](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:58 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

WW2 Bomb Explodes at Airport,

[WW2 Bomb Explodes at Airport, Misses Plane](#) -

The bomb, which was buried beneath the runway, blew up only minutes after a passenger plane had landed ... Well that's a good place to bury live ammo.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Hackers attack techie site Slashdot

[Hackers attack techie site Slashdot](#) - which they then fixed to make the site secure.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:52 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Sydney 2000 Olympics are

[The Sydney 2000 Olympics are over.](#) - Did anybody even watch?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:17 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mets finish the season strong.

[Mets](#) finish the season strong. But the [Yankees](#) are another story. They've had the longest losing streak of their season.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Napster heads back to court

[Napster](#) heads back to court today.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:10 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Brooklyn Mother Attempts To Rob

[Brooklyn Mother Attempts To Rob Bank](#)

but this genius chose an odd getaway vehicle - a slow-moving city bus.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 01, 2000

Happy Rosh Hashana to all

Happy Rosh Hashana to all of my Jewish friends. Year 2000 is year 5761 on the Hebrew calendar. It's year 4698 on the Chinese calendar. What did the Jews do without Chinese food for over 1000 years??

Posted by aadam12 at [06:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Don't mess with these chicks:

Don't mess with these chicks: [Devil Dolls Motorcycle Club](#)

ATTENTION Pamela Lee wannabes: [Safe & Natural Breast Enhancer Tablets](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [05:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Viagra's not recommended for women,

Viagra's not recommended for women, but this little device is: [EROS Clitoral Therapy Device](#)

Posted by [aadam12](#) at [05:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

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MOOKIE

Pull My Finger!

« [September 2000](#) | [Main](#) | [November 2000](#) »

October 31, 2000

PERSONAL NOTE: Today's episode of

PERSONAL NOTE: Today's episode of MOOKIE is dedicated to my friend Ornella Superina who passed away suddenly this past Friday when she accidently fell and hit her head. She was this charming little Italian woman that lived in my apartment building. Of course, after being shocked by the news of her death, I immediately did the New York thing and called the building manager to ask if I could move into her now vacant one bedroom apartment. Thanks Ornella, May You Rest In Peace.

[Zombies for Gore](#) - The Silent Majority

Did your favorite celebrity meet an unusual untimely death? Get all the facts on [Findadeath.com](#)

Yes, it's everybody's favorite game [The Celebrity Dead Pool](#)

[Rotten.com](#) - Not for the squeamish.

[The Jim Rose Circus](#) - Sideshow Freaks ... Do NOT try this at home!

[Discovery.com](#) has some amazing stuff:

- [Halloween Central](#)
- [Autopsy - Investigating Death](#)
- [Anatomy Of A Gunshot](#)

[The Visible Man](#) - Take a cyber view of a cadaver.

What happens when your body or your parts are donated after you die? - [The Body Brokers](#)

[About.com](#) - [Halloween Index](#) - Costumes, games, recipes, etc.

[Halloween.com](#) - Vampires, Witches, Ghosts & More

[Halloween Magazine](#) - family, safety, crafts, trick-or-treat and more

[Hauntedhouse.com](#) - The Internet's Best Directory of Haunted Houses

[Monster Mayhem](#) - Classic Movie Monsters

[Scary.com](#) - Lots of flash animation.

[The Serial Killer Webring](#) - Berkowitz, Gacy, Gein, Dahmer, Manson and more.

[The Halloween Web Ring](#) - Scary stuff.

Posted by aadam12 at [03:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 30, 2000

Hollywood Halloween Party Ends In

[Hollywood Halloween Party Ends In Tragedy](#) - An LAPD officer shot and killed actor/party guest Anthony Dwain Lee when he flashed a toy gun that was part of his costume.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Looking for a used Soyuz

Looking for a used Soyuz Space Capsule? Then check out [The Space Store](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

See George W. Bush's favorite

See George W. Bush's [favorite little red bong](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Have trouble blending in? Learn

Have trouble blending in? Learn how with [Dean and Nigel](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:52 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yankees Tickertape Parade starts today

[Yankees Tickertape Parade](#) starts today at noon. The route goes from Battery Park up Broadway to City Hall. Take mass transit and bundle up, it's cold out there.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:27 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

NY City S&M Cafe Loses

[NY City S&M Cafe Loses It's Liquor License Over A Pair Of Panties](#) - An undercover inspector got more than a mouthful at [La Maison de Sade](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

David Bowie and Musicmatch Jukebox

[David Bowie and Musicmatch Jukebox](#) are offering an exclusive live track to fans who purchased his limited edition triple-CD set, Bowie at the Beeb. Download a rare live recording of "Ziggy Stardust" from a 1972 appearance at the BBC. The only way to get this unique Bowie at the Beeb track is by using the MusicMatch 6.0 Jukebox. You *must* own the CD in order to download.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:59 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Databites - Take a Bite

[Databites - Take a Bite out of the Web](#) - A faster, easier way to view and interact with the content you want from the Internet. You can create a Bite from any piece of any web page and then view the Bite at any time. Once created, it is accessible from ANY Internet connected device.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

John Gotti Given One Year

[John Gotti Given One Year To Live](#) - Cancer has finally gotten the best of the Dapper Don

Posted by aadam12 at [06:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

NYPD Crackdown On Motorized Scooters

[NYPD Crackdown On Motorized Scooters](#) - Vroomin' thru the city will cost you anywhere from \$50-\$200 ... Why don't they work on a plan to ban cars instead? At least with a scooter you can zip thru the traffic.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Become the ultimate critic. Trade

Become the ultimate critic. [Trade 'Hollywood Futures' at HSX.com](#) - It's just like Wall Street but instead of investing real dollars in companies, you invest in free Hollywood Dollars (H\$) in movies, stars, and musical artists. The goal is the same - buy low, sell high ... Just a game for now but could it lead to the real thing?

Posted by aadam12 at [06:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yankees Website Hacked - The

[Yankees Website Hacked](#) - The World Champion New York Yankees' website was shut down by hackers early Friday morning ... Maybe the Mets should sign this guy up.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 29, 2000

Remember what's'er name? She played

Remember what's'er name? She played the girl in that dumb movie with whoziss. What ever happened to her? Specifically, is she dead yet? - Find out on the [Dead People Server](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [11:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Posh Spice's son Brooklyn has

[Posh Spice's son Brooklyn has uttered his first word: Scumbag](#) ... Yes, but was he referring to mama or dada?

Posted by aadam12 at [11:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Gain 30 Lbs in 30

[Gain 30 Lbs in 30 Days?](#) - For a prize of \$3,000 each, 21-year-old Eric Schrock and 20-year-old Nicole Warren are trying to shed their slender looks and assume a new, heftier image.

They have until the end of October to win [TheSpark.com's FAT Project](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [11:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Wrong-Way Driver: License May Be

[Wrong-Way Driver: License May Be Taken Away From Confused Driver](#) - She knew she was on the wrong side of the road, but she didn't know how to get into the correct lane. ... How about stopping on the shoulder and turning your car around DUMBASS!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [10:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Gunfight at the OK Corral

[Gunfight at the OK Corral - The True Story](#) - Everyone knows that Wyatt Earp and Doc Holliday became wild west legends when they gunned down the Clanton brothers. "It's all hogwash," said Terry "Ike" Clanton, fourth cousin of shootout survivor Ike Clanton. Learn more at Clanton's website www.TombstoneArizona.com

Posted by aadam12 at [10:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New Speaker of the

[New Speaker of the British House of Commons Flips His Wig](#) - Michael Martin became the first male in the Commons to rid himself of a wig rather than acquire one.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:41 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 28, 2000

MOOKIE REMINDER Don't forget to

MOOKIE REMINDER

Don't forget to set your clocks back one hour tonight before bedtime. [Daylight Savings Time ends](#) at 2:00 am, Sunday morning October 29th

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Hillary And Rick Go From

[Hillary And Rick Go From Nice to Nasty](#) - Hillary Rodham Clinton and Rick Lazio yesterday traded angry words on the issues in their third debate but shared kind ones about each other ... Who let the dogs out?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:43 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Amazin' Mets To Skip The

[Amazin' Mets To Skip The Tickertape Parade](#) - Mets general manager Steve Phillips said "It should be the Yankees' day of celebration for winning the World Series. They deserve the stage to themselves." ... C'mon Met fans why not throw a huge tailgate party for your team out at the Shea Stadium parking lot?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:40 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Paul Weller Cleared Of Rape

[Paul Weller Cleared Of Rape Charges](#) - Yes, Paul Weller (ex Jam & Style Council) was actually accused of rape. He was recently forced to cancel a seven-day North American tour due to "unbelievable costs," but will the tour for sometime early next year.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Nappy Spice - The new

Nappy Spice - [The new Spice Girls album shows up on Napster](#) more than a week ahead of it's release date.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:24 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

"Subway Series" hits TV ratings

["Subway Series" hits TV ratings record low](#) ... Who cares, the Yankees won!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:16 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Alligator gobbles 65-pound dog in

[Alligator gobbles 65-pound dog in Louisiana](#) My Chalupa!

[Celebrity-owned restaurants](#) are on the rise ... This ain't Planet Hollywood.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Greek restaurants are bursting with

[Greek restaurants are bursting with fat](#) - Some the vegetable-heavy dishes at Greek restaurants are healthful indeed, but others are as fat-laden as "two McDonald's Big Macs." ... No wonder it tastes so good.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:01 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Can Curry Be Addictive? ...

[Can Curry Be Addictive?](#) ... Yes my friend. Could I get you a nice Vindaloo? Thank you please.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Boldly go where no man

Boldly go where no man has gone before - [Star Trek Bloopers and Outtakes](#) (Requires Quicktime)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Got kids? Then follow these

Got kids? Then follow these [Halloween Safety Rules](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 27, 2000

THEEEE YANKEES WIN!!! - The

[THEEEE YANKEES WIN!!!](#) - The Bronx Bombers Do It Again - Winning the Y2K Subway World Series makes it three championships in a row. Much respect goes out to the Mets who put up a great fight.



A tickertape parade honoring both teams will take place in the "Canyon Of Heroes" on Monday morning.

Baseball's World Series is over now it's time for [Rugby League World Cup 2000](#) ... Go New Zealand All Blacks!!

[Hackers Hit Microsoft](#) - Key source code stolen.

Check out this little gadget [Cybiko](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Playboy monk caught on camera](#)

[Playboy monk caught on camera](#) -

Police were shown carrying women's underwear, condoms and bottles of whisky from his

Bangkok home.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Kinky cop handcuffs girlfriend -

[Kinky cop handcuffs girlfriend - and has to ask bosses for key](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Boy gets wrong bus and

[Boy gets wrong bus and ends up in different country ... Doh!!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:24 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Man Bites Dog; DA Prosecutes

[Man Bites Dog; DA Prosecutes ... Is it a coincidence that his name is Stephen "Maul"](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:23 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Make your computer say Oink!

[Make your computer say Oink! - Pig Noises](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Nasa's big plans for Mars

[Nasa's big plans for Mars ... Does this mean that we have to refer to the little green men as "Martian-Americans?"](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Earth will get hotter than

[Earth will get hotter than expected ... How you feelin' ? ... Hot Hot Hot !!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 26, 2000

Remember the Guns N Roses

Remember the Guns N Roses song *I used to love her, so I had to kill her?*

Posted by aadam12 at [09:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yankees One Game Away!! -

[Yankees One Game Away!!](#) - Derek Jeter got the Yankees off to a winning start by smacking one over the fence on the very first pitch of Game 4 at Shea Stadium.

Can those Amazin' Mets perform a come from behind miracle?

[Don't count them out just yet!](#)

Game 5 tonight at Shea Stadium

Posted by aadam12 at [08:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Daaaar-Ryl ... Daaar-Ryl - Darryl

Daaaar-Ryl ... Daaar-Ryl - [Darryl Strawberry faces drug charge after violating curfew, AGAIN!!](#) ... One, Two, Three Strikes Your OUT !!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Democrats See Nader As Threat

[Democrats See Nader As Threat](#) -

Suddenly, Ralph Nader is no longer being ignored.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:05 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ATTENTION GAMERS: It's finally here,

ATTENTION GAMERS: It's finally here, the long awaited [Sony PlayStation 2](#) - Let The Games Begin!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Be your own travel guide

Be your own travel guide - [Lonely Planet CitySync](#) for Palm and Visor users.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

OH MY GOD!! ... It's

OH MY GOD!! ... It's the [Bee Gees Webring](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

All the way live from

All the way live from Anchorage, Alaska it's [Moose Cam](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Missed the big Burning Man

Missed the big [Burning Man Festival](#) out in Black Rock Desert? Then make a Burning Man of your very own - [miniMan](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:06 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

It's warfare of the future

It's warfare of the future - [BattleBots](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:04 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

First Bodies Removed From Russian

[First Bodies Removed From Russian Kursk Submarine](#) - A note found on one of the four bodies raised from the sunken Russian nuclear submarine Kursk reveals that at least 23 people remained alive after explosions killed most of the crew ... What a horrible way to die.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:58 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Americans warned of terrorist threats

[Americans warned of terrorist threats 'worldwide'](#) ... Don't mess with the U.S.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

MOOKIE GOOFED!! SORRY ABOUT THE

MOOKIE GOOFED!!

SORRY ABOUT THE OLD NAPSTER STORY FOLKS

Somehow it got mixed in with my current news. I didn't realize it until late in the day. Both [Napster](#) and [Scour](#) are still ALIVE & WELL so ... GO DOWNLOAD!!

ATTENTION Mac Users: Download [Napster for the Mac](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [06:36 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 25, 2000

The Amazin' Mets Win! -

[The Amazin' Mets Win!](#) - Thanks to Benny Agbayani, The Mets handed El Duque his first post season loss ever, beating the Yankees 4-2 in game 3 of the World Series.

Game 4 is 8pm tonight at Shea.

[Roger Clemmens fined \\$50,000](#) for his bat throwing incident. [Was that enough?](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:03 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

I don't speak Norwegian but

I don't speak Norwegian but here's a photo of [Handspring's Mini-Visor](#), a new Springboard Module being tested by Citizen & Handspring ... Why would you need a Visor for your Visor?

Also coming soon [My-Raydio](#) - The FM Radio Springboard Module.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Trump Makes Apologies to New

[Trump Makes Apologies to New York Indians over Anti-Casino Lobbying Efforts](#) ... OK what is that slime-ball up to now?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Ohio boy bruised after mom

[Ohio boy bruised after mom drives over his head with minivan](#) ... This kid's got a hard head!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Nice Ass ... Donkey that

[Nice Ass](#) ... Donkey that is - A bronze plaque has been unveiled in London's Covent Garden to honour the 100,000 asses which once worked in and around the historic market.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:48 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The world premiere of the

The world premiere of the new [Marilyn Manson](#) video, *Disposable Teens* will be aired today on MTV's [TRL](#) show.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Italy abolishes the draft ...

[Italy abolishes the draft](#) ... Badda bing badda boom!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 24, 2000

HAPPY BIRTHDAY to my pal

HAPPY BIRTHDAY to my pal [Lou Carus of Junk Records](#) ... you rat bastard!

Posted by aadam12 at [11:26 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Lemon cannon damages houses ...

[Lemon cannon damages houses](#) ... This gives new meaning to the words Lemon Drop.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:20 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Neuticles Testicular Implants For Pets

[Neuticles Testicular Implants For Pets](#) ... Plastic surgery has gone waaaaaaay too far.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Game 3 tonight at Shea

[Game 3 tonight at Shea Stadium](#)

On the mound tonight for the Yankees - [Orlando "El Duque" Hernandez](#) and for the Mets - [Rick Reed](#)

By the way, subway rides home from all the games are FREE!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:22 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

J-E-T-S, Jets, Jets, Jets!!! -

[J-E-T-S, Jets, Jets, Jets!!!](#) - The NY Jets made Monday Night Football history by scoring an amazing 30 points in the fourth quarter to defeat the Miami Dolphins 40-37 in overtime. This puts the Jets in first place with the best record in the AFC.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The latest news about the

The latest news about the Napster controversy from the two-day [Jupiter Plug.In 2000 Forum](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Researchers claim digital music security

[Researchers claim digital music security hack](#) ... Looks like music shall remain FREE.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:52 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Slashgoth.org - Down, not across.

[Slashgoth.org](#) - Down, not across.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:47 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Common Errors In English ...

[Common Errors In English](#) ... This ain't Ebonics.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Today's job ... proofreader -

Today's job ... proofreader - Remember the Gore/Bush billboard screw-up from yesterday? Well, it was all a clever ad promotion for an on-line recruiting company www.123jobs.com

Posted by aadam12 at [07:40 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mating goats kid around in

[Mating goats kid around in classroom](#) ... Sex education class was never like this.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The real power behind the

The real power behind the internet - [Mountain Dew](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [05:40 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Take nerd news site Slashdot.org

Take nerd news site Slashdot.org and combine it with sicko site StileProject.com and what do you get? - Stiledot.com ... Thanks to the BB-Spot!!

Posted by aadam12 at [05:38 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Priceline Offers Name Your Own

[Priceline Offers Name Your Own Price Prostitutes](#) ... Oh, sorry, I thought I was bidding on a new Hummer army jeep.

Posted by aadam12 at [05:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Head Hunting Firm Decapitates 250

[Head Hunting Firm Decapitates 250](#) ... A Peruvian-based tribe-turned-Internet-startup is misleading potential clients by urging them to "make a clean break with the world's leading headhunting firm."

Posted by aadam12 at [05:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 23, 2000

Yankees Win Game 2 -

[Yankees Win Game 2](#) - Next stop Shea Stadium ... Is it to early for us Yankee fans to get out the brooms?

Posted by aadam12 at [10:03 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

I'm a Yankee fan but

I'm a Yankee fan but when Clemmens threw the bat at Piazza last night he should have been ejected. Whether he meant it or not, there's no place for that crap in professional sports.

[What's your opinion?](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [10:01 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Ad Agency Goofs On Campaign

[Ad Agency Goofs On Campaign Billboard](#) ... That settles it, I'm voting for Cheney/Leiberman!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Take control of your vote

Take control of your vote - [Vote-auction.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

These athletes are truly amazing

These athletes are truly amazing - [Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 22, 2000

Every time I ride my

Every time I ride my bike or rollerblade in Central Park, I make sure to stop by [The Hill](#) and catch a few songs by [That Guitar Man](#) down by The Lake near West 77th Street.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

OK MOOKIE fans, time do

OK MOOKIE fans, time do do something good again - October is

National Breast Cancer Awareness Month

Go to the [Yahoo! Health](#) website. Click on the little pink ribbon in the left hand column and Yahoo! will donate \$1 to the [Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation](#) for every click thru.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:03 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Game 1: Yankees beat Mets

[Game 1: Yankees beat Mets 4 to 3 in 12 innings](#) - After 4 hours and 51 minutes Jose Vizcaino's RBI single brought home the winning run ... This is gonna be one helluva series. GO YANKEES!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Eddie Van Halen recently rehired

[Eddie Van Halen recently rehired David Lee Roth](#) - According to Sammy Hagar ... Oh no, here we go again. Stop with all the rumors and go make some great music already!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bad Review Nixed So Critic

[Bad Review Nixed So Critic Quits](#)

A respected rock critic has quit US Weekly after the magazine killed her bad review and replaced it with a positive one for the second time this year.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:25 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Fatboy Slim To DJ At

[Fatboy Slim To DJ At NYC Virgin Megastore](#) in Union Square at 10:30 p.m. on November 6 as part of a promotional tour for the release of his new album *Halfway Between The Gutter And The Stars*.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:21 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

MP3 developers win German 'Future

[MP3 developers win German 'Future Prize'](#) - The scientists from the Fraunhofer Institute for Integrated Circuits have one Germany's President's Prize for Technology and Innovation along with DM500,000 (about (\$125,000) ... Congratulations!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:10 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Grasshopper-Inspired Robots May Explore Other

[Grasshopper-Inspired Robots May Explore Other Planets](#) ... Didn't I see this in a sci-fi movie?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:04 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 21, 2000

GAME ONE TONIGHT!!! - 8pm

GAME ONE TONIGHT!!! - 8pm EST at Yankee Stadium.

Activism at it's finest:

[The Barbie Liberation Organization](#)

[The Barbie Disinformation Organization](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

This was posted on the

This was posted on the web last week by [/usr/bin/girl](#)

>>>Everyone should have an automated voice system like National Discount Brokers. This is definitely worth the (free) call.

"If you would like to hear a duck quack..."<<<

- Dial 1-800-888-3999 (it's free)
- Listen to all of the options
- After hearing #7, hit 7
- ...Quack.

Apparently it has spread like wildfire because the phone line has been shut down. All you get now is a busy signal.

[Big Hair Is Back!!](#) - According to Versace.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:50 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[UselessFacts.net](#) ... Now this is

[UselessFacts.net](#) ... Now this is the website for me.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The new Charlie's Angels actually

The new [Charlie's Angels](#) actually looks pretty good. It ain't Farrah and the girls but there sure is a lot of extreme action.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:37 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Planning a road trip? Then

Planning a road trip? Then check out [RoadsideAmerica.com](#) - Your online guide to offbeat tourist attractions.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

A PDA for your PDA?

[A PDA for your PDA?](#) - Handspring and Citizen plan to make a small credit card-sized device that plugs into the Visor's Springboard slot to make it even easier to carry around your personal data.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New Gadgets From Japan -

[New Gadgets From Japan](#) - Coming soon to a store near you.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:22 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Got a Palm VII or

Got a Palm VII or VIIx? Now you can reserve a hotel room the easy way. Do it wirelessly from the palm of your hand at [ChoiceHotels.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:21 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Second-hand Limb Rejected ... This

[Second-hand Limb Rejected ... This](#) guy really got some hand job.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Karaoke Monk Booted Out -

[Karaoke Monk Booted Out](#) - A Thai monk has been ordered to leave the monkhood in disgrace after being caught carousing with women in a karaoke bar.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:12 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 20, 2000

Park bench given postcode to

[Park bench given postcode to help homeless](#) as an alternative to "no fixed abode".

Posted by aadam12 at [12:22 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Boy bugs his teacher's private

[Boy bugs his teacher's private e-mails ...](#) Give this kid an A

Posted by aadam12 at [12:21 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Earth moves for Czech lovers

[Earth moves for Czech lovers ...](#) DOH !!

Posted by aadam12 at [12:19 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

LongToLive.com - Life Expectancy Calculator

[LongToLive.com - Life Expectancy Calculator and Life Clock ...](#) Fat, drunk and stupid is now way to thru life son.

Posted by aadam12 at [12:09 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Good to see my buddy

Good to see my buddy Lou from [Junk Records](#) last night. He was in NY promoting his bands at the [CMJ Music Festival](#). I stuck around to see San Diego's [Dragons](#) play their set.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:16 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Liquidpoop.com - Diarrhea Rhymes ...

[Liquidpoop.com - Diarrhea Rhymes ...](#) Don't ask me how I found this but the domain name is now for sale on e-bay

Posted by aadam12 at [08:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Singer Zack de la Rocha

[Singer Zack de la Rocha Quits Rage Against the Machine](#) - feels humiliated after bassist Tim Commerford's actions and arrest at the MTV Video Music Awards. Check out the [Rage Against The Machine website](#) for more info.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

George Michael buys John Lennon's

[George Michael buys John Lennon's piano ...](#) Hmm, why are the keys all sticky?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Al Gore sporting a woody?

[Al Gore sporting a woody?](#) - Rolling Stone magazine did a little airbrushing on their cover.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:37 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Posh Spice to get

[Posh Spice to get well over \\$1.45 million for her memoirs ... Who the hell reads this crap???](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

World's Oldest Living Life Form

[World's Oldest Living Life Form Brought To Life](#) - A 250 Million year old bacterium encased in a salt crystal ... I wonder what's sprinkled on all those McDonald's french fries?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:29 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

George W. appeared on David

[George W. appeared on David Letterman last night](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:25 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The eyes of the baseball

[The eyes of the baseball world are focused on New York](#) - There s a lot of trash talking going on between Yankee and Met fans.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:18 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Caesar salad dressing was created

[Caesar salad dressing was created in Mexico](#) - Ay Dios Mio !!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Merlot or Cabernet? - The

[Merlot or Cabernet?](#) - The difference comes down to a single chemical.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:12 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ABCNEWS.com : Census Study Highlights

[ABCNEWS.com : Census Study Highlights NYC, Vegas](#) - New York and Las Vegas share at least one other characteristic: lots of traffic.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:09 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Greenspan says US economy has

[Greenspan says US economy has escaped oil price fallout](#)

- Stock prices rose sharply after the Fed chairman's remarks

Posted by aadam12 at [08:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Shuttle mission held up as

[Shuttle mission held up as toilet jams](#) ... Houston we have a problem.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:59 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Official Darwin Awards Website

[The Official Darwin Awards Website](#) ... Like shooting yourself in the foot, only better!

Posted by aadam12 at [01:03 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 19, 2000

You've Got Porn! ... As

[You've Got Porn!](#) ... As if we didn't already know, AOL is the center of porn in America.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Cross-dressing pupil afraid of bullies

[Cross-dressing pupil afraid of bullies](#) ... Why doesn't he just hit them with his purse.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Lead poisoning may have caused

[Lead poisoning may have caused Beethoven's illnesses and erratic behavior ... tell Tchaikovski the news.](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

French prostitutes protest to Prime

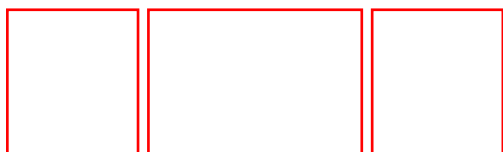
[French prostitutes protest to Prime Minister](#) over what they say is an invasion of east European woman threatening their business ... How's an honest ho supposed to make a living?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:50 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 18, 2000

THEEEEEEE YANKEES WIN !!!! THEEEEEEE

THEEEEEEE YANKEES WIN !!!!
THEEEEEEE YANKEES WIN !!!!
IT'S A SUBWAY SERIES !!!!



Oh, by the way, [Gore and Bush debated again last night](#) for a third and final time ... NOT THAT ANYBODY WATCHED !!

[LA Transit Strike Ends](#) in a deal brokered by Jesse Jackson ... No more hitch hiking.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Girl Receives Arm From Twin

[Girl Receives Arm From Twin](#) - Her twin sister had severe brain damage and died at birth.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:48 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Xena: Warrior Princess Cancelled](#)

[Xena: Warrior Princess Cancelled](#) - Cult icon will call it quits when the current season ends next summer

Posted by aadam12 at [07:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Save your life: Sing in](#)

[Save your life: Sing in drag](#)

[Julie Andrews Returns to Broadway](#) - Her first appearance on stage since her throat surgery.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:25 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Barnes & Noble FREE Unlimited](#)

[Barnes & Noble FREE Unlimited Internet Service](#) - Fortified by Yahoo!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 17, 2000

[Real Father of Internet, Vinton](#)

[Real Father of Internet, Vinton Cerf, endorses Al Gore](#) ... I guess Al Gore is now the Step-Son of the internet.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:01 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Colorform Jesus - We're all](#)

[Colorform Jesus](#) - We're all going to burn in hell.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:57 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Handspring puts on it's game

Handspring puts on it's game face with the [Visor Joystick](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Pravda the Russian News Agency

[Pravda the Russian News Agency](#) has launched a website in English.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Stars On Crutches - this

[Stars On Crutches](#) - this ain't Stars on 45. See photos of your favorite stars all banged up.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Madonna wins domain name battle

[Madonna wins domain name battle](#) - Initially a porno site, [Madonna.com](#), has been taken away from a NY cybersquatter.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:06 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New Music Releases by Limp

[New Music Releases](#) by Limp Bizkit, Johnny Cash, Orgy, Squirrel Nut Zippers, Everlast and more.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

SDMI Denies Any Technology Compromised

[SDMI Denies Any Technology Compromised by Hackers ... Face it, YOU WERE HACKED!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Monster is out of

The Monster is out of the Box - [The Mets are in the Series!!](#) Now it's up to the Yankees tonight.



Amazin Mets



Mets Win

WHO LET THE DOGS OUT? - WOOF WOOF!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:43 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Europe on the Brink -

[Europe on the Brink](#) - Workers in Europe haven't caught American-style Internet fever ...
YET !!

Posted by aadam12 at [06:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Are you half Jewish and

Are you half Jewish and half Goyim? then check out [HalfJew.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [04:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Monster Mayhem - Just in

[Monster Mayhem](#) - Just in time for Halloween!!

Posted by aadam12 at [04:09 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 16, 2000

World Sexual Records ... I

[World Sexual Records](#) ... I must be listed in there somewhere ... NOT!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [12:01 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Miss Hawaii, Angela Perez Baraquio,

Miss Hawaii, Angela Perez Baraquio, has been crowned [Miss America](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:20 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Titanic star Kate Winslet gives

[Titanic star Kate Winslet gives birth](#) - Mother and daughter Mia are doing fine.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mets, Jets and Giants all

[Mets](#), [Jets](#) and [Giants](#) all win. [Yankees](#) not so lucky. Yanks & Mets both need one more win and then it's off to the Subway Series ... Go New York, Go New York, GO!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Handspring releases two new models!!

Handspring releases two new models!! The color screened [Visor Prism](#) and the new hi-speed [Visor Platinum](#) ... OOOooohhhhhh AAAaaahhhhhh !!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

US Murder Rate Drops

[US Murder Rate Drops](#) to its lowest level since 1966.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 15, 2000

Parents, take charge of your

Parents, take charge of your children's education - [ParentsInCharge.org](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

onHand - The World's Smallest

[onHand - The World's Smallest PDA!](#) - This wristwatch not only tells time but it can view your to-do list, add appointments to the calendar, look up an address, balance your checkbook, and play games too.

Build Your Own Robots:

- [Palm Pilot Robot Kit](#)
- [Lego Mindstorms](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:57 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yankees One Game Away -

[Yankees One Game Away](#) - Bronx Bombers looking good.

Meanwhile...Somebody needs to kick the Mets in the ass!!
I'm a Yankee fan but I was out at Shea Stadium for that
[awful game yesterday](#). C'mon Mets we want a Subway Series!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Irish stars split over downloading

[Irish stars split over downloading music on the net](#) - Rock stars U2 have no objection to sharing mp3s as long as no one makes money out of it. However their good friends, The Corrs, don't see it that way.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 14, 2000

Got some time to kill?

Got some time to kill? - www.waitallday.com

Posted by aadam12 at [12:09 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Sex 'remains a mystery' -

[Sex 'remains a mystery'](#) -

British scientists have reopened the debate over why some organisms, including humans, reproduce sexually ... Uh, because it feels soooo goood?

Posted by aadam12 at [12:06 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Don't Make Rude Gestures at

[Don't Make Rude Gestures at Traffic Cameras! ... Big Brother is watching you.](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [12:04 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

He'Brew Beer from the Shmaltz

[He'Brew Beer from the Shmaltz Brewing Company ... Could this be the answer that the Middle East is looking for?](#)

[Arafat, Barak agree to meet Monday at summit in Egypt ... Let's end this bullshit already!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [10:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Nader Rally Draws Sells-Out Madison

[Nader Rally Draws Sells-Out Madison Square Garden ... And I thought they were all going to see Eddie Vedder.](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [10:34 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bodies of 5 USS Cole

[Bodies of 5 USS Cole victims head home as investigation intensifies ... We'll get those farggin' bastages!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [10:19 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 13, 2000

Today is Friday the 13th

Today is [Friday the 13th](#) and it's a [Full Moon](#) tonight. This is going to be an interesting day.

[Russian TV tries naked newscasts -](#)

"Naked Truth," seems like a normal newscast, except the anchorwoman sometimes strips while she reports the day's events ... Now that's what I call in-depth reporting.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Rapist speechless after victim bites

[Rapist speechless after victim bites tongue](#) -

Police said the tongue would be kept and used as evidence

Posted by aadam12 at [10:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Amazin' Mets Win Game

[Amazin' Mets Win Game Two](#) - a 6-5 win over the Cardinals. It all came down to the top of the 9th inning. ... Can you say SUBWAY SERIES !!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:33 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Markets in chaos as Middle

[Markets in chaos as Middle East war fears grow](#). ... It certainly was a wild day on Wall Street.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Former Russian Prime Minister Viktor

[Former Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin Says He'll Sue George W. Bush Over IMF Funds Remark](#) ... How "American" of him.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:29 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Jinxed building gets feng shui

[Jinxed building gets feng shui makeover](#) ... Now if they could just do something about the rent.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:19 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ATTENTION Geeks, Dweebs, Dorks and

ATTENTION Geeks, Dweebs, Dorks and Nerds. Your website is finally here: Nerdworld.com

Posted by aadam12 at [09:17 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

British Yemen embassy hit by

[British Yemen embassy hit by explosion](#) ... Somebody's sending a strong message.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Death toll rises in

[Death toll rises in blast that tore into U.S. destroyer](#) ... Don't mess with the U.S.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:12 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

SDMI Cracked! - Hackers initially

[SDMI Cracked!](#) - Hackers initially boycotted the Secure Digital Music Initiative's challenge to crack their digital music watermark ... That didn't last long.

Posted by aadam12 at [04:18 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Scour, a Napster-like file sharing

[Scour](#), a Napster-like file sharing utility, [Files For Bankruptcy](#) ... Don't worry, the service is still up and running.

Posted by aadam12 at [04:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

CDs preferred over MP3, study

[CDs preferred over MP3, study says ...](#) I could have told you that. Downloading music is still too confusing and time consuming for most people. Much easier to go buy a CD and pop it in your CD player.

Posted by aadam12 at [03:57 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 12, 2000

Israeli Helicopters Attack, Palestinian Authority

[Israeli Helicopters Attack, Palestinian Authority Declares War](#) - See full stories at [Yahoo](#) and [CNN](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [11:34 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Gore vs Bush Part

[Gore vs Bush Part Deux](#) - I didn't even watch last night. I was at a fundraising martini party for Breast Cancer sponsored by [BigBam.com](#) and [Shape Magazine](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Messiah Is Back -

[The Messiah Is Back](#) - Mark Messier lead the NY Rangers to victory in their home opener at Madison Square Garden last night.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Smash Day For New York

[Smash Day For New York](#) - Mets and Yankees win ... Can you say Subway Series?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:46 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

A Palm Pilot for your

[A Palm Pilot for your car](#) - MobileAria, plans to offer an open-service platform that integrates handheld computers, mobile phones, and Delphi Automotive Systems hardware so people can access personalized information and Internet content in their cars ... Doesn't anybody just DRIVE their cars anymore? Put down the damn gadgets and pay attention to the road !!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

InnoGear ships multifunction MP3 player

[InnoGear ships multifunction MP3 player for Visor users](#) - You all know that my birthday is two weeks away, right?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:38 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New Ohio law bans secret

[New Ohio law bans secret filming up a skirt, down a shirt](#) ... Damn, there goes my money making website idea ... NOT!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Girls can't throw, say American

[Girls can't throw](#), say American government scientists, and that's official ... Tell it to the WNBA.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:29 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Want to know the scoop

Want to know the scoop on hippest things to do in NYC but don't have a Palm or Visor PDA with [Vindigo](#)? Get a [Modo](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [01:52 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 11, 2000

The Clintons celebrate their 25th

[The Clintons celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary today](#) at home in Chappaqua.

Posted by aadam12 at [11:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Second Presidential Debate is

[The Second Presidential Debate](#) is tonight. Gore pledges to get facts straight and refrain from sighing this time.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:57 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Pat Buchanan & The Reform

[Pat Buchanan & The Reform Party of the USA](#) are out to make all Americans speak English ... Aren't we a nation of immigrants not ignorants?

[Anti-Immigration Billboard Causes Controversy in Brooklyn Heights](#)

- The group "Project USA" says the billboard gives the message that immigration is overcrowding our country and stifling our children ... Tell it to the American Indians!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Conference Bike - A

[The Conference Bike](#) - A bicycle built for Seven!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Inmates get high on drug-laced

[Inmates get high on drug-laced letters](#) ... How come I never get letters like that?

Posted by aadam12 at [08:47 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Woman Contracts Oral Herpes From

[Woman Contracts Oral Herpes From CPR Mannequin - This is not a sex toy!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[It's a Mod, Mod World](#)

[It's a Mod, Mod World](#) - The new Vespas are on the way.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:43 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Man With No Hands Fails](#)

[Man With No Hands Fails To Climb Mt. Everest](#) - A South Korean climber with no hands managed to reach about 24,600 feet up the slopes of the 29,035-foot mountain ... Let's all give this guy a hand.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Woman Purchases 44th Cadillac in](#)

[Woman Purchases 44th Cadillac in 44 Years](#) - I guess they all break down after the first year so she needs a new one.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:37 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Rabbi turns in Boy Scout](#)

[Rabbi turns in Boy Scout awards -](#)

Rabbi Steven Foster of Temple Emanuel in Denver says he's returning the Boy Scout awards he earned as a youth to protest the national group's ban on homosexuals in leadership positions.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Pat Paulsen for President Official](#)

[Pat Paulsen for President Official Web Site and Archive](#) - comedian, statesman, politician.

Rest in peace.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:33 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ATTENTION Dead-heads & Phish-heads -

ATTENTION Dead-heads & Phish-heads - [Breaking News: Phish Breaks Up](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:31 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Gov. Jesse Ventura was joking

[Gov. Jesse Ventura was joking when he said he and President Clinton drank and smoked cigars until 4 a.m. at the White House last week](#) Boys will be Boyz.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:17 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

BMG Tries Digital Music Downloads

[BMG Tries Digital Music Downloads](#) in a digitally protected format.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:13 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Forget about Lars & Metallica.

Forget about Lars & Metallica. There are plenty of web savvy bands that know a good marketing tool when they see one. [Smashing Pumpkins](#), [Hole](#), [Chuck D](#), [Ween](#), [Offspring](#) all encourage you to download their music.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:10 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Court TV reporter released unharmed

[Court TV reporter released unharmed after being taken hostage.](#) - Maria Zone was interviewing the inmate, Kenneth Kimes, 25, at Clinton Correctional Facility when he took her hostage by holding a pen to her throat.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:50 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 10, 2000

Yahoo! Unveils New FREE Voice

[Yahoo! Unveils New FREE Voice Services](#)

Yahoo! by Phone, provides spoken, personalized content such as stock quotes and weather reports over a toll-free number (1-800-MY-YAHOO). The same 800 number will enable people with Yahoo e-mail accounts to dial in to have their mail read to them. And, it will let users make long-distance calls over their PCs to any number in the United States ...

YAHOOOOOO!!!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:07 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Beam Coupons to Your PDA

[Beam Coupons to Your PDA](#) - Throw those coupon-cutting scissors away. A new Web coupon service offers searchable savings you can print or download to your Palm.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Kickboxing granny is champion ...

[Kickboxing granny is champion](#) ... I gotta but that Tai-Bo tape.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:47 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bringing up Blackbeard's booty -

[Bringing up Blackbeard's booty](#) - Underwater archaeologists are retrieving artifacts from the sunken flagship of the most infamous pirate of all, Blackbeard ... No, not the Dread Pirate Roberts.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:42 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Paula Jones is Penthouse Pet

[Paula Jones is Penthouse Pet](#) - As MOOKIE reported several days ago, Paula Jones, who accused US President Bill Clinton of sexual harassment, is going to appear in the December issue of Penthouse.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:39 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Woman Killed While Voice Chatting

[Woman Killed While Voice Chatting](#) - Amazing what you find on the internet these days.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:33 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Discrepancy Found in US Sex

[Discrepancy Found in US Sex Survey](#) - Farm animals sway results ... just kidding.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:30 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Yanomami Tribe to Take on

[Yanomami Tribe to Take on Cybersquatters](#)

- A chief of a primitive Amazon tribe that inhabits virgin rain forest around the Brazil-Venezuela border is consulting with lawyers to stop a Florida woman from using the web address www.yanomami.com

[Dennis Miller's Comments On Monday Night Football Demystified](#) - Now you can get a 'laymans translation' of Dennis Miller's play-by-play in real time on the web or on your PDA at dmdmyst.com

Posted by aadam12 at [08:26 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The IgNobel Prize Spoof Awards

[The IgNobel Prize Spoof Awards](#) - The Harvard-based spoof of the real Nobel Prize recognizes achievements that cannot or should not be reproduced.

Posted by aadam12 at [01:40 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 09, 2000

Today is Yom Kippur the

Today is [Yom Kippur](#) the Jewish Day of Atonement. The holiest of all Jewish holidays. To all of my Jewish friends, I wish you a good fast.

Learn more about Judaism at [Judaism 101](#)

While your at it, Learn some [Yiddish](#) - Complete with sound.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Robbie Williams and Dr. Dre

[Robbie Williams and Dr. Dre ... NOT !!!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [10:30 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Facegenerator ... Michael Jackson should

[Facegenerator](#) ... Michael Jackson should have tried this before he going under the knife.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:23 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mickey D's is in the

Mickey D's is in the news a lot today:

- [Explosive discovered in McDonald's restaurant](#) if France. Le Big Mac goes boom boom.
- [Couple Sues McDonald's Over Hot Pickle Burn](#) ... First it was hot coffee, now it's hot pickles? If it was so damn hot then why the hell did you bite into it? ... "Yes, I'd like a cup of iced-coffee and a frozen Big Mac on a stick please." That's it, the Mac-sicle, I'll make millions \$\$\$.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:09 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Has someone stolen your stuff?

Has someone stolen your stuff? Do you have items suspected of being stolen? Did you actually steal it and feel guilty enough to give it back?

Then check out [TheBurglar.com](#) A website that lets burglars anonymously negotiate a "reward" with their victims for the return of their property.

Posted by aadam12 at [10:06 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Just watched a great anti-smoking

Just watched a great anti-smoking documentary called [Tobacco Wars](#) on the Discovery Channel. The definitive story of 'big tobacco,' told by insiders from the cigarette industry, medicine, marketing and politics.

For more info about tobacco and it's deadly effects check out [TheTruth.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [09:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 08, 2000

Eddi Vedder, Annie DiFranco to

[Eddi Vedder, Annie DiFranco to Play NYC Nader Rally](#) ... I get the feeling that more people will go to see Eddie Vedder than Ralph Nader.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Los Angeles: Why Aren't Buses

Los Angeles: [Why Aren't Buses Missed? Simple: Everybody Drives](#). - Some people are being hurt badly by the ongoing transit strike, but overall it is reinforcing a Los Angeles cliché. The LA Times reports that only 2% of all travel in the city takes place on public transit. If they blocked off the freeways with busses, then people would notice!

Meanwhile: [Choked Arteries Squeeze NY City](#) - As if it wasn't obvious enough, New York is bursting at the seams thanks to the economic boom.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:54 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

John Lennon's 'Imagine' Piano Expected

[John Lennon's 'Imagine' Piano Expected to Sell for \\$1 Million](#) ... Maybe, the ghost of John Lennon will help you to become a better songwriter.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:48 AM](#) | [Comments \(1\)](#)

Napster Stats Revealed - Media

[Napster Stats Revealed](#) - Media Metrix reports that Napster's userbase has grown by an extraordinary 500% since the beginning of this year. 32 million users transferred over 1 billion songs ... Amazing what a little media frenzy can do.

[Covert Napster Clone Under Wraps](#) - Tropus (based on Freenet) will be here by Christmas.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:44 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Pinky Tuscadero going to jail.

[Pinky Tuscadero going to jail.](#) - Roz Kelly, who played Fonzie's girlfriend in "Happy Days", faces up to two years in prison for a parole violation ... I guess she's as tough in real life as she was on the show.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:39 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mobsters father kids by sending

[Mobsters father kids by sending sperm out of jail](#) ... Got to make more little mobsters to keep the Colombo and Luchese family names alive.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:30 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 07, 2000

I could swear I was

I could swear I was at a [Chinese Bar Mitzvah](#) last night.

Posted by aadam12 at [12:03 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Study suggests a computer allergy

[Study suggests a computer allergy](#) ... Hmmm, I wonder if I can claim workmans comp.

Posted by aadam12 at [05:22 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 06, 2000

WOW !! Yesterday was quite

WOW !!

Yesterday was quite an historic day.

- [The Revolution Will Be Televised !!](#)

The people of Belgrade, Yugoslavia peacefully took to the streets to uphold their election results and oust President Milosevic.

- [Can we vote for the Cheney/Lieberman ticket?](#)

Excellent debate. Two very competent men, almost no personal attacks, good points from both sides and they often agreed on certain issues.

My favorite one liners:

Lieberman: Dick are you better off then you were 8 years ago?

Cheney: Yes, but not because of the government. (Because you make \$5 million a year).

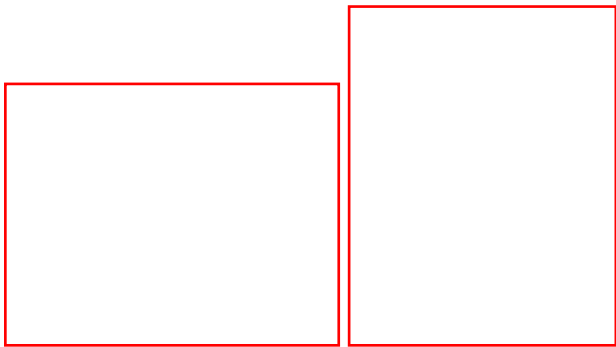
Cheney: The Republicans want to cut taxes and give the some of that surplus back to

the American people. It's their money NOT the government's.

You don't need to be a CPA to figure that out!

- [Oil Dips Below \\$30 Per Barrel](#) - I guess releasing the oil reserves actually worked.
- [The European Central Bank Raised Interest Rates](#) but the Euro is still weak. I think I'll be snowboarding in the Alps this winter. Nice and CHEAP!!

Secretary Dick Cheney, Comedian Phil Hartman - Separated at birth?



Not that this makes any difference but [Dick Cheney Has A Gay Daughter](#)

[Gore's Nose Is Growing Again](#) - more "un-truths" from the man who invented the internet.

[Snoring Makes You Loud . . . And Stupid](#) ... So that's what's wrong with my dad :)

[Microsoft Linux??](#) - Priceless.

ATTENTION NYC Commuters: [Straphangers.org](#) - One click to a better commute.

Posted by aadam12 at [12:30 PM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Announcing a new MOOKIE Playlist

Announcing a new MOOKIE Playlist ... all those one hit wonders from the 70's ...

[Go Listen !!](#)

Is anybody reading this stuff? Is anybody listening? Do me a favor, [Sign the Guestbook](#) or [Send me an E-mail](#) with your comments.

[MusicMatch Jukebox](#) is now available for Mac.

[Suicide At The Empire State Building](#) - A man jumped off of the Empire State building's 86th floor observation deck. Now the wierd part ... he was dressed in a pirate costume.

Also heard that Paula Jones, the woman that sued President Clinton for exposing himself, is going to appear nude in Penthouse magazine ... I thought you were supposed to be attractive to appear in nudie mags.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:10 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Two ISPs in Talks to

[Two ISPs in Talks to Buy Napster](#) - The plot thickens.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:59 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Baby cut from slain mother

[Baby cut from slain mother released from hospital](#) - A happy ending to a creepy story.

Posted by aadam12 at [06:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 05, 2000

Did I mention that I

Did I mention that I want this gadget for Xmas: [VisorPhone - The Video](#) (requires [Quicktime](#))

[More Gizmos](#) for your Visor & Palm

Posted by aadam12 at [09:02 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Feeling that maternal instinct? Then

Feeling that maternal instinct? Then check out [Baby Cam](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bush is the clear winner

Bush is the clear winner according to [Yahoo!](#)

Cast your vote at [Yahoo! Politics](#)

First it was Yahoo! Taxis equipped with Palm VIs now it's [www.TaxiTalk.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

New York University plans to

New York University plans to demolish a row of historic houses, including one where [Edgar Allan Poe lived](#) for about six months in 1845. NYU is becoming more like Donald Trump. They've put up new buildings all over Greenwich Village.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:41 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Cars' Benjamin Orr Dies of

[Cars' Benjamin Orr Dies](#)

of pancreatic cancer at age 53. Thanks for all the great music!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:38 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Britain's Classic Mini Car Ends

[Britain's Classic Mini Car Ends Run](#) after 41 years Mini # 5,387,862 rolled off the production line Wednesday. No worries mate, BMW will introduce a completely new version of the Mini next year.

[Classic Cooper Mini](#)

[New BMW Mini](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:35 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Equipment failure knocks Napster offline](#)

[Equipment failure knocks Napster offline](#) ... the record companies couldn't even come up with that idea.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Giant wave could threaten US](#)

[Giant wave could threaten US](#) ... I'll be sure to wear my golashes.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:07 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 04, 2000

[NYC Man Dies After Punch](#)

[NYC Man Dies After Punch To Face](#) - Stupid road rage. If you're that frustrated by traffic then DON'T drive in Manhattan.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

[Suffolk County bans use](#)

[Suffolk County bans use of hand-held cell phones by drivers](#) - FINALLY!!! - Hang up the damn phone and pay attention to the road!!

Posted by aadam12 at [09:34 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Boy robs bank to buy

[Boy robs bank to buy Big Mac](#) - Now that's a Big Mac attack.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:32 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Users expect to pay for

[Users expect to pay for music downloads](#) - I definitely want to pay my favorite artists to keep making music that I like. But the music industry should stop fighting Napster and come up with a better solution for us consumers to download music.

MOST PEOPLE THAT I KNOW:

- Do NOT have hi-speed internet access.
- Do NOT download music.
- Did NOT know about Napster until they saw it on the news.
- Do NOT know any other file sharing programs.
- Do NOT know enough about computers to have any effect on the music industry.
- Still BUY lots of CDs.

Posted by aadam12 at [09:09 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Bush, Gore try to deconstruct

[Bush, Gore try to deconstruct each other's policy proposals in first debate](#) - Good debate, I want to see more. I think Gore came across as more "Presidential" by not resorting to personal attacks and sticking to the issues. G.W. did a good job pointing out all the "fuzzy math" and all the things Gore HASN'T done in the past eight years. - See full election coverage at [CNN.com](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:51 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Ralph Nader tossed off grounds

[Ralph Nader tossed off grounds at debate site](#) - It's not like he's running for president or

anything...

[US rates unchanged](#) ... Alan Greenspan, the most powerful man in the world.

Posted by aadam12 at [08:49 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

No Parole for Lennon's Killer

[No Parole for Lennon's Killer](#) - Keep the lunatic behind bars where he belongs!!

[Message in a bottle travels halfway round the world](#) - It took two years but the bottle made it all the way from England to the South Pacific. What a way to recycle.

[Poachers threaten caviar future](#) ... Darling I love you but give me Park Avenue.

[Cannabis thieves plunder harmless leaves](#) - can't smoke the industrial stuff.

[Brothers, 74 and 80, charged in major Wisconsin pot bust](#) - Duuuuuude!!

Posted by aadam12 at [08:46 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Body of missing pregnant woman

[Body of missing pregnant woman found with baby forcibly removed](#) ... This is really CREEPY

Posted by aadam12 at [08:45 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 03, 2000

Download the new Offspring single

Download the new Offspring single '[Original Prankster](#)' and enter to win \$1 million

Posted by aadam12 at [08:21 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

CueCat Hacked: CueCat is a

CueCat Hacked: CueCat is a new bar code scanner being given away for FREE at Radio Shack. Surf the web by swiping it across bar codes published in magazine ads. Hackers, concerned that CueCat's built in serial number is an invasion of privacy, have already come up with a solution:

Flyingbuttmonkeys.com

Want one for FREE?

[CueCat](#)

[Radio Shack](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

California woman stung by bees

[California woman stung by bees 500 times - OUCH !!](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:37 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Frozen sausages knock baseball fan

[Frozen sausages knock baseball fan out cold](#) at the Milwaukee Brewers last game in old County Stadium. - Hey Hot Dog!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:36 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mr. Potato Head criticized as

[Mr. Potato Head criticized as racist](#) - Heyba manba, giveba meeba a breakba!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:28 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Samsung Cellphone Plays MP3s -

[Samsung Cellphone Plays MP3s](#) - it's a floor wax, no...it's a dessert topping.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:21 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Perpetual Bubblewrap - pop away!!

[Perpetual Bubblewrap](#) - pop away!!

Posted by aadam12 at [07:18 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Is your 56K modem only

Is your 56K modem only running at 14K? Test your modem speed - [On-line Modem Speed Test](#) - My Road Runner cable modem loaded 322,649 bytes in 2.75 seconds. My throughput is 939 Kbps. WOW that's fast !!

Good to know that I'm definitely getting my money's worth.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:17 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Swiss cabinet moves to allow

[Swiss cabinet moves to allow cannabis](#) - Now you can legally get "high" up in the Alps.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:11 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Presidential candidates face crucial debate

[Presidential candidates face crucial debate today](#) - Must See TV. Don't forget to vote !!

[Nader and Buchanan upset at exclusion from Tuesday's debate](#) - They're running too, why not include them?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:06 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 02, 2000

Food and Drug Administration approves

Food and Drug Administration approves RU-486 abortion pill. Get the full scoop at [The RU-486 Files](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:05 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Napster Hearing Ends with No

[Napster Hearing Ends with No Decision](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [08:00 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

ATTENTION Engineers, It's the Britney

ATTENTION Engineers, It's the [Britney Spears guide to Semiconductor Physics](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [07:58 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

WW2 Bomb Explodes at Airport,

[WW2 Bomb Explodes at Airport, Misses Plane](#) -

The bomb, which was buried beneath the runway, blew up only minutes after a passenger plane had landed ... Well that's a good place to bury live ammo.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:55 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Hackers attack techie site Slashdot

[Hackers attack techie site Slashdot](#) - which they then fixed to make the site secure.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:52 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

The Sydney 2000 Olympics are

[The Sydney 2000 Olympics are over.](#) - Did anybody even watch?

Posted by aadam12 at [07:17 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Mets finish the season strong.

[Mets](#) finish the season strong. But the [Yankees](#) are another story. They've had the longest losing streak of their season.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:14 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Napster heads back to court

[Napster](#) heads back to court today.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:10 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Brooklyn Mother Attempts To Rob

[Brooklyn Mother Attempts To Rob Bank](#)

but this genius chose an odd getaway vehicle - a slow-moving city bus.

Posted by aadam12 at [07:08 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

October 01, 2000

Happy Rosh Hashana to all

Happy Rosh Hashana to all of my Jewish friends. Year 2000 is year 5761 on the Hebrew calendar. It's year 4698 on the Chinese calendar. What did the Jews do without Chinese food for over 1000 years??

Posted by aadam12 at [06:15 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Don't mess with these chicks:

Don't mess with these chicks: [Devil Dolls Motorcycle Club](#)

ATTENTION Pamela Lee wannabes: [Safe & Natural Breast Enhancer Tablets](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [05:56 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

Viagra's not recommended for women,

Viagra's not recommended for women, but this little device is: [EROS Clitoral Therapy Device](#)

Posted by aadam12 at [05:53 AM](#) | [Comments \(0\)](#)

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323 Cavalcade of America, 407 Ripley, + more OTR	\$15.490	Bids	12-15-2004
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Anchor Hocking Depression Glass Royal Ruby Red 9" Plate	\$7.99	1 Bids	12-16-2004
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Vintage A&H Depression Glass Coin Dot Dish / Bowl	\$0.99	0 Bids	12-16-2004
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BUMPER STICKERS - on durable vinyl; any 5, get 1 FREE	\$3.75	0 Bids	12-20-2004
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SRI International, Menlo Park CA 94025-3493
EXCERPT: Election Problem cases as of November 25, 2004

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This list summarizes items that have appeared in the Internet Risks Forum Digest (RISKS) – which I moderate (comp.risks newsgroup) – and/or published ACM SIGSOFT *Software Engineering Notes* (SEN). In this collection of mostly one-liner summaries, (R i j) denotes RISKS volume i issue j; (S vol no:page) denotes an issue of SEN, where there has been one volume per year, with vol 29 being the year 2004; page numbers are given regularly from 1993 on; (SAC vol no) indicates an item in the quarterly SIGSAC Security and Control Review, where vol 16 is 1998, which was the final volume. The RISKS-relevant SEN material prior to 1995 is summarized in my Computer-Related Risks, Addison-Wesley, 1995. SEN material is now being brought on-line by Will Tracz: <http://www.acm.org/sigsoft>
The complete Illustrative Risks document is on-line: [illustrative.html](#); ([illustrative.pdf](#); [illustrative.ps](#)). It includes

Descriptor Symbols

The following descriptor symbols characterize each entry.

! = Loss of life/lives; * = Potentially life-critical or safety problem

V = Overall system or subsystem **ViV**ability problems (with respect to diVerse adVersities, including attacks *and* malfunctions).

\$ = Loss of resources, primarily financial

S = Security/integrity/misuse problem; P = Privacy/rights abuse or concern

H = Intentional **H**uman misuse (e.g., user-administrator-operator-penetrator)

h = Accidental **H**uman misuse or other inadvertence

I = **I**nsider; O = **O**utsider; A = Inadequate **A**uthentication, **A**ccess control, or **A**ccountability

d = System **D**evelopment problems

e = Improper **E**volution/maintenance/upgrade. (H,h,i,f,d,e involve human foibles.)

r = Problems with **R**equirements for system or operation (including the overall system concept)

f = **F**laws (or **F**eatures in design, or hardware/software implementation)

i = Mis**I**nterpretation/confusion/human errors at a man-system **I**nterface; documentation problems

m = Hardware **M**alfunction attributable to system deficiencies, the physical environment, acts of God, etc.

1 Election Problems

We have reported election problems in *Software Engineering Notes* and RISKS for many years. Many of these problems are summarized below. More recently, in the 2000 election, particularly in Florida, the chickens of neglect have come home to roost, exemplifying everything we have been saying all these many years – and more. Similar to the 1988 fiasco where a 210,000-ballot undervote occurred in the Senate Race in four counties run by BCR/Cronus, 19,000 votes were disqualified for the presidential race in Palm Beach County, and many more in Broward County – perhaps because of the confusion raised by the butterfly ballots. There are also some reports of the left-hand and right-hand pages being improperly aligned, so that a vote for one candidate actually counted for another candidate. Dimpled chad became important – perhaps resulting in part from blocked and never-cleaned chad trays (and there was a lot of extra chad resulting the invalidated multiple votes!). There were many irregularities involving improper voter disenfranchisement, with at least 91,000 voters being unable to vote because of a largely erroneous list of supposed convicted felons – including one election commissioner who found herself incorrectly on the list, and was apparently the only one to block use of the list in her region. Also, see the November CACM Inside Risks articles from 1990 (PGN), 1992, 1993, 2000 (Rebecca Mercuri), and January 2001 (<http://www.csl.sri.com/neumann/insiderisks.html>). Numerous problems are noted in the on-line RISKS, along with various commentaries (R 21 10-14). We note that punched-card systems are inherently flaky (!), and that even optical scanning is problematic, but that direct-recording electronic systems tend to be subject to serious potentials for fraud and manipulation. Internet voting is a disaster waiting to happen in light of the inadequate security of the Internet, personal computer systems, and subvertible servers. For example, the SERVE system appears to be seriously flawed. Proposals to vote from automated teller machines (R 21 15-16) are also problematic, and basically undesirable. Election 2000 demonstrated once again that we need to reexamine the entire election process objectively, and devise less-easily subvertible checks and balances that can provide much greater assurance. Election 2002 still had vastly too many problems, many of which have not been eliminated for Election 2004.

Integrity throughout the election process is essential. And yet we repeatedly hear about unexplained anomalies (enumerated below, including the 1985 articles by David Burnham noted below) and various suspicions of fraud – some with convictions. For example, Ransom Shoup II (purveyor of the ShoupTronic election machines) was convicted of two felony counts – election fraud and conspiracy to commit election fraud. In 1996, Senator Chuck Hagel was CEO of the election company (now a part of ES&S) used by most of Nebraska in his first-term election (e.g., see Thom Hartmann, If you want to win an election, just control the voting machines, *The Hill*, 31 Jan 2003 – R 22 55); this may not have affected the outcome, but the early denial of the association is certainly ethically curious. In 1999, 22 people were indicted in Louisiana and 9 admitted guilt in a huge bribery/kickback election scam involving the acquisition of Sequoia voting systems.

Numerous Web sites are springing up with timely information in addition to mine and Rebecca's. For example, see David Dill's Voter Verification Newsletter and subscribe: www.VerifiedVoting.org Also, see Lynn Landes's Web site www.ecotalk.org/VotingSecurity.htm and particularly www.ecotalk.org/VotingMachineErrors.htm for considerable detail on election fraud and irregularities. Another useful site is <http://www.epic.org/privacy/voting/>.

If you are seriously interested in what might be needed for a high-integrity election process, and a further study of the inherent risks, see the outstanding University of Pennsylvania PhD thesis <http://www.notablessoftware.com/evote.html> of Rebecca Mercuri (mercuri@acm.org), *Electronic Vote Tabulation Checks and Balances*, 2000. What we are calling the Mercuri Method involves voter-verified paper ballot-images that become part of the official records. Useful URLs for various other relevant organizations are included at the end of that Web site. See also "Explanation of Voter-Verified Ballot Systems" (Rebecca Mercuri, S 27 6:15-16, R 22 17). See also my later comments (S 28 2:16-17) based on R 22 36 and R 22 38.

If the risks of voting concern you, including potential conflicts of interest among owners, you might find some provocative information at <http://www.ecotalk.org/VotingSecurity.htm>, clicking on Ownership – privatizing, monopolizing, and politicizing the voting process. You can report voting irregularities you see for posting at <http://www.VoteWatch.us/>.

S Role of standards (Roy Saltman)(S 18 1:17); see also (R 14 08-11) [Roy has retired from NBS/NIST, and was evidently the government person most knowledgeable about punched-card systems. He is still active.] See "Accuracy, Integrity, and Security in Computerized Vote-Tallying, Roy G. Saltman, National Bureau of Standards (now NIST) special publication, 1988, for a definitive report.

+/-? US Federal Election Commission Voting Systems Standards update: draft available (R 21 51); the final version is on the FEC Web site at <http://www.fec.gov>. It still fails to address some of the most important integrity issues.

..... U.S. election events, 1984 and before:

1982: Elkhart, Indiana, program failed in midstream, programmer rebooted or patched the system on the fly during the election process. (S 10 3:8); more in (S 10 4)

SH 1984: Series of articles by David Burnham in *The New York Times*, (29Jul, 30Jul, 4Aug, 21Aug, 23Sep, 24Sep, 18Dec 1985) documents vulnerabilities to tampering in Computer Election Systems (then the dominant electronic vendor); elections with their machines challenged in Indiana, WVirginia, and Maryland, with rigging suspected in the 1984 election in the first two states; Federal Election Commission standards inadequate; Texas also investigated numerous discrepancies, involving Business Records Corporation (which subsequently was involved in the Florida fiasco of 1988) – formerly known as Computer Election Systems; NSA asked to investigate if CES systems were open to fraud; California and Florida also investigated; Michael Shamos quoted – CES systems equipment "is a security nightmare open to tampering in a multitude of ways." The Burnham articles are a startling warning shot that was almost completely ignored. [Most lawsuits later thrown out: not guilty or lack of evidence, particularly in the absence of audit trails!].

1984: McCloskey McIntyre Congressional election in Illinois long questioned, with only a few votes making the difference depending on which were thrown out in which recount. Other problems in Dade County in 1984, West Virginia, St. Louis (S 10 3:8)

S[H?] Election frauds, lawsuits, spaghetti code, same memory locations used for multiple races simultaneously, undocumented GOTOs, COBOL ALTER verb allowing self-modifying code, calls to undocumented/unknown subroutines, bypassable audit trails (S 11 3);

Report from the Computerized Voting Symposium, August 1986 (S 11 5)

h Clerical error blamed for election computer program mishap (S 11 5)

SHrf System designs, bad software engineering, standards (Eva Waskell, S 11 3)

S[H?] Alabama, Georgia election irregularities (S 12 1)

Sh Texas beefs up security of computerized voting (S 12 1)

..... 1988 U.S. election events:

SH Computers in Elections (see the excellent article by Ronnie Dugger, *The New Yorker*, 7 Nov 1988, and several cited reports); 1988 problems in Florida – 210,000 votes fewer for Senate race (Connie Mack vs. Buddy Mackay) than for President in 4 counties administered by Business Records Corporation, part of Cronus Industries of Dallas, Texas (*The New York Times*, 12 Nov 1988, S 14 1:20, R 7 78); jammed chad slots? post-election multiply punched ballots? at least one disappearing ballot box reported? other possible scenarios?

..... 1992 U.S. election events:

m Misaligned Votomatic in Berkeley caused mispunched cards (S 18 1:15)

S? Sandia helps NM develop "uncrackable" phone voting system (S 18 1:15)

hf Oregon computer error reversed election results (S 18 1:16)

hf Programming error reverses DistAtty election landslide in Oregon (S 18 1:16)

h Ventura Cty CA votes reversed on 13 state propositions (S 18 1:16)

h/H? Another voting machine misaligned, biased toward Bush (S 18 1:16)

..... **1996 U.S. election events:**

+ Hanging chad removal in punch-card ballots overturns Massachusetts primary election (S 22 1:21)

? Louisiana results questioned because of evidence of misrecorded votes

Ethics? Senator Hagel of Nebraska was CEO of the company whose voting machines got him elected, and had denied the connection (R 22 55)

..... **1998 U.S. election events:**

h ABC News accidentally posted test election results before the election (they were correct in 61 out of 70 Senate and Governor races!);

Fox TV did a similar thing for a Yankee-Padre World Series game (R 20 05)

..... **2000 U.S. election events:**

hifm(H?) U.S. and Florida Presidential race complexities discussed (S 26 2:7-9), relating to RISKS items and others (R 21.09-15) [noted at the beginning of the section]. Sanity in the Election Process (Lauren Weinstein and PGN, R 21 12). Statement by Don Dillman on Palm Beach ballot layout (R 21 12). The early recount process showed many irregularities (R 21 12). Perspective from PGN (R 21 13) reminds us of many earlier warnings from 1985 (David Burnham) and 1988 (Ronnie Dugger, who quoted Willis Ware: "There is probably a Chernobyl or a Three Mile Island waiting to happen in some election, just as a Richter 8 earthquake is waiting to happen in California.") (R 21 13). Discussions on Internet and electronic voting by PGN, Rebecca Mercuri, and Lauren Weinstein (R 21 14), and others (R 21 13-14). Criteria for voting systems (Rebecca Mercuri's PhD thesis, <http://www.notablessoftware.com>), also Fred Cohen (R 21 15-16). Testimony of Doug Jones before U.S. Civil Rights Commission (R 21 20). DUMvoting 1.0, Gene N. Haldeman's parody on Dell/Unisys/Microsoft consortium (R 21 20). Later study by Doug Jones shows certain specific slots were more likely to jam and result in pregnant chad in Votomatic machines used in Florida (S 27 1:17, R 21 70-71), which could be relevant to the 1988 Florida Senate race as well. (See Mack/Mackay election, noted above.) Discussion of the Caltech/MIT report and what Los Angeles County is doing about it in attempting to upgrade to all-electronic systems (S 27 1:17, R 21 70)

h Exit polls blamed for misleading results in disputed Florida counties, although those polls seemingly correctly reflected the intent of voters whose ballots were invalid! (R 21 11, S 26 1:17)

f(h or H?) Florida election erroneous disenfranchisement of thousands of voters also traced to bogus Choicepoint data; Choicepoint blames its data aggregator, DBT (R 21 42)

fmiH 4 to 6 million votes uncounted in 2000 U.S. election (S 26 6:15, R 21 51)

Sfh Broward County FL officials consider letting students hack election systems, but later overruled (S 26 6:15, R 21 61)

fe New voting protocol and new ballot tally system in Cochise County AZ special election resulted in miscounting (R 21 07; S 26 1:21)

S Vote auction Web site moves overseas after being outlawed (R 21 11, S 26 1:18)

..... **Other year 2000 items:**

fS? Contribution from Douglas W. Jones, Chair of Iowa State Board of Examiners for Voting Machines and Electronic Voting Systems (S 26 1:15-16, R 21 10). This updates his earlier report on risks in electronic voting in Iowa (R 18 15).

dfeSPHh NSF workshop on feasibility of e-voting, commentary by Avi Rubin and others (S 26 1:16-17, R 21 10-11)

Sf House Science Committee hearings on electronic and other voting systems, 22 May 2001: testimony by Stephen Ansolabehere, Rebecca Mercuri, Roy Saltman, Douglas Jones (R 21 44)

SP Risks of receipts for voting machines (R 21 23); potential risks in "open" development of voter data standards (R 21 33)

fHh Discussion of the use of ATMs for voting (R 21 15-16)

f\$ Also in 2000, Pennsylvania county wins \$1M for faulty MicroVote computer voting machines (R 21 10)

SHA Minnesota election fraud accused in e-mail sent by Christine Gunhus (using a Hotmail alias) disparaging her husband Senator Rod Gram's opponent; identity revealed by X-Originating-IP: header sent from a campaign computer, and by GUIDs included in Word documents! (But Gram lost.) (R 21 50)

Shmf New Mexico: at least 678 votes lost in 2000 early voting, greater than the presidential margin (R 23 50, correction R 23 51);

..... **2001 U.S. election events:**

f Programming error scrambles San Bernadino election results (S 27 1:15, R 21 74)

VSm Implications of power outage during Nov 2001 Pennsylvania election (R 21 80)

m Mercer County NJ voting problems 2001 due to Anthrax scare delaying Internet voting info (S 27 1:16, R 21 74)

h Election problems before the election in Virginia result from 2000 census redistricting; electronic rolls lost 18,000 voters (S 27 1:17, R 21 74)

@hP Erroneous law-enforcement data from Choicepoint: Privacy Foundation's Richard Smith discovered he had been dead since 1976, and had aliases with Texas convicts; Chicago woman misidentified as shoplifter and drug dealer, and fired. (Florida election erroneous disenfranchisement of thousands of voters also traced to bogus Choicepoint data; Choicepoint blames its data aggregator, DBT.) (R 21 42)

..... **2002 U.S. election events:**

h Compton California Mayoral election screwup from lack of randomization of candidate ordering (S 27 3:16, R 21 91)

SP Miami-Dade OKs touchscreen voting for Nov 2002 (S 27 3:16-17, R 21 90,92,93)

SAf Palm Beach's new electronic voting machines have problems (S 27 6:15, R 22 16) and more on lack of accountability (S 27 6:16, R 22 17)

fmiSP(HI?) Florida Primary 2002 problems: touchscreen machines not working, showing the wrong candidate, or nonworking

authorization cards; some huge voter delays, Governor authorized two-hour extensions although some already shut-down machines could not be restarted; lame testing; purchase contract makes it a felony violation if any devices provided for internal examination; serious reliability problems reported in Georgia and Maryland; comments from the Georgia Secretary of State (R 22 25); comments from Mercuri on MIT/Caltech press release (R 22 26);

fmiSP(HI?) U.S. general election 2002: Glitches widely reported in FL, TX, AL, NV, GA, CA, SC, NE, NJ; Voter News Service outage (R 22 38); iVotronic machines lose 294 votes in Wake County NC (R 22 33); 2-3 hour waits in Florida early voting result from voter anticipation of election day problems! (R 22 34); factual errors reported in CNN article, particularly regarding use of old FEC standards, not new, and still voluntary; other errors (R 22 36); in FL Palm Beach and Broward counties and Georgia, voters found touch-screen machines that showed votes for untouched candidates; Broward programming error omitted 34,000 votes; 70,000 absentee and Spanish-language ballots missing from turnout but (supposedly) included in counts; Houston voters in 5 precincts had straight-party votes rejected; half of the Pulaski County AK had not been assigned precincts after redistricting, were not allowed to vote; NE long-shot candidate was given a premarked ballot for his opponent (R 22 36); more on exit polls (R 22 35,37); Broward County vote total short by 104,000 votes (R 22 36-37); 67 memory cards misplaced in Georgia, representing 2,180 ballots (R 22 37); “The right to have the vote counted is infringed, and we have lost the integrity of our voting system, when the ease with which ballots can be manipulated is greater than the ease with which the manipulation can be detected.” (Kevin Craig, 2000) www.electionguardians.org (R 22 37); chip glitch hands victory to wrong candidate in Nebraska (R 22 38); Voters can report election irregularities at VoteWatch.us (R 22 38); problem in White Plains NY with sticking lever machine (R 22 44); vote only by mail in Oregon (R 22 35)

Sm?f?H? 2002 unofficial election results in Alabama reversed, cause still unexplained: electronic results wrong, hardcopy results correct (R 22 60-61, S 28 3:10)

fiSP(HI?) Columns by Lynn Landes on questionable ownership of voting machine companies (felons, etc.), also citing VoteScam, 1992 book by James and Kenneth Collier; interactive modems capable of controlling voting machines in real-time (R 22 25,37-38); ideal voting systems? (R 22 34); further discussion of the Mercuri Method, alternatives, and butterfly ballots again, and other discussions (R 22 27-31,38)

SHPfi Boston gets Diebold AccuVote marked-paper reader systems, seemingly lacking in assurance of correct tabulation (but at least recounts by independent systems are possible – if requested) (R 22 39)

SH? Diebold AccuVote system integrity questioned in Georgia because of the use of an unprotected FTP site for storing election software, election results files, upgrade files, etc. (for example, see *The Register*, 8 Feb 2003; surprising Max Cleland defeat linked?)

SPH Powervote electronic vote machines open to tampering: bogus ballot face (R 22 44)

*m Explosion of nickel-cadmium batteries used in electronic voting (R 22 28)

Sf Panel reports DoD SERVE System fatally flawed; bureaucrats in denial (R 23 14-15)

SHf How to Hack an Election; Maryland (R 23 17); Physical security of voting machines (R 23 20); blank page anomaly (R 23 24)

SH Online poll rigging (R 23 13)

S+/- Avi Rubin’s experiences as an election judge: <http://www.avirubin.com/judge.html> (R 23 25)

S(Denial of Service!) Many new e-voting machines won’t boot in San Diego County (California) primary election (R 23 25)

fh Lost e-votes could flip Napa County race: Sequoia Optech optical scanner failed to record votes, detected by random 1% recount (R 23 27)

m Many California voters turned away in Alameda and San Diego Counties in 2004 primary; Diebold DRE authorization machines failed, supply of paper ballots ran out; 200 calls for help from poll workers (R 23 27)

..... **2003 U.S. election events:**

SH Chief of Diebold voting machine company writes Republicans in fund-raiser he is “committed to helping Ohio deliver its electoral votes to the President next year.” (R 22 89, S 28 6:11)

SH “According to election industry officials, electronic voting systems are absolutely secure, because they are protected by passwords and tamperproof audit logs. But the passwords can easily be bypassed, and in fact the audit logs can be altered. Worse, the votes can be changed without anyone knowing, even the County Election Supervisor who runs the election system.” (R 22 83)

fS(H?) Avi Rubin et al. analyze serious flaws in Diebold electronic voting systems (R 22 82)

mh Voting tech problems galore in Mississippi: locked precincts, machine malfunctions, erroneous ballots, voters given wrong ballots (R 22 83)

f?m?SH? (who knows?) NYCity: Blank ovals sensed as votes, legitimate votes disqualified as overvotes (R 22 75)

H? UC Riverside student arrested for allegedly derailing student election, casting 800 votes for a fabricated candidate (R 22 78)

f?m?SH? Boone County Indiana’s MicroVote election software returned about 144,000 votes with only 19,000 registered voters; final review counted 5,352 votes (R 23 03)

f More voting snafus in Palm Beach and Broward Counties: Florida House District 91, 6Jan2004, winner Ellyn Bogdanoff by only 12 votes over Oliver Parker, out of 10,844 cast ballots, with 137 supposedly blank ballots in the only item in a special election; no mandated recount possible with ES&S touch-screen voting (R 23 12)

m?f? Report of Diebold voting machines in Volusia County FL registering -16,022 votes! (R 22 93,94)

Sie Data transfer Excel-COBOL loses voter data in 2003 Greenville Mississippi election (R 22 95)

hi\$ Grant Parish, Louisiana, election results reversed by doubled absentee counts; new election to be held (R 23 02)

SH Hackers break in to VoteHere (which claims “best-of-breed security”) (R 23 12)

ei Pleasanton CA school board election displays instructions for the previous election (R 23 01)

SHfe At least eight Fairfax County VA WinVote machines failed, seals were broken, and machines fixed (!) for reuse (R 23 01,02); more problems in Fairfax CO: WinVote machines subtract one in each hundred votes for a particular candidate (R 23 02)

S(m/f/H) Analysis of California recall data confirms doubts about voting systems (R 22 94-96)

Se California halts e-vote certification of Diebold machines after uncertified software installed in Alameda County CA (R 23 01,03); also, outsiders could make changes to vote-counting software (R 23 03); Diebold machines in 17 California counties had not been state-certified, three had not been Federally certified; changes after certification commonplace! (R 23 07); At least FIVE convicted felons among Diebold voting subsidiary employees (R 23 07)

SHhfme California Secretary of State requires voter-verified paper audit trail by 2006 (R 22 04)

Smf\$ Broward County FL considers dumping \$17 million in touch voting machines or retrofitting voter-verified audit trails, after serious errors (R 22 93)

SHfm Avante Vote-Trakker voter-verified ballot printout mechanisms disabled by registrar when discrepancy occurred (R 23 03); What if DRE and paper trail disagree? DISABLE the system immediately (R 23 06)

SHfm Congressional Research Service report raises more questions about electronic voting machines (R 23 03)

S\$ Nevada to apply slot-machine security to e-voting hardware? (R 23 06)

SH(I/O) Another case of electronic vote-tampering? IEEE standards process broken (R 22 92); unsecure wireless communications would satisfy draft IEEE standards (R 23 02)

SP Sensitive voter information publicly up for grabs (R 23 07,09,10)

Hm Mechanical voting machines also risky (R 23 03); Why not just mark a piece of paper? Much of the rest of the world does. (R 23 06-08,10-12)

SHf VoteHere reports computer break-in (R 23 10)

+/- Essay on social aspects of electronic voting (R 23 10)

..... **2004 U.S. election events:**

\$f California bans Diebold e-vote machines (R 23 35)

\$fh Republicans walk out on Federal civil rights hearing on voting machines (R 23 32)

SPhie Florida's list of felons ineligible to vote in 2004 is still full of eligible voters (R 23 44)

Sfd eVoting standards and testing (R 23 40)

Sfi Washington State primary irregularities (R 23 53)

SHVfmie Some thoughts on the November 2004 U.S. election process: almost everything in the election process was a potential weak link. Numerous anomalies were reported: Palm Beach County logged 88,000 more votes than voters; A Franklin County Ohio machine error gave Bush 3,893 extra votes; Broward County FL balloting for Amendment 4, software counted backwards after reaching $2^{15} - 1$, in signed 16-bit field, in tabulating absentee ballots; numerous reports of screens "jumping" votes from Kerry to Bush; many cases of long lines and long waits only in certain politically skewed precincts, legitimate voters who were disenfranchised, special optical scan pens that were not capable of being tallied, and so on. Many other problems include weak standards and secret system evaluations, partisan oversight, inadequate funding for NIST and Election Assistance Commission, poor training, dirty tricks (S 30 1, elaborating on R 23 58,59); Better standards needed for elections (R 23 59; S 30 1)

f Preferential voting software breaks down in San Francisco (R 23 58-59; S 30 1)

SHPhi Perils of database matching on voter purges (R 23 45; S 30 1)

SPHmf, etc. Rebecca Mercuri's challenge at Black Hat Convention (R 23 47); The Mr Micawber Syndrome relating to incidents (R 23 47); Al Kolwicz evicted for submitting real accuracy/logic tests in Boulder County (R 23 48); Obion County Tennessee vote counting problems, failing to count early votes (R 23 49); Sequoia's new paper audit-trail system demo failed to record test votes cast by California State Senators (R 23 50); that Sequoia system used in Nevada in 2004 (R 23 52,53); Maryland rules against opponents of e-voting machines (R 23 53); Robert Heinlein scenario in "The Moon is a Harsh Mistress" (1966): computerized voting with no audit trail or ability to recount (R 23 53) Touchscreen voting spawns glitches (R 23 58)

SHA Ohio: Columbus Ohio voters report fake elections board calls as election 2004 neared (R 23 57); Thieves steal campaign computers with sensitive information in Toledo (R 23 57);

SHf Diebold GEMS central tabulator contains a stunning security hole: two-digit code alters results; this is a real doozer (R 23 52)

SPfff (you-gotta-be-kidding department) Missouri military absentees in 2004 could have absentee ballots scanned, sent by unencrypted e-mail to Omega Technologies (partisan "trusted third party"), which then faxes the printed version to the appropriate precinct! Signed waivers of your privacy rights required. (R 23 52)

S+ California Secretary of State Kevin Shelley (who mandated voter-verified paper trail by 2006) established more stringent requirements for touch-screen machines (R 23 45); Gov. Schwarzenegger signs California paper trail bill into law (R 23 55)

SHhmf etc. Lost records of 2002 Florida vote raise 2004 concern (R 23 46); Alabama 2003, ES&S machines reversed the governor's race, not detected until long afterward! Bev Harris records 51 cases in which voting machines recorded the wrong outcomes, including Wayne County NC (reversed in time); 100% error in Orange County in 1998 bond issue (yes/no reversed) (R 23 51; more on Bev Harris's crusade, R 23 45 [her predictions were fairly prescient])

..... **Other election items in the U.S.:**

Sfde Voting machine engineer sues, alleges machine design flaws (Bev Harris via Susan Marie Weber, R 22 59, S 28 3:10)

S(H?) Senator Frist's on-line poll on Iraq removed, claiming tampering (R 22 62, S 28 3:10-11)

Sfm Electronic voting: computer reliability aspects (R 23 11)

h Missouri legal decision questions automatic ballot counting (S 13 2)

m Computer miscounts StarWars (Strategic Defense Initiative) vote in the House of Representatives (358 ayes & 237 nays, which adds up to much more than 435!!!) (S 13 3)

*h Computer data-entry error in vote tallying (2828, not 28) (S 13 4)

f/h? 8 Durham NC precincts had correct totals counted twice (S 15 1)

f/h? Virginia governor's race also had totals counted twice (S 15 1)

h Undeleted leftover test data reverses Yonkers NY election results (S 15 1:12)

rf Manual districts required live fudging of Michigan election system (S 15 1)

f Another experience with voting machines in Fairfax County VA (S 15 1)

SHAO Absentee ballot fraud detected in Colorado since 1984 (S 18 1:18); 11 indicted in Costella Cty CO; 2536 voters with pop. 2278 (R 15 41)

fh Other risks in unaccountable computerized elections (S 19 1:6)

m CMU elections suspended because roster database system was down (S 19 2:8)

SH Cat registered as voter to show risks (no pawtograph required) (S 20 1:16)

m Static electricity affects ballot counting (S 22 1:18)

VSH San Jose State voting computer crashes, "fixed". (S 18 1:18)

\$f NY City electronic voting machines still unaccepted after spending \$20M (R 19 06) (Note: 1940s lever machines still in use in 2000 election!)

+? A little humor: use of "fixed" vs "repaired" (S 18 1:18)

m Computer disk crash gives ballots with 2 candidates omitted (S 20 1:17)

hfm 1995 San Francisco elections (S 21 2:19)

mfe Problems in Montgomery County election, 7 Nov 1995: anti-moisture spray effects, delays, bad operator initialization, phantom votes (R 17 50,56)

h Risks of global editing in voting context: name 'Pollack' changed to 'Turnoutack' (S 14 5)

Sm A. Appel and S. Govindavajhala, "Using Memory Errors to Attack a Virtual Machine, it IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy, 2003. (R 23 48) [Not specific to voting systems, but relevant!]

..... **Internet and remote voting:**

Internet voting systems are potentially even riskier than electronic voting systems, especially if you (and everyone else) can vote from anywhere in the world on a PC with inadequate security using code that you have downloaded from some supposedly trustworthy site on the Internet. The California Commission studying Internet voting suggested that the risks were too high for such a balloting method to be used, although it considered using such a scheme under carefully controlled physical surroundings. See <http://www.pfir.org/statements/2000-02> for a discussion by Lauren Weinstein of risks in Internet voting, and later by PGN, Rebecca Mercuri, and Lauren Weinstein (S 26 2:, R 21 14), and others (R 21 13-14).

SPf More on risks in Internet voting: NSF report (R 21 28-30,32,34)

rSH Garciaparricide in 1999 All-Star balloting? 25,259 on-line votes cast by a Perl devotee; 22-vote max detected: same e-mail address; needed IP spoofing (R 20 47-48)

SAOf Vote early, vote often for your favorite California quarter design – via the Internet (R 22 49)

SP 2000 Arizona Democratic primary allows Internet voting (R 20 83) and more people voted that way than all votes in the 1996 election. Needs for privacy and anonymity difficult to meet (R 20 84); crypto for voting (R 20 85);

fSH Problems with Australian ABC TV show online voting scores (R 21 06; S 26 1:33)

f? College election.com online voting glitch (R 21 28)

SH Large-scale fraud in Dutch election choosing new name for merged towns of Leidschendam and Voorburg (S 27 1:16, R 21 70)

SPH E-voting and international law (S 27 2:11-12, R 21 81)

SH 1998 People Magazine Most Beautiful People poll winner Hank the Angry Drunken Dwarf! 1998 Kesmai employees instructed to vote early vote often for Kesmai game award (S 27 3:18, R 21 90)

SH Microsoft "astroturf" campaign stuffing an e-ballot box (S 27 2:12, R 21 87)

SH Vivendi suspects electronic vote fraud (S 27 3:18, R 22 05)

SP UK tries remote voting in Liverpool and Sheffield in May 2002, using SMS (R 21 90, R 22 03,05); Web voting in Wybunbury and Maw Green (R 22 04)

Sf Internet voting: in the Netherlands (R 23 48,55); in Canada (R 23 53); in Switzerland (R 23 55); Internet voting contrasted with voter-verified paper audit trails (R 23 55); "Internet voting should not be considered secure until the electoral authorities are confident enough to give immunity from prosecution to anyone hacking the election, and to offer a substantial prize for anyone who can produce evidence that they have attacked it successfully." Martyn Thomas (R 23 56; comments 58,59)

..... **Other Election Problems:**

f Quebec election prediction bug: wrong pick [1981] (S 10 2 pp 25-26, 11 2)

fh Votes and candidates misaligned in Calgary 2001 election through misalphabetization of d'Arras as Arras (S 27 1:16, R 21 70)

mH? Philippines election power failure affected only the area of the computer center; on reboot, the computer immediately declared the underdog to be the winner (S 10 3:8, *The Washington Post* 10 Jun 1985)

\$f Votes lost in Toronto (S 14 1, 14 5); Toronto district finally abandons computerized voting; year-old race still unresolved (S 15 2)

SHm SQL Slammer DDoS attack disrupted the 25 Jan 2003 NDP leadership convention voting in Toronto (election.com) (R 22 59)

hfi Alberta vote-by-phone fiasco (S 20 2:8)

h 6000 moved Australian voters lost from computer election rolls (S 14 6)

h Read-ahead synchronization glitch and/or eager operator causes large data entry error, giving wrong winner in Rome Italy city election (S 15 1)

fm DB and WWW on one machine mess up 2001 Australian Capital Territory election (S 27 1:15, R 21 71-72); see earlier anticipation (R 21 67)

fh Risks with automated counting of preferential ballots in 2001 Australian Senate elections (S 27 1:15-16, R 21 77)

f/h/H? Computer error in Cape Town election affects results (R 18 17)

f German parliament election: program rounds up Greens' 4.97%, but 5% needed to count; corrected error gives Social Democrats one-seat majority (S 17 3)

h Wrong result in German Bundestag elections due to FAX of double-sided results pages (R 20 04)

f Swedish election results delayed by computer errors, 140% returns (S 17 1)

\$h Mis-set parameter invalidates Oslo parliamentary election (S 19 1:5)

SH Election fraud in the UK? (R 21 50,51)

S? Tampering blamed for lost Peruvian candidacy signatures (S 20 1:18)

SH Electronic ballots eschewed in India due to rigging fears (S 16 3)

+? Church of England has certified software for its elections (S 17 1)

fSAP New Zealand electoral Web site for registering and updating; authentication consists of full name and date of birth! (R 21 41,44)

SAfe Electronic voting systems: more on system integrity and accountability (R 22 66); New South Wales forced to hand-count poll result after inadequately tested computer upgrade (R 22 69); crash of Will County, Illinois, Web site for tallying and publishing election results after being deluged with bogus requests (R 22 69)

Sfi Bulgarian parliament e-voting authentication based on member's weight (S 27 2:12, R 21 88-89)

SP Electronic voting in Ireland in spring 2002 (S 27 3:16, R 21 93)

Sf Irish Labour Party urges suspension of e-voting until flaws addressed (R 23 01)

Sf Ireland scraps electronic voting plans (R 23 35) and The Netherlands accepts the same technology despite secret evaluation (R 23 39)

S Injured technician's inability to provide the password delays vote count in Mali (S 27 3:18, R 22 05)

SHf Olympics' ice skating judging rigging leads to strange proposal for nonaudited electronic randomized voting scheme! (S 27 3:18, S 21 92)

m Mice chew up paper ballots in Bangkok election (S 27 3:18, R 21 98)

h How to rig an election by clever redistricting (R 22 05)

hi Brazilian computer blocked twins, like-named siblings from voting (S 12 1) (This problem may still have existed in 1994, unless new report was old.) (R 16 45)

fe Voting machine inflexibility causes postponement of Brazil's standard time cutover from daylight time because law requires 8 to 5 voting (R 22 33); Brazil modified 3% of their machines to use the Mercuri Method (R 22 24) – see article in November 2002 IEEE Spectrum.

SP Nigerians to use fingerprint scanning technology in elections; lower-level officials hoard registration forms (R 22 30)

SP(+/-) UK publishes security requirements for e-voting (Cuddy and Mercuri response, R 22 40)

SH BBC Website article on risks with e-voting: Yet every time we get to look inside a piece of software or a security system that has been developed in secret, and built on the top of a compromise between acceptable levels of risk and the cost of doing it properly, we find holes and errors. (R 22 83)

SHf Phantom voting in Israeli Knesset; no security (R 22 76,79)

SP+ The shape of elections to come in England: paper ballots continue, electronic voting considered (R 22 95)

SHPhfi Secret-ballot e-voting in Tel Aviv University (R 23 11)

Sf Calgary Online student election; software flaws mix up voters, block some from voting (R 23 29)

SM Cosmic ray blamed for failure of 2003 Belgian voting system adding extra 4,100 votes! (R 23 46, with discussion R 23 47)

S+/- Electronic voting in Canada: intelligent report on Access, Integrity, and Participation (R 23 53)

S+ Voter-verified e-voting in Venezuelan election deemed sound (R 23 52)

SH Election candidates' Web pages hacked during Finnish election (R 23 58)

..... **Related technology problems**

@+? Use of 'unpredictable auditable random numbers' in casino/gaming systems, possibly relevant in elections? (R 22 57)

@S? New cell phones well suited to wireless gambling (resembling the voting machine situation?)! (R 22 55)

h? Counting error on SMS poll evicts wrong contestant from 'Big Brother'; caught in audit! (R 23 46)

This is the html version of the file <http://www.csl.sri.com/users/neumann/voting1.pdf>.

Google automatically generates html versions of documents as we crawl the web.

To link to or bookmark this page, use the following url: <http://www.google.com/search?q=cache:wBpHeGeUBg8J:www.csl.sri.com/users/neumann/voting1.pdf+vote-auction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari>

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

Illustrative Risks to the Public in the Use of Computer Systems and Related Technology

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EXCERPT: Election Problem cases as of November 25, 2004

Copyright 2004, Peter G. Neumann, SRI International EL243, Menlo Park CA 94025-3493 (e-mail Neumann@csl.sri.com;
<http://www.CSL.sri.com/neumann>; telephone 1-650-859-2375; fax 1-650-859-2844).

This list summarizes items that have appeared in the Internet Risks Forum Digest (RISKS) – which I moderate (comp.risks
and/or published ACM SIGSOFT *Software Engineering Notes* (SEN). In this collection of mostly one-liner summaries, (R i j)
RISKS volume i issue j; (S vol no:page) denotes an issue of SEN, where there has been one volume per year, with vol 29 being
100 year page numbers are given regularly from 1993 on; (SAC vol no) indicates an item in the quarterly SIGSAC Security and
Control, where vol 16 is 1998, which was the final volume. The RISKS-relevant SEN material prior to 1995 is summarized in
Computer-Related Risks, Addison-Wesley, 1995. SEN material is now being brought on-line by Will Tracz: <http://www.acm.org/sigsoft>
The complete Illustrative Risks document is on-line: [illustrative.html](#); ([illustrative.pdf](#); [illustrative.ps](#)). It includes

Descriptor Symbols

The following descriptor symbols characterize each entry.

! = Loss of life/lives; * = Potentially life-critical or safety problem

V = Overall system or subsystem **surViVability** problems (with respect to diVerse adVersities, including attacks *and* malfunctions)
\$ = **malfunction** resources, primarily financial

S = **Security/integrity/misuse** problem; P = **Privacy/rights** abuse or concern

H = Intentional **Human** misuse (e.g., user-administrator-operator-penetrator)

h = Accidental **Human** misuse or other inadvertence

I = **Insider**; O = **Outsider**; A = Inadequate **Authentication**, **Access** control, or **Accountability**

d = System **Development** problems

e = Improper **Evolution/maintenance/upgrade**. (H,h,i,f,d,e involve human foibles.)

r = Problems with **Requirements** for system or operation (including the overall system concept)

f = **Flaws** (or **Features** in design, or hardware/software implementation)

i = Mis**Interpretation/confusion/human** errors at a man-system **Interface**; documentation problems

m = Hardware **Malfunction** attributable to system deficiencies, the physical environment, acts of God, etc.

1 Election Problems

We have reported election problems in *Software Engineering Notes* and RISKs for many years. Many of these problems are summarized below. More recently, in the 2000 election, particularly in Florida, the chickens of neglect have come home to roost, exemplifying everything we have been saying all these many years – and more. Similar to the 1988 fiasco where a 210,000-ballot undervote in the Senate Race in four counties run by BCR/Cronus, 19,000 votes were disqualified for the presidential race in Palm Beach County, many more in Broward County – perhaps because of the confusion raised by the butterfly ballots. There are also some reports of the right-hand pages being improperly aligned, so that a vote for one candidate actually counted for another candidate had become important – perhaps resulting in part from blocked and never-cleaned chad trays (and there was a lot of extracting the invalidated multiple votes!). There were many irregularities involving improper voter disenfranchisement, with at least 100 voters being unable to vote because of a largely erroneous list of supposed convicted felons – including one election commissioner who found herself incorrectly on the list, and was apparently the only one to block use of the list in her region. Also, see the November CACM Inside Risks articles from 1990 (PGN), 1992, 1993, 2000 (Rebecca Mercuri), and January 2001 (<http://www.csl.sri.com/neumann/insiderisks.html>). Numerous problems are noted in the on-line RISKs, along with various commentaries (R 21 10-14). We note that punched-card systems are inherently flaky (!), and that even optical scanning is problematic – direct-recording electronic systems tend to be subject to serious potentials for fraud and manipulation. Internet voting

disaster waiting to happen in light of the inadequate security of the Internet, personal computer systems, and subvertible servers. For example, the SERVE system appears to be seriously flawed. Proposals to vote from automated teller machines (R 21 15-16) are also problematic, and basically undesirable. Election 2000 demonstrated once again that we need to reexamine the entire election process, and devise less-easily subvertible checks and balances that can provide much greater assurance. Election 2002 still had many problems, many of which have not been eliminated for Election 2004.

Integrity throughout the election process is essential. And yet we repeatedly hear about unexplained anomalies (enumerated below, including the 1985 articles by David Burnham noted below) and various suspicions of fraud – some with convictions. For example, Ransom Shoup II (purveyor of the ShoupTronic election machines) was convicted of two felony counts – election fraud and conspiracy to commit election fraud. In 1996, Senator Chuck Hagel was CEO of the election company (now a part of ES&S) used by most of Nebraska's first-term election (e.g., see Thom Hartmann, If you want to win an election, just control the voting machines, *The Hill*, 2003a R 22 55); this may not have affected the outcome, but the early denial of the association is certainly ethically curious. In 1991-23 were indicted in Louisiana and 9 admitted guilt in a huge bribery/kickback election scam involving the acquisition of Sequoia systems.

Numerous Web sites are springing up with timely information in addition to mine and Rebecca's. For example, see David Mercuri's Voter Election Newsletter and subscribe: www.VerifiedVoting.org Also, see Lynn Landes's Web site www.ecotalk.org/VotingSecurity.htm and www.ecotalk.org/VotingMachineErrors.htm for considerable detail on election fraud and irregularities. Another useful site is <http://www.epic.org/privacy/voting/>.

If you are seriously interested in what might be needed for a high-integrity election process, and a further study of the inherent risks, see the outstanding University of Pennsylvania PhD thesis <http://www.notablessoftware.com/evote.html> of Rebecca Mercuri (mercuri@acm.org), *Electronic Vote Tabulation Checks and Balances*, 2000. What we are calling the Mercuri Method involves voter-verified paper ballot-images that become part of the official records. Useful URLs for various other relevant organizations are provided at the end of that Web site. See also "Explanation of Voter-Verified Ballot Systems" (Rebecca Mercuri, S 27 6:15-16, R 22 15) and my later comments (S 28 2:16-17) based on R 22 36 and R 22 38.

If the risks of voting concern you, including potential conflicts of interest among owners, you might find some provocative

information@votecotalk.org/VotingSecurity.htm, clicking on Ownership – privatizing, monopolizing, and politicizing the voting process. You can report voting irregularities you see for posting at <http://www.vote-watch.us/>.
 S Role of standards (Roy Saltman)(S 18 1:17); see also (R 14 08-11) [Roy has retired from NBS/NIST, and was evidently the person most knowledgeable about punched-card systems. He is still active.] See "Accuracy, Integrity, and Security in Computerized Voting", Roy G. Saltman, National Bureau of Standards (now NIST) special publication, 1988, for a definitive report.
 +/-? US Federal Election Commission Voting Systems Standards update: draft available (R 21 51); the final version is on the FEC Web site www.fec.gov. It still fails to address some of the most important integrity issues.

..... **U.S. election events, 1984 and before:**

1982: Elkhart, Indiana, program failed in midstream, programmer rebooted or patched the system on the fly during the election process; Smore in (S 10 4)

SH 1984: Series of articles by David Burnham in *The New York Times*, (29Jul, 30Jul, 4Aug, 21Aug, 23Sep, 24Sep, 18Dec 1985) documents vulnerabilities to tampering in Computer Election Systems (then the dominant electronic vendor); elections with machines challenged in Indiana, WVirginia, and Maryland, with rigging suspected in the 1984 election in the first two states; Election Commission standards inadequate; Texas also investigated numerous discrepancies, involving Business Records Corporation (subsequently was involved in the Florida fiasco of 1988) – formerly known as Computer Election Systems; NSA asked to investigate if CES systems were open to fraud; California and Florida also investigated; Michael Shamos quoted – CES systems equipment “is a security nightmare open to tampering in a multitude of ways.” The Burnham articles are a startling warning about that was completely ignored. [Most lawsuits later thrown out: not guilty or lack of evidence, particularly in the absence of audit trails]

1984: McCloskey McIntyre Congressional election in Illinois long questioned, with only a few votes making the difference depending on whether recount. Other problems in Dade County in 1984, West Virginia, St. Louis (S 10 3:8)

S[H?] Election frauds, lawsuits, spaghetti code, same memory locations used for multiple races simultaneously, undocumented **GOOOB** ALTER verb allowing self-modifying code, calls to undocumented/unknown subroutines, bypassable audit trails (S 11 5)
 Report from the Computerized Voting Symposium, August 1986 (S 11 5)

h Clerical error blamed for election computer program mishap (S 11 5)
 SHrf System designs, bad software engineering, standards (Eva Waskell, S 11 3)

S[H?] Alabama, Georgia election irregularities (S 12 1)
 Sh Texas beefs up security of computerized voting (S 12 1)

..... **1988 U.S. election events:**

SH Computers in Elections (see the excellent article by Ronnie Dugger, *The New Yorker*, 7 Nov 1988, and several cited reports in 1988 Florida – 210,000 votes fewer for Senate race (Connie Mack vs. Buddy Mackay) than for President in 4 counties administered by Business Records Corporation, part of Cronus Industries of Dallas, Texas (*The New York Times*, 12 Nov 1988, R 14 7B:20) jammed chad slots? post-election multiply punched ballots? at least one disappearing ballot box reported? other possibilities?

..... **1992 U.S. election events:**

- m Misaligned Votomatic in Berkeley caused mispunched cards (S 18 1:15)
- S? Sandia helps NM develop "uncrackable" phone voting system (S 18 1:15)
- hf Oregon computer error reversed election results (S 18 1:16)
- hf Programming error reverses DistAtty election landslide in Oregon (S 18 1:16)
- h Ventura Cty CA votes reversed on 13 state propositions (S 18 1:16)

h/H? Another voting machine misaligned, biased toward Bush (S 18 1:16)

..... **1996 U.S. election events:**

+ Hanging chad removal in punch-card ballots overturns Massachusetts primary election (S 22 1:21)

? Louisiana results questioned because of evidence of misrecorded votes

Ethics? Senator Hagel of Nebraska was CEO of the company whose voting machines got him elected, and had denied the connection (R 22)

..... **1998 U.S. election events:**

h ABC News accidentally posted test election results before the election (they were correct in 61 out of 70 Senate and Governor races); similar thing for a Yankee-Padre World Series game (R 20 05)

..... **2000 U.S. election events:**

hfm(H?) U.S. and Florida Presidential race complexities discussed (S 26 2:7-9), relating to RISKS items and others (R 21.09-15) [note that the intro of the section]. Sanity in the Election Process (Lauren Weinstein and PGN, R 21 12). Statement by Don Dillman on Ballot layout (R 21 12). The early recount process showed many irregularities (R 21 12). Perspective from PGN (R 21 13) reminds of earlier warnings from 1985 (David Burnham) and 1988 (Ronnie Dugger, who quoted Willis Ware: "There is probably a Three Mile Island waiting to happen in some election, just as a Richter 8 earthquake is waiting to happen in California). Discussions on Internet and electronic voting by PGN, Rebecca Mercuri, and Lauren Weinstein (R 21 14), and others (R 21 14). Criteria for voting systems (Rebecca Mercuri's PhD thesis, <http://www.notablessoftware.com>), also Fred Cohen (R 21 15). Testimony of Doug Jones before U.S. Civil Rights Commission (R 21 20). DUMvoting 1.0, Gene N. Haldeman's parody on Dell/Unisys/Microsoft consortium (R 21 20). Later study by Doug Jones shows certain specific slots were more likely to jam in prominent chad in Votomatic machines used in Florida (S 27 1:17, R 21 70-71), which could be relevant to the 1988 Florida

See Mack/Mackay election, noted above.) Discussion of the Caltech/MIT report and what Los Angeles County is attempting to upgrade to all-electronic systems (S 27 1:17, R 21 70)

h Exit polls blamed for misleading results in disputed Florida counties, although those polls seemingly correctly reflected the intent of whose ballots were invalid! (R 21 11, S 26 1:17)

f(h or H?) Florida election erroneous disenfranchisement of thousands of voters also traced to bogus Choicepoint data; Choicepoint blames its data aggregator, DBT (R 21 42)

fmmH 4 to 6 million votes uncounted in 2000 U.S. election (S 26 6:15, R 21 51)

Sfh Broward County FL officials consider letting students hack election systems, but later overruled (S 26 6:15, R 21 61)

fe New voting protocol and new ballot tally system in Cochise County AZ special election resulted in miscounting (R 21 07; S 26 1:18)

Vote auction Web site moves overseas after being outlawed (R 21 11, S 26 1:18)

..... **Other year 2000 items:**

fS? Contribution from Douglas W. Jones, Chair of Iowa State Board of Examiners for Voting Machines and Electronic Voting Systems (S 26 1:15, R 21 10). This updates his earlier report on risks in electronic voting in Iowa (R 18 15).

dfeisPHh NSF workshop on feasibility of e-voting, commentary by Avi Rubin and others (S 26 1:16-17, R 21 10-11)

Sf House Science Committee hearings on electronic and other voting systems, 22 May 2001: testimony by Stephen Anandarajan, Roy Siderman, Douglas Jones (R 21 44)

SP Risks of receipts for voting machines (R 21 23); potential risks in "open" development of voter data standards (R 21 33)

fHh Discussion of the use of ATMs for voting (R 21 15-16)

f\$ Also in 2000, Pennsylvania county wins \$1M for faulty MicroVote computer voting machines (R 21 10)

SHA Minnesota election fraud accused in e-mail sent by Christine Gunhus (using a Hotmail alias) disparaging her husband Senator Rod Gram; identity revealed by X-Originating-IP: header sent from a campaign computer, and by GUIDs included in Word documents! (But Gram lost.) (R 21 50)

Shmf New Mexico: at least 678 votes lost in 2000 early voting, greater than the presidential margin (R 23 50, correction R 23 51); **2001 U.S. election events:**

f Programming error scrambles San Bernadino election results (S 27 1:15, R 21 74)

VSm Implications of power outage during Nov 2001 Pennsylvania election (R 21 80)

m Mercer County NJ voting problems 2001 due to Anthrax scare delaying Internet voting info (S 27 1:16, R 21 74)

h Election problems before the election in Virginia result from 2000 census redistricting; electronic rolls lost 18,000 voters (S 27 1:17, R 21 74)

@hP Erroneous law-enforcement data from Choicepoint: Privacy Foundation's Richard Smith discovered he had been dead since 1976; aliases with Texas convicts; Chicago woman misidentified as shoplifter and drug dealer, and fired. (Florida election disenfranchisement of thousands of voters also traced to bogus Choicepoint data; Choicepoint blames its data aggregator, DBT (R 21 42))

..... **2002 U.S. election events:**

h Compton, California Mayoral election screwup from lack of randomization of candidate ordering (S 27 3:16, R 21 91)
SP Miami-Dade OKs touchscreen voting for Nov 2002 (S 27 3:16-17, R 21 90,92,93)

SAf Palm Beach's new electronic voting machines have problems (S 27 6:15, R 22 16) and more on lack of accountability (S 27 6:16, R 22

fmiSP(HI?) Florida Primary 2002 problems: touchscreen machines not working, showing the wrong candidate, or nonworking

authorization cards; some huge voter delays, Governor authorized two-hour extensions although some already shut-down machines could not be restarted; lame testing; purchase contract makes it a felony violation if any devices provided for internal examination; serious reliability problems reported in Georgia and Maryland; comments from the Georgia Secretary of State (R 22 25); comments Mercuri on MIT/Caltech press release (R 22 26);

fmiSP(HI?) U.S. general election 2002: Glitches widely reported in FL, TX, AL, NV, GA, CA, SC, NE, NJ; Voter News Service (VNS) Ric machines lose 294 votes in Wake County NC (R 22 33); 2-3 hour waits in Florida early voting result from anticipation of election day problems! (R 22 34); factual errors reported in CNN article, particularly regarding use of old FEC standards, and still voluntary; other errors (R 22 36); in FL Palm Beach and Broward counties and Georgia, voters found touchscreen machines that showed votes for untouched candidates; Broward programming error omitted 34,000 votes; 70,000 absentee and Spanish-language ballots missing from turnout but (supposedly) included in counts; Houston voters in 5 precincts had straight-party rejected; half of the Pulaski County AK had not been assigned precincts after redistricting, were not allowed to vote; NE legislator was given a premarked ballot for his opponent (R 22 36); more on exit polls (R 22 35,37); Broward County vote total 104,000 votes (R 22 36-37); 67 memory cards misplaced in Georgia, representing 2,180 ballots (R 22 37); "The right to have the vote is infringed, and we have lost the integrity of our voting system, when the ease with which ballots can be manipulated is greater ease with which the manipulation can be detected." (Kevin Craig, 2000) www.electionguardians.org (R 22 37); chip glitchy hands wrong candidate in Nebraska (R 22 38); Voters can report election irregularities at VoteWatch.us (R 22 38); problem in Wis NY with sticking lever machine (R 22 44); vote only by mail in Oregon (R 22 35)

Sm?f?H? 2002 unofficial election results in Alabama reversed, cause still unexplained: electronic results wrong, hardcopy results correct (R 22 60-61, S 28 3:10)

fiSP(HI?) Columns by Lynn Landes on questionable ownership of voting machine companies (felons, etc.), also citing VoteScan Jan 99 and Kenneth Collier; interactive modems capable of controlling voting machines in real-time (R 22 25,37-38);

identical systems? (R 22 34); further discussion of the Mercuri Method, alternatives, and butterfly ballots again, and other discussions (R 22 31, 38)

SHPfi Boston gets Diebold AccuVote marked-paper reader systems, seemingly lacking in assurance of correct tabulation (but at least counts by independent systems are possible – if requested) (R 22 39)

SH? Diebold AccuVote system integrity questioned in Georgia because of the use of an unprotected FTP site for storing election software, files, upgrade files, etc. (for example, see *The Register*, 8 Feb 2003; surprising Max Cleland defeat linked?

SPH Powervote electronic vote machines open to tampering: bogus ballot face (R 22 44)

*m Explosion of nickel-cadmium batteries used in electronic voting (R 22 28)

Sf Panel reports DoD SERVE System fatally flawed; bureaucrats in denial (R 23 14-15)

SHf How to Hack an Election; Maryland (R 23 17); Physical security of voting machines (R 23 20); blank page anomaly (R 23 24) Online poll rigging (R 23 13)

S+/- Avi Rubin's experiences as an election judge: <http://www.avirubin.com/judge.html> (R 23 25)

S(Denial of Service!) Many new e-voting machines won't boot in San Diego County (California) primary election (R 23 25)

fh Lost e-votes could flip Napa County race: Sequoia Optech optical scanner failed to record votes, detected by random 1% recount (R 23 27)

m Many California voters turned away in Alameda and San Diego Counties in 2004 primary; Diebold DRE authorization machine failed; paper ballots ran out; 200 calls for help from poll workers (R 23 27)

..... **2003 U.S. election events:**

SH Chief of Diebold voting machine company writes Republicans in fund-raiser he is “committed to helping Ohio deliver its electoral votes to the President next year.” (R 22 89, S 28 6:11)

SH “According to election industry officials, electronic voting systems are absolutely secure, because they are protected by passwords and audit logs. But the passwords can easily be bypassed, and in fact the audit logs can be altered. Worse, the votes changed without anyone knowing, even the County Election Supervisor who runs the election system.” (R 22 83)

fS(H?) Avi Rubin et al. analyze serious flaws in Diebold electronic voting systems (R 22 82)

mh Voting tech problems galore in Mississippi: locked precincts, machine malfunctions, erroneous ballots, voters given wrong ballots (R 22 83)

f?m?SH? (who knows?) NYCity: Blank ovals sensed as votes, legitimate votes disqualified as overvotes (R 22 75)

H? UC Riverside student arrested for allegedly derailing student election, casting 800 votes for a fabricated candidate (R 22 78)

f?m?SH? Boone County Indiana's MicroVote election software returned about 144,000 votes with only 19,000 registered voters; final count 5,352 votes (R 23 03)

f More voting snafus in Palm Beach and Broward Counties: Florida House District 91, 6Jan2004, winner Ellyn Bogdanoff by only 2 votes over Peter Parker, out of 10,844 cast ballots, with 137 supposedly blank ballots in the only item in a special election; no mandated possible with ES&S touch-screen voting (R 23 12)

m?f? Report of Diebold voting machines in Volusia County FL registering -16,022 votes! (R 22 93,94)
Sie Data transfer Excel-COBOL loses voter data in 2003 Greenville Mississippi election (R 22 95)
hi\$ Grant Parish, Louisiana, election results reversed by doubled absentee counts; new election to be held (R 23 02)
SH Hackers break in to VoteHere (which claims “best-of-breed security”) (R 23 12)

ei Pleasanton CA school board election displays instructions for the previous election (R 23 01)
SHfe At least eight Fairfax County VA WinVote machines failed, seals were broken, and machines fixed (!) for reuse (R 23 01,02); more problems in Fairfax CO: WinVote machines subtract one in each hundred votes for a particular candidate (R 23 02)
S(m/f/H) Analysis of California recall data confirms doubts about voting systems (R 22 94-96)
Se California halts e-vote certification of Diebold machines after uncertified software installed in Alameda County CA (R 23 01,02)
0103iolsoc could make changes to vote-counting software (R 23 03); Diebold machines in 17 California counties had not been state-certified, three had not been Federally certified; changes after certification commonplace! (R 23 07); At least FIVE unvoted Diebold among Diebold voting subsidiary employees (R 23 07)
SHhfme California Secretary of State requires voter-verified paper audit trail by 2006 (R 22 04)
Smf\$ Broward County FL considers dumping \$17 million in touch voting machines or retrofitting voter-verified audit trails, after ser (R 22 93)
SHfm Avante Vote-Trakker voter-verified ballot printout mechanisms disabled by registrar when discrepancy occurred (R 23 03)
03DRW had if paper trail disagree? DISABLE the system immediately (R 23 06)
SHfm Congressional Research Service report raises more questions about electronic voting machines (R 23 03)
S\$ Nevada to apply slot-machine security to e-voting hardware? (R 23 06)
SH(I/O) Another case of electronic vote-tampering? IEEE standards process broken (R 22 92); unsecure wireless communication IEEE standards (R 23 02)
SP Sensitive voter information publicly up for grabs (R 23 07,09,10)
Hm Mechanical voting machines also risky (R 23 03); Why not just mark a piece of paper? Much of the rest of the world does. (R 23 08,10-12)
SHf VoteHere reports computer break-in (R 23 10)

+/- Essay on social aspects of electronic voting (R 23 10)

..... **2004 U.S. election events:**

\$f California bans Diebold e-vote machines (R 23 35)

\$fh Republicans walk out on Federal civil rights hearing on voting machines (R 23 32)

SPhie Florida's list of felons ineligible to vote in 2004 is still full of eligible voters (R 23 44)

Sfd eVoting standards and testing (R 23 40)

Sfi Washington State primary irregularities (R 23 53)

SHVfmie Some thoughts on the November 2004 U.S. election process: almost everything in the election process was a

potential for problems were reported: Palm Beach County logged 88,000 more votes than voters; A Franklin County Ohio

machine counted 893 extra votes; Broward County FL balloting for Amendment 4, software counted backwards after reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$, in

signed 16-bit field, in tabulating absentee ballots; numerous reports of screens "jumping" votes from Kerry to Bush; many cases of long

lines and long waits only in certain politically skewed precincts, legitimate voters who were disenfranchised, special optical

scan pens not capable of being tallied, and so on. Many other problems include weak standards and secret system evaluations,

poor oversight, inadequate funding for NIST and Election Assistance Commission, poor training, dirty tricks (S 30 1, elaborating on

B8239); Better standards needed for elections (R 23 59; S 30 1)

f Preferential voting software breaks down in San Francisco (R 23 58-59; S 30 1)

SHPhi Perils of database matching on voter purges (R 23 45; S 30 1)

SPHhmf, etc. Rebecca Mercuri's challenge at Black Hat Convention (R 23 47); The Mr Micawber Syndrome relating to

in 47, etc. As (R 23 47); Policz evicted for submitting real accuracy/logic tests in Boulder County (R 23 48); Obion County Tennessee vote

problems, failing to count early votes (R 23 49); Sequoia's new paper audit-trail system demo failed to record test votes cast by

California State Senators (R 23 50); that Sequoia system used in Nevada in 2004 (R 23 52,53); Maryland rules against

opponents of machines (R 23 53); Robert Heinlein scenario in "The Moon is a Harsh Mistress" (1966): computerized voting with

no auditability to recount (R 23 53) Touchscreen voting spawns glitches (R 23 58)

SHA Ohio: Columbus Ohio voters report fake elections board calls as election 2004 neared (R 23 57); Thieves steal campaign

computer sensitive information in Toledo (R 23 57);

SHf Diebold GEMS central tabulator contains a stunning security hole: two-digit code alters results; this is a real doozer (R 23

SPff (you-gotta-be-kidding department) Missouri military absentees in 2004 could have absentee ballots scanned, sent by

unencrypted Omega Technologies (partisan "trusted third party"), which then faxes the printed version to the appropriate precinct!

Signed of your privacy rights required. (R 23 52)

S+ California Secretary of State Kevin Shelley (who mandated voter-verified paper trail by 2006) established more stringent

requirements for touchscreen machines (R 23 45); Gov. Schwarzenegger signs California paper trail bill into law (R 23 55)

SHhmf etc. Lost records of 2002 Florida vote raise 2004 concern (R 23 46); Alabama 2003, ES&S machines reversed the

word order until long afterward! Bev Harris records 51 cases in which voting machines recorded the wrong outcomes,

including Wayne

County, NC (reversed in time); 100% error in Orange County in 1998 bond issue (yes/no reversed) (R 23 51; more on Bev
Crusade, R 23 45 [her predictions were fairly prescient])

Harris's
..... **Other election items in the U.S.:**

Sfde Voting machine engineer sues, alleges machine design flaws (Bev Harris via Susan Marie Weber, R 22 59, S 28 3:10)

S(H?) Senator Frist's on-line poll on Iraq removed, claiming tampering (R 22 62, S 28 3:10-11)

Sfm Electronic voting: computer reliability aspects (R 23 11)

h Missouri legal decision questions automatic ballot counting (S 13 2)

m Computer miscounts StarWars (Strategic Defense Initiative) vote in the House of Representatives (358 ayes & 237 nays,
which adds up to more than 435!!!) (S 13 3)

*h Computer data-entry error in vote tallying (2828, not 28) (S 13 4)

f/h? 8 Durham NC precincts had correct totals counted twice (S 15 1)

f/h? Virginia governor's race also had totals counted twice (S 15 1)

h Undeleted leftover test data reverses Yonkers NY election results (S 15 1:12)

rf Manual districts required live fudging of Michigan election system (S 15 1)

f Another experience with voting machines in Fairfax County VA (S 15 1)

SHAO Absentee ballot fraud detected in Colorado since 1984 (S 18 1:18); 11 indicted in Costella Cty CO; 2536 voters with
polls 2178 (R

fh Other risks in unaccountable computerized elections (S 19 1:6)

m CMU elections suspended because roster database system was down (S 19 2:8)

SH Cat registered as voter to show risks (no pawtograph required) (S 20 1:16)

m Static electricity affects ballot counting (S 22 1:18)

VSH San Jose State voting computer crashes, "fixed". (S 18 1:18)

\$f NY City electronic voting machines still unaccepted after spending \$20M (R 19 06) (Note: 1940s lever machines still in use
in 2000 on!)

+? A little humor: use of "fixed" vs "repaired" (S 18 1:18)

m Computer disk crash gives ballots with 2 candidates omitted (S 20 1:17)

hfm 1995 San Francisco elections (S 21 2:19)

mfie Problems in Montgomery County election, 7 Nov 1995: anti-moisture spray effects, delays, bad operator initialization, phantoms (R 21 50,56)

h Risks of global editing in voting context: name ‘Pollack’ changed to ‘Turnoutack’ (S 14 5)

Sm A. Appel and S. Govindavajhala, “Using Memory Errors to Attack a Virtual Machine, in IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy, 2003, (R 23 48) [Not specific to voting systems, but relevant!]

..... **Internet and remote voting:**

Internet voting systems are potentially even riskier than electronic voting systems, especially if you (and everyone else) can vote from anywhere in the world on a PC with inadequate security using code that you have downloaded from some supposedly trustworthy site. The California Commission studying Internet voting suggested that the risks were too high for such a balloting method, although it considered using such a scheme under carefully controlled physical surroundings. See

<http://www.pfir.org/statements/2000-02> for a discussion by Lauren Weinstein of risks in Internet voting, and later by PGN,

Rebecca, and Lauren Weinstein (S 26 2:, R 21 14), and others (R 21 13-14).

SPf More on risks in Internet voting: NSF report (R 21 28-30,32,34)

rSH Garciaparricide in 1999 All-Star balloting? 25,259 on-line votes cast by a Perl devotee; 22-vote max detected: same e-mail address; IP spoofing (R 20 47-48)

SAOf Vote early, vote often for your favorite California quarter design – via the Internet (R 22 49)

SP 2000 Arizona Democratic primary allows Internet voting (R 20 83) and more people voted that way than all votes in the 1996 election; privacy and anonymity difficult to meet (R 20 84); crypto for voting (R 20 85);

fSH Problems with Australian ABC TV show online voting scores (R 21 06; S 26 1:33)

f? College election.com online voting glitch (R 21 28)

SH Large-scale fraud in Dutch election choosing new name for merged towns of Leidschendam and Voorburg (S 27 1:16, R 21 80)

SH E-voting and international law (S 27 2:11-12, R 21 81)

SH 1998 People Magazine Most Beautiful People poll winner Hank the Angry Drunken Dwarf! 1998 Kesmai employees instructed to vote for Kesmai game award (S 27 3:18, R 21 90)

SH Microsoft “astroturf” campaign stuffing an e-ballot box (S 27 2:12, R 21 87)

SH Vivendi suspects electronic vote fraud (S 27 3:18, R 22 05)

SP UK tries remote voting in Liverpool and Sheffield in May 2002, using SMS (R 21 90, R 22 03,05); Web voting in

Woburn (R 22 04)

Sf Internet voting: in the Netherlands (R 23 48,55); in Canada (R 23 53); in Switzerland (R 23 55); Internet voting contrasted with paper-verified paper audit trails (R 23 55); “Internet voting should not be considered secure until the electoral authorities are confident to give immunity from prosecution to anyone hacking the election, and to offer a substantial prize for anyone who can provide evidence that they have attacked it successfully.” Martyn Thomas (R 23 56; comments 58,59)

..... **Other Election Problems:**

f Quebec election prediction bug: wrong pick [1981] (S 10 2 pp 25-26, 11 2)

fh Votes and candidates misaligned in Calgary 2001 election through misalphabetization of d'Arras as Arras (S 27 1:16, R 21 70)

mH? Philippines election power failure affected only the area of the computer center; on reboot, the computer immediately declared the underdog to be the winner (S 10 3:8, *The Washington Post* 10 Jun 1985)

\$f Votes lost in Toronto (S 14 1, 14 5); Toronto district finally abandons computerized voting; year-old race still unresolved (S 14 1)

~~SH~~ SQL Slammer DDoS attack disrupted the 25 Jan 2003 NDP leadership convention voting in Toronto (election.com) (R 22 1)

fh Alberta vote-by-phone fiasco (S 20 2:8)

h 6000 moved Australian voters lost from computer election rolls (S 14 6)

h Read-ahead synchronization glitch and/or eager operator causes large data entry error, giving wrong winner in Rome Italy city election (S 14 1)

fm DB and WWW on one machine mess up 2001 Australian Capital Territory election (S 27 1:15, R 21 71-72); see earlier article (R 21 7)

fh Risks with automated counting of preferential ballots in 2001 Australian Senate elections (S 27 1:15-16, R 21 77)

f/h/H? Computer error in Cape Town election affects results (R 18 17)

f German parliament election: program rounds up Greens' 4.97%, but 5% needed to count; corrected error gives Social Democrats (S 17 3)

h Wrong result in German Bundestag elections due to FAX of double-sided results pages (R 20 04)

f Swedish election results delayed by computer errors, 140% returns (S 17 1)

\$h Mis-set parameter invalidates Oslo parliamentary election (S 19 1:5)

SH Election fraud in the UK? (R 21 50,51)

S? Tampering blamed for lost Peruvian candidacy signatures (S 20 1:18)

SH Electronic ballots eschewed in India due to rigging fears (S 16 3)

+? Church of England has certified software for its elections (S 17 1)

fSAP New Zealand electoral Web site for registering and updating; authentication consists of full name and date of birth! (R 21 1)

- SA4 Electronic voting systems: more on system integrity and accountability (R 22 66); New South Wales forced to hand-count after inadequately tested computer upgrade (R 22 69); crash of Will County, Illinois, Web site for tallying and publishing poll result after being deluged with bogus requests (R 22 69)
- Sfi Bulgarian parliament e-voting authentication based on member's weight (S 27 2:12, R 21 88-89)
- SP Electronic voting in Ireland in spring 2002 (S 27 3:16, R 21 93)
- Sf Irish Labour Party urges suspension of e-voting until flaws addressed (R 23 01)
- Sf Ireland scraps electronic voting plans (R 23 35) and The Netherlands accepts the same technology despite secret evaluation (R 23 20)
- SP Nigerian technician's inability to provide the password delays vote count in Mali (S 27 3:18, R 22 05)
- SHf Olympics' ice skating judging rigging leads to strange proposal for nonaudited electronic randomized voting scheme! (S 27 2:18, S 21)
- m Mice chew up paper ballots in Bangkok election (S 27 3:18, R 21 98)
- h How to rig an election by clever redistricting (R 22 05)
- hi Brazilian computer blocked twins, like-named siblings from voting (S 12 1) (This problem may still have existed in 1994, unless now was old.) (R 16 45)
- fe Voting machine inflexibility causes postponement of Brazil's standard time cutover from daylight time because law requires 8 (R 22 03)
- SP Nigerian to use fingerprint scanning technology in elections; lower-level officials hoard registration forms (R 22 30)
- SP(+/-) UK publishes security requirements for e-voting (Cuddy and Mercuri response, R 22 40)
- SH BBC Website article on risks with e-voting: Yet every time we get to look inside a piece of software or a security system that has been in secret, and built on the top of a compromise between acceptable levels of risk and the cost of doing it properly, we find holes and errors. (R 22 83)
- SHf Phantom voting in Israeli Knesset; no security (R 22 76,79)
- SP+ The shape of elections to come in England: paper ballots continue, electronic voting considered (R 22 95)
- SHPhfi Secret-ballot e-voting in Tel Aviv University (R 23 11)
- Sf Calgary Online student election; software flaws mix up voters, block some from voting (R 23 29)
- SM Cosmic ray blamed for failure of 2003 Belgian voting system adding extra 4,100 votes! (R 23 46, with discussion R 23 47)
- S+/- Electronic voting in Canada: intelligent report on Access, Integrity, and Participation (R 23 53)
- S+ Voter-verified e-voting in Venezuelan election deemed sound (R 23 52)
- SH Election candidates' Web pages hacked during Finnish election (R 23 58)
- **Related technology problems**
- @+? Use of 'unpredictable auditable random numbers' in casino/gaming systems, possibly relevant in elections? (R 22 57)
- @S? New cell phones well suited to wireless gambling (resembling the voting machine situation?)! (R 22 55)
- h? Counting error on SMS poll evicts wrong contestant from 'Big Brother'; caught in audit! (R 23 46)

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hiperactivo!::escritos::

El ambiguo caso de los subastadores de votos

Antes de las furiosas modas del B2B (Business to Business, negocio a negocio), y el B2C (Business to Consumer, negocio a consumidor) existió un proyecto P2V (Político a Votante). Voteauction.com, un website que comenzó como ejercicio de un estudiante de arte, acabó saltando fronteras, protagonizando segmentos especiales en CNN y obligando a las autoridades europeas de internet a cometer una ilegalidad para cerrarlo. Tras una entrevista a LizVlx, una de las artífices de la impostura, se vierten aquí los resultados de la pesquisa, enredados, cómo no, en su propio mar de incógnitas.



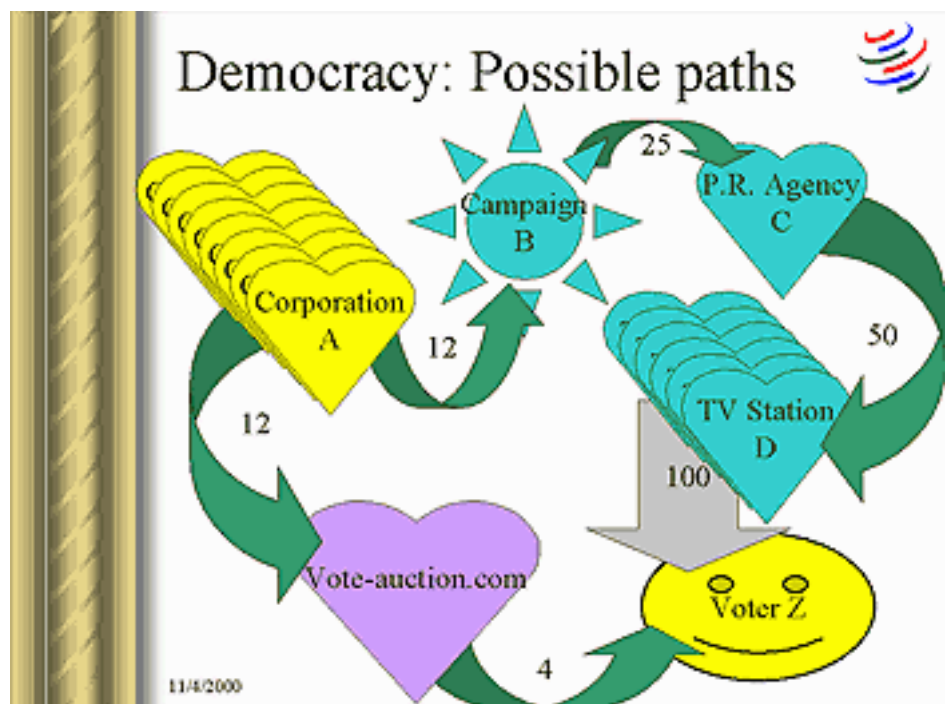
Javier Candeira, 27 de Diciembre de 2000

¿Me dices [qué te parece el artículo?](#)

Érase una vez una trama internacional, orquestada desde una empresa austríaca, para socavar el sistema democrático estadounidense. No mejor esto: se trataba sólo de un bromazo de contenido político, perpetrado por unos agitadores que hacen de la acción política su forma de arte. Ni siquiera. En realidad todo comenzó en la tesis de fin de carrera de un estudiante de Bellas Artes.

James Baumgartner, alumno de una escuela de arte en el estado norteamericano de Nueva York, diseñó y realizó el primer site de subastas de votos por internet como un proyecto artístico. Voteauction.com sería su tesis de fin de carrera. El proyecto tenía también una vertiente de comentario político.

"La persona que consigue más financiación se la persona que, casi invariablemente, siempre gana", declaró Baumgartner a la revista Wired. "y tratan al votante como un producto final, del mismo modo que



la industria de la televisión trata a sus espectadores".

Diagrama de financiación alternativa de campañas políticas a través de Voteauction.com

"El votante es un producto que se vende"

"En el sistema electoral actual, el votante es un producto que se vende a las corporaciones. Pero se venden por el retorcido método de anuncios publicitarios, consultores, y viajes. Voteauction traza una línea más directa; el viejo truco de saltarse al intermediario", comentaba Baumgartner.

En agosto hay pocas noticias para los periódicos, y voteauction saltó a las portadas de los medios, especialmente los medios basados en internet. Durante el verano y el otoño del año 2000, wired.com tenía prácticamente una noticia semanal sobre "el sitio web que vendía votos en la red".

LizVlx es la empresaria que, con su socio Hans Berhard, compró el dominio voteauction.com junto con todos sus activos (página web, usuarios y subastas en curso) a finales de agosto del 2000, cuando las autoridades norteamericanas comenzaron a meter en pleitos a Baumgartner. El precio fue una auténtica ganga: un euro. "Baumgartner lo empezó, como una especie de chiste político, para sus estudios de Bellas Artes. Pero cuando recibió la primera carta legal de una institución electoral en Nueva York, se puso en contacto con RTMark, quienes a su vez se pusieron en contacto con nosotros. Ubermorgen.com compró el sitio entero, y lo volvimos a poner en la red".

Estados Unidos es una fuerza cultural tan poderosa que se podría decir que es el nuevo Imperio, y que los ciudadanos del mundo occidental tenemos con los EEUU la misma relación que los estados clientes tenían con Roma durante su esplendor. La política norteamericana nos afecta, nos interesa. Y no es de extrañar que un colectivo como Ubermorgen, empresa que dedica el 50% de su tiempo a proyectos comerciales y el otro 50% a proyectos artísticos, decidiera tomar como suyo el proyecto de Baumgartner. Les ayudaba el hecho de residir en Austria, más allá de la jurisdicción estatal de Nueva York.

"Al principio no hicimos nada, sólo hablar con los medios europeos, contestar sus preguntas, pero no teníamos intención de hacer nada.

Pero entonces Chicago nos puso un pleito, y James Baumgartner se separó por completo del proyecto, sus abogados le recomendaron que no hablara con nosotros. Según parece había tenido una visita del FBI. No conozco personalmente a James, pero al final sólo es un estudiante de arte que se ha metido en un lío, y no quiere saber más del asunto", afirma LizVlx.

Apelación a la Primera Enmienda

La defensa de James Baumgartner era una sólida apelación a la Primera Enmienda de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos: la libertad de expresión.

Voteauction.com sería sólo un ejemplo de sátira política sobre un fenómeno real, del que todos habían oído hablar: la compra de votos por parte de empresas mediante contribuciones a las campañas electorales de los candidatos que les puedan ser más favorables.

Jamin Raskin, profesor de derecho en la American University, analizaba voteauction muy positivamente en una entrevista para wired.com. "Lo que se está poniendo a prueba es si la teoría general de que está bien que el dinero compre elecciones (aprobada esencialmente en 1976 en una sentencia del Tribunal Supremo de los EEUU) se puede extender a la compra de votos individuales. Los autores de voteauction.com señalan que hemos desarrollado un sistema en el que está bien que el dinero compre elecciones, y sin embargo



Entre el negocio y el arte con Ubermorgen: Entrevista con LizVlx

LizVlx hace su presentación en el CCC sin ordenador. Utiliza unas transparencias de acetato que trae en un bolso rosa de Cartier. Tras la presentación habla con hiperactivo!

¿Qué o quién es Ubermorgen?

Mi socio Hans Bernhard y yo somos Ubermorgen.com, una empresa basada en Viena. La mitad del trabajo que hacemos es comercial, la otra mitad son proyectos propios. Comercialmente hacemos webs, márceting multimedia para compañías de internet, esas cosas. Nuestros proyectos propios son artísticos, proyectos político-culturales. Por ejemplo, este año empezamos Micromusic.net, un proyecto cuyo eslógan es "low tech music for high tech people" y que consiste en distribuir música hecha con Commodore 64s, rollo 8 bits. Otro proyectos que tenemos es Bannster.net, que consiste en meter contenido en el espacio de los banners de anuncio, hacer pequeñas obras de arte del tamaño de un banner.

nos aferramos a la fantasía de que hay algo profundamente inmoral en la compra de un voto individual".

Por supuesto que las instituciones electorales actuaron con rapidez, pero al mismo tiempo las ONGs dedicadas a los derechos civiles y la limpieza del proceso electoral hacían declaraciones sobre la peligrosidad de un "negocio" que ponía patas arriba la representación del pueblo en las urnas. Tanto la ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union - www.aclu.org) como grupos más pequeños y especializados, al estilo de The Voting Integrity Project (www.votingintegrity.org), pusieron el grito en el cielo en la prensa norteamericana, aumentando en el proceso la publicidad que recibía [voteauction](http://voteauction.com).

Los gestores austriacos del site contribuían al desconcierto. LizVlx comenta que "mientras que James Baumgartner, aconsejado por sus abogados, lanzaba una nota de prensa en la que decía que todo era una broma, nuestras propias notas de prensa hablaban de un nuevo modelo de negocio, de que esto sólo era una prueba para poner en marcha un sistema masivo durante las elecciones europeas, y rediseñamos todo el site para que funcionara mejor".

Algunos periodistas cayeron en la trampa por completo: mientras que Baumgartner aceptaba hacer una entrevista en exclusiva para un periodista de Wired, y el periodista en cuestión se guardaba la historia durante el fin de semana (para colgarla de la web el lunes, en el momento de más lectores), Hans Bernhard y LizVlx preparaban su propia nota de prensa, en la que señalaban que la subasta de votos era "un nuevo modelo de negocio y un nuevo modelo de democracia" que "racionalizaba los flujos de capital en el presente sistema electoral".

Nada ha sucedido hasta que no ha salido por televisión

En estos tiempos mediáticos, no se puede decir que nada haya sucedido realmente hasta que no sale

Está bien eso de repoblar el espacio publicitario con contenidos artísticos, pero no se puede vender. ¿Es vendible el net.art?

Es un debate estéril. Somos amigos de [Jodi](#) y tenemos proyectos con ellos, ellos tienen experiencia vendiendo su arte. Pero creo que el asunto va más por donde estoy, que se financian vendiendo acciones. Creo que vender cosas, como en otros tipos de arte, no funciona. Los proyectos son más colaborativos, el net.art tiene menos que ver con el diseño y más con el action art, que realmente no se puede vender. La mayor parte del tiempo son sólo acontecimientos. Es la hora de decir "el net.art ha muerto, viva el net.art" y pasar al siguiente nivel.

¿Como el Pop Art, que muere pero sobrevive?

Sí, como el pop art, y la música pop, la cultura pop, creo que ése es el camino. Hay que librarse de la estrella del pop y poner en su lugar al programador como net.artista.

Eso ya está pasando en los videojuegos

Exactamente, pero son gente virtual, aunque esto está bien. El arte no trata acerca de ese objeto en la pared, hay que cambiar esa visión. Una amiga mía hizo cuadros al óleo de websites, y eso encaja.

Un cambio de tema: ®™ark hablan de voteauction.com como si lo hubieran hecho ellos...

Siempre lo hacen, hablan de los proyectos como si fueran suyos, y ¿sabes qué? Yo lo apoyo.

Así que no es que yo lo entendiera mal. En aquel momento era su proyecto.

Sí, es su proyecto, lo que sea, al carajo el copyright.

por la televisión. "Tuvimos media hora en CNN en todo el mundo", declara LizVlex. "Los medios estaban encantados con nosotros", repite LizVlx un par de veces, visiblemente satisfecha. "Resulta que la compra de votos es algo de lo que todos quieren hablar, pero normalmente no tienen ocasión de hacerlo. Nosotros les dábamos la excusa para hablar de compra-venta de votos, de cómo el dinero influía en el proceso electoral, y el que lo hiciéramos con la cara seria, sin guiñar el ojo y decir 'esto es sólo una broma', les permitía hacerlo con más profundidad".

Tanto voteauction.com como vote-auction.com fueron cerrados por las autoridades, en algún caso de forma ilegal, según Ubermorgen. El sitio sigue accesible mediante la dirección voteauction.at y su número IP; 62.116.31.68. Hans Bernhard, el titular oficial del dominio, afirmaba que "tenemos el servidor en Bulgaria, y estamos dispuestos a llevárnoslo a donde sea. No estamos sujetos a las leyes de cada estado de los EEUU, sino sólo a leyes internacionales. Y no sólo no estamos haciendo nada ilegal, sino que creemos en la viabilidad económica y empresarial de la idea".

El escándalo creado por voteauction.com ya ha sido acallado por el propio escándalo del recuento de votos en las elecciones presidenciales del 2000. Pero todavía hay alguien que los tiene en cuenta. Jamin Raskin, el profesor de derecho de la American University, tiene la última palabra:

"Esta gente esá adelantada a su tiempo, quizá 50 años, en darse cuenta de que el destino último del proceso electoral es que todo estará a la venta - desde los votos de los ciudadanos hasta los votos de los legisladores e incluso, Dios no lo quiera, de los jueces del Tribunal Supremo".

Artículo y fotos © 2000 Javier Candeira. Se permite su reproducción íntegra mientras conserve esta nota de copyright e incluya un enlace a hiperactivo!.

®™ark: mediadores de agitación cultural

®™ark son los responsables de convertir el pequeño proyecto de Baumgartner en una conspiración a escala mundial. Ellos fueron los mediadores entre el estudiante de Bellas Artes norteamericano y los empresarios-artistas-agitadores de Ubermorgen.com.

[®™ark \(pronúciase art-mark\)](#) es una corporación muy particular. Su

objetivo no son los beneficios económicos, sino la cuota de atención en los medios. Las acciones de ®™ark no producen beneficios, sino tan sólo los "dividendos culturales" de sus acciones artísticas. Son agitadores artístico-políticos, y para realizar su trabajo (el arte es un trabajo sucio, pero alguien tiene que hacerlo, que se decía en los 80) se han convertido en aquello que más odian: una corporación.

Dicen llamarse Ray Thomas y Frank Guerrero, pero estos alias son tan falsos como el nombre (Andreas Bilchbauer) con el que uno de ellos se presentó, en nombre de la Organización Mundial del Comercio, en una conferencia sobre comercio internacional. Por supuesto que ellos dirán que ®™ark (pronúnciese art-mark) no tuvo nada que ver con esto, que fue un grupo

de impostores llamados [The Yes Men](#), dueños actuales del dominio [Gatt.org](#), quienes cometieron la barrabasada. Esta estrategia oblicua es buena para corporaciones "legítimas", desde Mobil Exxon hasta los bancos que sólo sirven para blanquear dinero o las empresas fantasmas cuyo único fin es evadir impuestos. ¿Por qué no les iba a funcionar a ellos también?

Son profesores de arte, y también artistas. Su medio de expresión es la acción política. El pasado otoño participaron en las jornadas del Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Barcelona sobre "La acción directa como una de las bellas artes", y durante su visita hablaron de voteauction.com como de un proyecto propio. Siempre lo hacen, atribuirse todo el mérito (y descargar gran parte de las culpas) forma parte de su estilo artístico, por así decirlo. En una posterior entrevista por e-mail repartían la atribución del proyecto voteauction entre sus verdaderos autores colectivos, ellos mismos incluidos:

> ¿Qué era voteauction.com: un comentario político, una "broma como forma de arte", un proyecto de rtmark desde el comienzo...?

®™ark: Comentario político *y* proyecto de RTMark

> Si los proyectos de ®™ark no son nada de lo anterior, ¿qué son?

®™ark: Son comentarios políticos fraguados en un vehículo



Imagen del sitio web de ®™ark donde se atribuyen la responsabilidad de voteauction.com

Ray Thomas y Frank Guerrero quedan perfectamente retratados en esta entrevista con ®™ark realizada por José Luis de Vicente.

entretenido que permite que sean absorbidos entre risas. Como la capa de azúcar de una píldora medicinal.

> ¿Pueden darme una breve cronología de cómo se desarrolló la saga voteauction.com -> vote-auction.com etc?

®™ark: ®™ark Lo patrocinó en Junio. Consiguió mucha prensa. Fue amenazado por varias entidades y vendido al empresario austríaco Hans Bernhard. Cerrado ilegalmente por Internic en Noviembre.

> ¿Cuál fue la respuesta de los medios a esta historia? Disfrutaron de la oportunidad de hablar abiertamente de compra de votos? Analizaron los medios a fondo esta actividad?

®™ark: A fondo no, pero sí, los medios la analizaron. Los medios recogieron la noticia.

hiperactivo!::escritos::Caos y Utopía en Berlín

to hiper active !::escritos::

The ambiguous case of the auctioneers of votes

Before the furious fashions of the B2B (Business to Business, business to business), and the B2C (Business to Consumer, business to consumer) a project P2V existed (Politician to Voter).

Voteauction.com, website that began like exercise of an art student, ended up jumping border, carrying out special segments in Cnn and forcing the European authorities of Internet to commit an illegality to close it. After an interview to LizVlx, one of the creators of the impostura, the results of the search are spilled here, romped, how no, in their own sea of incognitos.



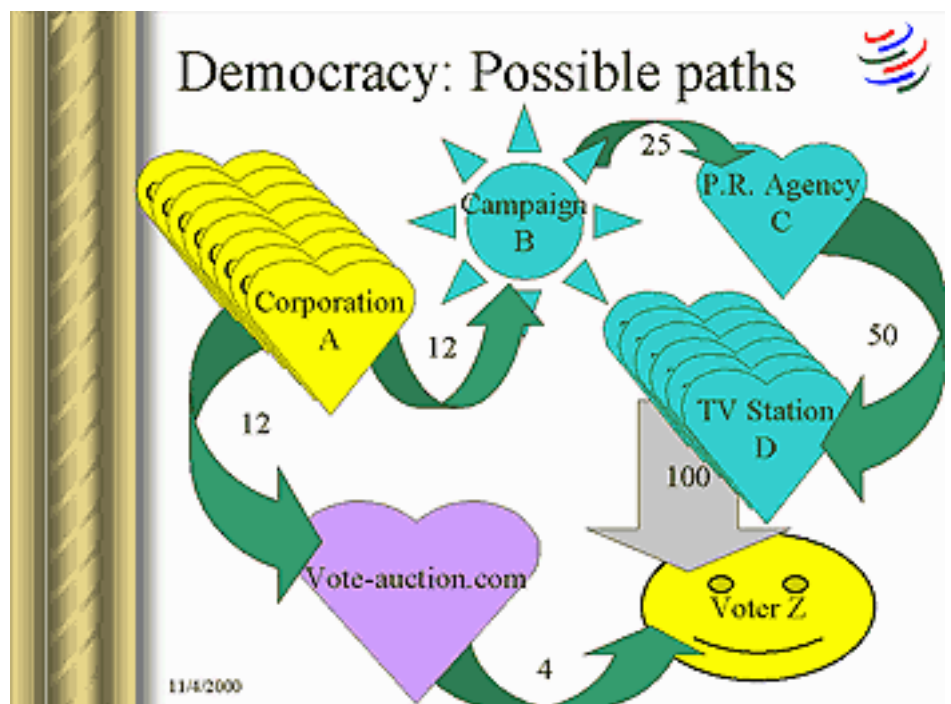
Javier Candeira, 27 of December of 2000

You say to me what seems to you the article?

Érase once an international plot, orchestrated from an Austrian company, to undermine the American democratic system. Not better this: one was only a stupid joke of political content, perpetrated by agitators who make of the political action their form of art. Not even. In fact everything began in the thesis of aim of race of a student of Beautiful Arts.

James Baumgartner, student of a school of art in the North American state of New York, designed and made first site of auctions of votes by Internet like an artistic project. Voteauction.com would be its thesis of race aim. The project also had a slope of political commentary.

"the person who obtains to more financing the person who, almost invariably, always wins", Baumgartner to the Wired magazine declared. "and they treat to the voter like an end item, in the same way that the industry of the television treats its spectators".



"the voter is a product that is sold"

Diagram of alternative financing of political campaigns through Voteauction.com

"In the present electoral system, the voter is a product that is sold to the corporations. But they are sold by the doubling method of advertising, consulting announcements, and trips. Voteauction draws up one more a more direct line; the old trick to skip to the intermediary ", commented Baumgartner.

In August there are few news for newspapers, and voteauction jumped to the covers of means, specially the means based on Internet. During the summer and the autumn of year 2000, wired.com had practically the weekly news on "the Web site that sold votes in the network".

LizVlx is the industrialist who, with her partner Hans Bernhard, bought the dominion along with voteauction.com all her assets (page Web, users and auctions in course) at the end of August of the 2000, when the North American authorities began to put in lawsuits to Baumgartner. The price was an authentic gangue: euro. "Baumgartner began it, like a species of political joke, for its studies of Beautiful Arts. But when it received the first legal letter of an electoral institution in New York, it was put in contact with RTMark, who put themselves as well in contact with us. Ubermorgen.com bought the whole site, and we returned it to put in the network ".

The United States is a so powerful cultural force that it would be possible to be said that is the new Empire, and that the citizens of the western world we have with the U.S.A. the same relation that the states clients had with Rome during their splendor. The North American policy affects to us, interests to us. And it is no wonder a group like Ubermorgen, company that dedicates to 50% of its time to commercial projects and other 50% to artistic projects, decided to take like his the project from Baumgartner. The fact helped them to reside in Austria, beyond the state jurisdiction of New York.

"we did not do anything In the beginning, to only speak with European means, to answer its questions, but we did not have inención to do nothing. But then Chicago put a lawsuit to us, and James Baumgartner separated completely of the project, his lawyers recommended to him that he did not speak with us. According to it seems had had a visit of the FBI. I do not know James personally, but in the



end she is only an art student that has put in a mess, and does not want to know more of the subject ", affirms LizVlx.

Appeal to the First Amendment

The defense of James Baumgartner was a solid appeal to the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States: the freedom of expression. Voteauction.com would be only an example of political satire on a real phenomenon, of which all had heard speak: the purchase of votes on the part of companies by means of contributions to the electoral campaigns of the candidates who them can be more favorable.

Jamin Raskin, professor of right in the American University, very positively analyzed voteauction in an interview for wired.com. "What it is being put on approval it is if the general theory that it is well that the money buys elections (approved esenciamente in 1976 in a sentence of the Supreme Court of the U. S.A.) can extend to the purchase of individual votes. The authors of voteauction.com indicate that we have developed a system in which she is well that the money buys elections, and nevertheless we clung to the fantasy of which there is something deeply immoral in the purchase of an individual vote ".

Of course that the electoral institutions acted quickly, but at the same time the ONGs dedicated to the civil rights and the cleaning of the electoral process made declarations on the danger of a "business" that put legs above the representation of the town in the ballot boxes. As much the ACLU (Civil American Liberties Union - www.aclu.org) like smaller and specialized

Between the business and the art with Ubermorgen: Interview with LizVlx

LizVlx makes its presentation in the CCC without computer. It uses acetate transparencies that bring in a pink purse of Cartier. After the presentation it speaks with hyperactive!

What or who is Ubermorgen?

My partner Hans Bernhard and I am Ubermorgen.com, a company based on Vienna. Half of the work that we do is commercial, other half are own projects. Commercially we do webs, márceting multimedia for companies of Internet, those things. Our own projects are artistic, political-cultural projects. For example, this year we began Micromusic.net, a project whose they eslógan is "low tech music for high tech people" and that consists of distributing to music done with Commodore 64s, roll 8 bits. Another projects that we have are Bannster.net, that consists of putting content in the space of banners of announcement, to make small works of art as large as banner.

He is that of repoblar the advertising space with artistic contents well, but it is not possible to be sold. Is saleable net.art?

It is a sterile debate. We are friends of Jodi and we have projects with them, they have experience selling its art. But I believe that the subject goes more by where etoy, which they finance selling actions. I believe that to sell things, like in other types of art, it does not work. The projects are colaborativos, net.art less has to do with the design and more with action art, that really cannot be sold. Most of the time is only events. It is the hour to say "net.art there is dead, it lives net.art" and to happen to the following level.

Like the Pop Art, that dies but it survives?

Yes, like pop art, and pop music, the pop culture, I believe that that one is the way. There is qie to get rid of the star of the pop one and to put in its place to the programmer like net.artista.

That already is happening in the videojuegos

Exactly, but they are virtual people, although this is well. The art does not treat about that object in the wall, is necessary to change that vision. A friend mine made pictures to the oil of websites, and that fits.

A change of subject: ®™Mark speaks of voteauction.com as if they had done it...

They do it, always they speak of the projects as if they were his, and you know that '? I support it.

So he is not that I understood it bad. At that moment it was his

groups, in the style of The Voting Integrity Project (www.votingintegrity.org), raised the roof in the North American press, increasing in the process the publicity that received voteauction. *project.* Yes, it is his project, which is, to carajo copyright.

The Austrian managers of site contributed to the disagreement. LizVlx comments that "whereas James Baumgartner, advised by his lawyers, sent a press note in which he said that everything was a joke, our own notes of press spoke of a new model of business, of which this was only a test to start up a massive system during the European elections, and we redesigned all site so that he worked better".

Some journalists fell completely in the trap: whereas Baumgartner accepted to make an interview in exclusive right for a journalist of Wired, and the journalist at issue kept history during the weekend (to hang it of the Web Monday, at the moment of more readers), Hans Bernhard and LizVlx prepared their own note of press, in which they indicated that the auction of votes was "a new model of business and a new model of democracy" that "the present rationalized the flows of capital in electoral system".

Nothing has happened until it has not left by television

In these mediatic times, it is not possible to be said that nothing has happened really until it does not leave by the television. "We had half an hour in Cnn anywhere in the world", declares LizVlex. "the means were enchanted with us", repeats LizVlx a pair of times, visibly satisfied. "It is that the purchase of votes is something of which all want to speak, but normally do not have occasion to do it. We gave the excuse to speak them of transaction of votes, of how the money influa in the electoral process, and the one that we did it with the serious face, without yawing the eye and saying ' this is only one bromá, allowed them to do it with more depth ".

As much voteauction.com as votes-auction.com were closed by the authorities, in algun case of illegal form, according to Ubermorgen. The site follows by means of the direction voteauction.at [accessible](#) and its number IP; 62,116,31,68, Hans Bernhard, the official holder of the dominion, affirmed that "we have the servant in Bulgaria, and we are arranged to take it to us to where it is. We are not subject to the laws of each state of the U.S.A., but only to international laws. And we are not not only making anything illegal, but that we create in the economic and enterprise viability of the idea ".

El escándalo creado por voteauction.com ya ha sido acallado por el propio escándalo del recuento de votos en las elecciones presidenciales del 2000. Pero todavía hay alguien que los tiene en cuenta. Jamin Raskin, el profesor de derecho de la American University, tiene la última palabra:

"Esta gente esá adelantada a su tiempo, quizá 50 años, en darse cuenta de que el destino último del proceso electoral es que todo estará a la venta - desde los votos de los ciudadanos hasta los votos de los legisladores e incluso, Dios no lo quiera, de los jueces del Tribunal Supremo".

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®™ark: mediadores de agitación cultural

®™ark son los responsables de convertir el pequeño proyecto de Baumgartner en una conspiración a escala mundial. Ellos fueron los mediadores entre el estudiante de Bellas Artes norteamericano y los empresarios-artistas-agitadores de Ubermorgen.com.

®™ark (pronúnciese art-mark) es una corporación muy particular. Su objetivo no son los beneficios económicos, sino la cuota de atención en los medios. Las acciones de ®™ark no producen beneficios, sino tan sólo los "dividendos culturales" de sus acciones artísticas. Son agitadores artístico-políticos, y para realizar su trabajo (el arte es un trabajo sucio, pero alguien tiene que hacerlo, que se decía en los 80) se han convertido en aquello que más odian: una corporación.

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Imagen del sitio web de ®™ark donde **se atribuyen la responsabilidad de voteauction.com**

Ray Thomas y Frank Guerrero quedan perfectamente retratados en esta entrevista con ®™ark realizada por José Luis de Vicente.

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

hiperactivo!::escritos::

El ambiguo caso de los subastadores de votos

Antes de las furiosas modas del B2B (Business to Business, negocio a negocio), y el B2C (Business to Consumer, negocio a consumidor) existió un proyecto P2V (Político a Votante). [Voteauction.com](#), un website que comenzó como ejercicio de un estudiante de arte, acabó saltando fronteras, protagonizando segmentos especiales en CNN y obligando a las autoridades europeas de internet a cometer una ilegalidad para cerrarlo. Tras una entrevista a LizVlx, una de las artífices de la impostura, se vierten aquí los resultados de la pesquisa, enredados, cómo no, en su propio mar de incógnitas.



Javier Candeira, 27 de Diciembre de 2000

¿Me dices [qué te parece el artículo?](#)

Érase una vez una trama internacional, orquestada desde una empresa austríaca, para socavar el sistema democrático estadounidense. No mejor esto: se trataba sólo de un bromazo de contenido político, perpetrado por unos agitadores que hacen de la acción política su forma de arte. Ni siquiera. En realidad todo comenzó en la tesis de fin de carrera de un estudiante de Bellas Artes.

James Baumgartner, alumno de una escuela de arte en el estado norteamericano de Nueva York, diseñó y realizó el primer site de subastas de votos por internet como un proyecto artístico. Voteauction.com sería su tesis de fin de carrera. El proyecto tenía también una vertiente de comentario político.

"La persona que consigue más financiación se la persona que, casi invariablemente, siempre gana", declaró Baumgartner a la revista Wired. "y tratan al votante como un producto final, del mismo modo que la industria de la televisión trata a sus espectadores".

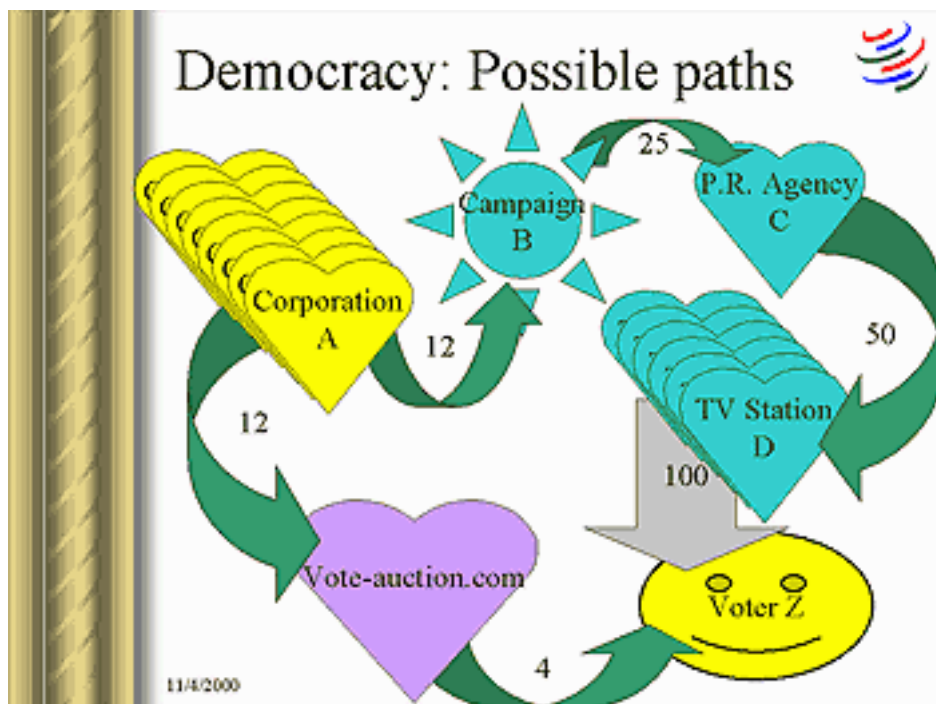


Diagrama de financiación alternativa de campañas políticas a través de Voteauction.com

"El votante es un producto que se vende"

"En el sistema electoral actual, el votante es un producto que se vende a las corporaciones. Pero se venden por el retorcido método de anuncios publicitarios, consultores, y viajes. Voteauction traza una línea más directa; el viejo truco de saltarse al intermediario", comentaba Baumgartner.

En agosto hay pocas noticias para los periódicos, y voteauction saltó a las portadas de los medios, especialmente los medios basados en internet. Durante el verano y el otoño del año 2000, wired.com tenía prácticamente una noticia semanal sobre "el sitio web que vendía votos en la red".

LizVlx es la empresaria que, con su socio Hans Berhard, compró el dominio voteauction.com junto con todos sus activos (página web, usuarios y subastas en curso) a finales de agosto del 2000, cuando las autoridades norteamericanas comenzaron a meter en pleitos a Baumgartner. El precio fue una auténtica ganga: un euro. "Baumgartner lo empezó, como una especie de chiste político, para sus estudios de Bellas Artes. Pero cuando recibió la primera carta legal de una institución electoral en Nueva York, se puso en contacto con RTMark, quienes a su vez se pusieron en contacto con nosotros. Ubermorgen.com compró el sitio entero, y lo volvimos a poner en la red".

Estados Unidos es una fuerza cultural tan poderosa que se podría decir que es el nuevo Imperio, y que los ciudadanos del mundo occidental tenemos con los EEUU la misma relación que los estados clientes tenían con Roma durante su esplendor. La política norteamericana nos afecta, nos interesa. Y no es de extrañar que un colectivo como Ubermorgen, empresa que dedica el 50% de su tiempo a proyectos comerciales y el otro 50% a proyectos artísticos, decidiera tomar como suyo el proyecto de Baumgartner. Les ayudaba el hecho de residir en Austria, más allá de la jurisdicción estatal de Nueva York.

"Al principio no hicimos nada, sólo hablar con los medios europeos, contestar sus preguntas, pero no teníamos intención de hacer nada. Pero entonces Chicago nos puso un pleito, y James Baumgartner se separó por completo del proyecto, sus abogados le recomendaron que no hablara con nosotros. Según parece había tenido una visita del FBI. No conozco personalmente a James, pero al final sólo es un estudiante de arte que se ha metido en un lío, y no quiere saber más del asunto", afirma LizVlx.

Apelación a la Primera Enmienda

La defensa de James Baumgartner era una sólida apelación a la Primera Enmienda de la Constitución de los Estados Unidos: la libertad de expresión. Voteauction.com sería sólo un ejemplo de sátira política sobre un fenómeno real, del que todos habían oído hablar: la compra de votos por parte de empresas mediante contribuciones a las campañas electorales de los candidatos que les puedan ser más favorables.

Jamin Raskin, profesor de derecho en la American University, analizaba voteauction muy positivamente en una entrevista para wired.com. "Lo que se está poniendo a prueba es si la teoría general de que está bien que el dinero compre elecciones (aprobada esencialmente en 1976 en una sentencia del Tribunal Supremo de los EEUU) se puede extender a la compra de votos individuales. Los



Entre el negocio y el arte con Ubermorgen: Entrevista con LizVlx

LizVlx hace su presentación en el CCC sin ordenador. Utiliza unas transparencias de acetato que trae en un bolso rosa de Cartier. Tras la presentación habla con hiperactivo!

¿Qué o quién es Ubermorgen?

Mi socio Hans Bernhard y yo somos Ubermorgen.com, una empresa basada en Viena. La mitad del trabajo que hacemos es comercial, la otra mitad son proyectos propios. Comercialmente hacemos webs, márceting multimedia para compañías de internet, esas cosas. Nuestros proyectos propios son artísticos, proyectos político-culturales. Por ejemplo, este año empezamos Micromusic.net, un proyecto cuyo eslógan es "low tech music for high tech people" y que consiste en distribuir música hecha con Commodore 64s, rollo 8 bits. Otro proyectos que tenemos es Bannster.net, que consiste en meter contenido en el espacio de los banners de anuncio, hacer pequeñas obras de arte del tamaño de un banner.

autores de voteauction.com señalan que hemos desarrollado un sistema en el que está bien que el dinero compre elecciones, y sin embargo nos aferramos a la fantasía de que hay algo profundamente inmoral en la compra de un voto individual".

Por supuesto que las instituciones electorales actuaron con rapidez, pero al mismo tiempo las ONGs dedicadas a los derechos civiles y la limpieza del proceso electoral hacían declaraciones sobre la peligrosidad de un "negocio" que ponía patas arriba la representación del pueblo en las urnas. Tanto la ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union - www.aclu.org) como grupos más pequeños y especializados, al estilo de The Voting Integrity Project (www.votingintegrity.org), pusieron el grito en el cielo en la prensa norteamericana, aumentando en el proceso la publicidad que recibía voteauction.

Los gestores austriacos del site contribuían al desconcierto. LizVlx comenta que "mientras que James Baumgartner, aconsejado por sus abogados, lanzaba una nota de prensa en la que decía que todo era una broma, nuestras propias notas de prensa hablaban de un nuevo modelo de negocio, de que esto sólo era una prueba para poner en marcha un sistema masivo durante las elecciones europeas, y rediseñamos todo el site para que funcionara mejor".

Algunos periodistas cayeron en la trampa por completo: mientras que Baumgartner aceptaba hacer una entrevista en exclusiva para un periodista de Wired, y el periodista en cuestión se guardaba la historia durante el fin de semana (para colgarla de la web el lunes, en el momento de más lectores), Hans Bernhard y LizVlx preparaban su propia nota de prensa, en la que señalaban que la subasta de votos era "un nuevo modelo de negocio y un nuevo modelo de democracia" que "racionalizaba los flujos de capital en el presente sistema electoral".

Está bien eso de repoblar el espacio publicitario con contenidos artísticos, pero no se puede vender. ¿Es vendible el net.art?

Es un debate estéril. Somos amigos de [Jodi](#) y tenemos proyectos con ellos, ellos tienen experiencia vendiendo su arte. Pero creo que el asunto va más por donde estoy, que se financian vendiendo acciones. Creo que vender cosas, como en otros tipos de arte, no funciona. Los proyectos son más colaborativos, el net.art tiene menos que ver con el diseño y más con el action art, que realmente no se puede vender. La mayor parte del tiempo son sólo acontecimientos. Es la hora de decir "el net.art ha muerto, viva el net.art" y pasar al siguiente nivel.

¿Como el Pop Art, que muere pero sobrevive?

Sí, como el pop art, y la música pop, la cultura pop, creo que ése es el camino. Hay que librarse de la estrella del pop y poner en su lugar al programador como net.artista.

Eso ya está pasando en los videojuegos

Exactamente, pero son gente virtual, aunque esto está bien. El arte no trata acerca de ese objeto en la pared, hay que cambiar esa visión. Una amiga mía hizo cuadros al óleo de websites, y eso encaja.

Un cambio de tema: @™ark hablan de voteauction.com como si lo hubieran hecho ellos...

Siempre lo hacen, hablan de los proyectos como si fueran suyos, y ¿sabes qué? Yo lo apoyo.

Así que no es que yo lo entendiera mal. En aquel momento era su proyecto.

Sí, es su proyecto, lo que sea, al carajo el copyright.

Nada ha sucedido hasta que no ha salido por televisión

En estos tiempos mediáticos, no se puede decir que nada haya sucedido realmente hasta que no sale por la televisión. "Tuvimos media hora en CNN en todo el mundo", declara LizVlex. "Los medios estaban encantados con nosotros", repite LizVlx un par de veces, visiblemente satisfecha. "Resulta que la compra de votos es algo de lo que todos quieren hablar, pero normalmente no tienen ocasión de hacerlo. Nosotros les dábamos la excusa para hablar de compra-venta de votos, de cómo el dinero influía en el proceso electoral, y el que lo hiciéramos con la cara seria, sin guñar el ojo y decir 'esto es sólo una broma', les permitía hacerlo con más profundidad".

Tanto voteauction.com como **vote-auction**.com fueron cerrados por las autoridades, en algún caso de forma ilegal, según Ubermorgen. El sitio sigue accesible mediante la dirección voteauction.at y su número IP; 62.116.31.68. Hans Bernhard, el titular oficial del dominio, afirmaba que "tenemos el servidor en Bulgaria, y estamos dispuestos a llevárnoslo a donde sea. No estamos sujetos a las leyes de cada estado de los EEUU, sino sólo a leyes internacionales. Y no sólo no estamos haciendo nada ilegal, sino que creemos en la viabilidad económica y empresarial de la idea".

El escándalo creado por voteauction.com ya ha sido acallado por el propio escándalo del recuento de votos en las elecciones presidenciales del 2000. Pero todavía hay alguien que los tiene en cuenta. Jamin Raskin, el profesor de derecho de la American University, tiene la última palabra:

"Esta gente esá adelantada a su tiempo, quizá 50 años, en darse cuenta de que el destino último del proceso electoral es que todo estará a la venta - desde los votos de los ciudadanos hasta los votos de los legisladores e incluso, Dios no lo quiera, de los jueces del Tribunal Supremo".

Artículo y fotos © 2000 Javier Candeira. Se permite su reproducción íntegra mientras conserve esta nota de copyright e incluya un enlace a [hiperactivo!](#).

®™ark: mediadores de agitación cultural

®™ark son los responsables de convertir el pequeño proyecto de Baumgartner en una conspiración a escala mundial. Ellos fueron los mediadores entre el estudiante de Bellas Artes norteamericano y los empresarios-artistas-agitadores de Ubermorgen.com.

[®™ark \(pronúciense art-mark\)](#) es

una corporación muy particular. Su objetivo no son los beneficios económicos, sino la cuota de atención en los medios. Las acciones de ®™ark no producen beneficios, sino tan sólo los "dividendos culturales" de sus acciones artísticas. Son agitadores artístico-políticos, y para realizar su trabajo (el arte es un trabajo sucio, pero alguien tiene que hacerlo, que se decía en los 80) se han convertido en aquello que más odian: una corporación.

Dicen llamarse Ray Thomas y Frank Guerrero, pero estos alias son tan falsos como el nombre (Andreas Bilchbauer) con el que uno de ellos se presentó, en nombre de la Organización Mundial del Comercio, en una conferencia sobre comercio internacional. Por supuesto que ellos dirán que ®™ark (pronúnciese art-mark) no tuvo nada

que ver con esto, que fue un grupo de impostores llamados [The Yes Men](#), dueños actuales del dominio [Gatt.org](#), quienes cometieron la barrabasada. Esta estrategia oblicua es buena para corporaciones "legítimas", desde Mobil Exxon hasta los bancos que sólo sirven para blanquear dinero o las empresas fantasmas cuyo único fin es evadir impuestos. ¿Por qué no les iba a funcionar a ellos también?

Son profesores de arte, y también artistas. Su medio de expresión es la acción política. El pasado otoño participaron en las jornadas del Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Barcelona sobre "La acción directa como una de las bellas artes", y durante su visita hablaron de voteauction.com como de un proyecto propio. Siempre lo hacen, atribuirse todo el mérito (y descargar gran parte de las culpas) forma parte de su estilo artístico, por así decirlo. En una posterior entrevista por e-mail repartían la atribución del proyecto voteauction entre sus verdaderos autores colectivos, ellos mismos incluidos:

> ¿Qué era voteauction.com: un comentario político, una "broma como forma de arte", un proyecto de rtmark desde el comienzo...?

®™ark: Comentario político *y* proyecto de RTMark

> Si los proyectos de ®™ark no son nada de lo anterior, ¿qué son?



Imagen del sitio web de ®™ark donde se atribuyen la responsabilidad de voteauction.com

Ray Thomas y Frank Guerrero quedan perfectamente retratados en esta entrevista con ®™ark realizada por José Luis de Vicente.

®™ark: Son comentarios políticos fraguados en un vehículo entretenido que permite que sean absorbidos entre risas. Como la capa de azúcar de una píldora medicinal.

> ¿Pueden darme una breve cronología de cómo se desarrolló la saga voteauction.com -> **vote-auction**.com etc?

®™ark: ®™ark Lo patrocinó en Junio. Consiguió mucha prensa. Fue amenazado por varias entidades y vendido al empresario austríaco Hans Bernhard. Cerrado ilegalmente por Internic en Noviembre.

> ¿Cuál fue la respuesta de los medios a esta historia? Disfrutaron de la oportunidad de hablar abiertamente de compra de votos? Analizaron los medios a fondo esta actividad?

®™ark: A fondo no, pero sí, los medios la analizaron. Los medios recogieron la noticia.

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NRC Webpagina's
19 oktober 2000

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PROFIEL

Marie-José Klaver

AMERIKAANSE VERKIEZINGEN

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'Nader trader' vote swap site shut down

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[SACRAMENTO, California](#) (Reuters) -- California authorities have shut down a vote swap Web site aimed at so-called "Nader traders" -- people in battleground states who agree to vote for Democrat Al Gore if someone in a less contested state votes for the Green Party's Ralph Nader.



"We did notify the site manager that they were in violation of California election law and they did need to cease activities on the Web site, and they complied," Shad Balch, a spokesman for California Secretary of State Bill Jones, said Tuesday.

The site, ([www.voteswap2000.com](#)), was one of a number of Internet trading sites that sprang up after political pundits suggested vote swapping as a way of backing Nader without costing Gore the election.

According to the theory, Nader supporters in toss-up states sign up to vote for Gore. In exchange, their votes are "swapped" for Nader votes by people in states already solidly behind either Gore or Republican candidate George W. Bush -- helping Nader toward his goal of five percent of the popular vote, the threshold needed for the Green Party to obtain federal matching funds for the 2004 election.

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Balch said Jones sent Web site managers Jim Cody and Ted Johnson a letter explaining that their swap site "is engaged in criminal activity in the state of California" through violations of state laws prohibiting the brokering of votes.

"The right to free and fair elections is a cornerstone of American democracy. Any person or entity that tries to exchange votes or brokers the exchange of votes will be pursued with the utmost vigor," Jones' letter said.

In a message on the site Tuesday, Cody and Johnson said they had turned their software off to comply with Jones' order. "At the time we set the Web site up we understood that what we were doing was legal," the message said.

Launched less than a week ago, the Los Angeles-based Web site claimed almost 5,000 traded votes. Along with their closing message, the site listed a number of other Web sites where people can go to trade their votes.

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[Geek Horoscopes](#) - June 17, 2001

[Ah, freestyle rhyme with a PLUR banner at the top.](#) - June 16, 2001

[Pixel Zero](#) - June 15, 2001

[Who would win, Darth Maul or Darth Vader](#) - June 14, 2001

[pissedoff.com](#) - June 13, 2001

[Aol is a virus \(Hoax\)](#) - June 12, 2001*

[And all that could have been](#) - June 11, 2001
[Some really crappy sites](#) - June 10, 2001
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[God Hates Figs](#) - June 8, 2001*
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<http://www.retrocrush.com/kate/default.htm> - June 4, 2001
Kid attempts to build nuclear reactor [Long version](#) | [Short Version](#) - June 3, 2001*
[Firemonkey](#) - June 2, 2001
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[slashdot post on video game violence and laws and stuff](#) - May 31, 2001
[Oracle of Bacon](#) - May 30, 2001
[Moby is Destorying America](#) - May 29, 2001
[Jesus Sports Figurines](#) - May 28, 2001*
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[hellmonkey.com](#) - May 25, 2001
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[www.supergreg.com](#) - May 22, 2001
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[Idiot Auto](#) - May 20, 2001
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[Reward offered for capture of a "Monkey Man"](#) - May 18, 2001
[Slashdot proves Geeks can cook....](#) - May 17, 2001
[The weird Neighbor](#) - May 16, 2001
[MEMACHINE](#) - May 15, 2001*
[The Greatest Thinker & Time Cube](#) - May 14, 2001*
[New Star Trek](#) - May 13, 2001
[On a sad note, Douglas Adams died today.](#) - May 12, 2001
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[theinternetsucks.com/](#) - May 10, 2001
[becominghuman.org](#) - May 9, 2001
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[weird but true](#) - May 6, 2001*
[Repo man thrives on tech troubles](#) - May 5, 2001
[Seven Days of Spam](#) - May 4, 2001
[Assisted Computing Facilities](#) - May 3, 2001*
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[www.eatbug.com](#) - April 22, 2001

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[Gourmet Chocolate Dog Poop!](#) - April 16, 2001*

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[Sewing machine for the Nintend generation](#) - April 4, 2001

[Cool Baby Clothes](#) - April 3, 2001

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[If you're in a car traveling at the speed of light and you turn your headlights on, does anything happen?](#) - April 1, 2001

[liespeopletell.com](#)- March 31, 2001

[pornforcomputers.com](#) - March 30, 2001

[Security Update \(better get this if you run winblows.\)](#) - March 29, 2001

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[robotfrank.com](#) - March 22, 2001

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[This is your death](#) - March 15, 2001

[Scientists, engineers rail at PC industry](#) - March 14, 2001

[Survivor Sucks](#) - March 13, 2001

[PeeChain](#)- March 12, 2001

Afraid Napster is going to turn to dust, well maybe so but here are some links to make you happy.

NAPIGATOR	Allows you to use the napster client with offshore servers.
Server listing	Ahhh, all the servers you could ever want.
Shuban	Another client for going offshore
Offshoremp3s	A group trying to set up an offshore server for file sharing.

March 11, 2001*

[Monzy.com](#) - March 10, 2001

[UM..](#) - March 9, 2001

[The Steve Jobs Interview.](#) - March 8, 2001*

[The open PC is dead](#) - March 7, 2001

[kurzweilaj](#) - March 6, 2001

[Butt Candle](#) - March 5, 2001*

Tribute to G. W. Bush

Bush Watch

[Texas Observer's](#)

[BushFiles.com](#)

[Skeleton Closet](#)

[Austin Chronicle](#)

[SmokingJet.com](#)

[BushAbortion.com](#)

[madaboutchad.com](#)

[bushkills.com](#)

[awolbush.com](#)

[illegitbush.com](#)

[presidentmoron.com](#)

[bushbacklash.com](#)

[JohnAshcroftSucks.com](#)

[madaboutchad.com](#)

[citizens-at-large.com](#)

Santa Claus and W

animation(may take a while to load)

KnowTheCandidates.org

master Bush links

page

[TooStupidToBePresident.com](#)

[Bush-CheneyTransition.com](#)

[com](#)

[com](#)

ResidentBush.com lickbush-2000.com nocountrepublicans.com dumbya.org The Madness of King George The Bushcountdown gorewonflorida.org Galbraith on Florida	democraticunderground.com Enemies of Religious Freedom thepornographyofpower.com projectcnn.com The Supreme Court Bitchslap(animation/game)	bushstillsucks.com bushisms.com bushoncrack.com GWBush Art Unauthorized Bush(Sr.) Bio Bush is the Antichrist (with a well-reasoned argument) The Bush Body Count GeorgeBush2000.com LittleGeorgeBush.com
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BushSuckz.com http://www.bushsucks.com The Serial President and Bush Kills Web Sites GWBush: Hypocrisy on Parade Hypocrisy.org GoBackToTexas.com Guerrilla Girls Bush Poster BushSwallows.com parody bush art BushBoyzStoleTheVote.com adamclymerfanclub.org Smirk-o-rama bushthumbs.com bushneverwonflorida.com	BushCampaignHQ.com Bushlite.net Georgylush.com trimnbush2shrub.org impeach-bush.net BushIsNotPresident.com BushNeverWonFlorida.com HypocriteParty.org CitizenGore.org About.com's political humor BushOrChimp.com Uncurious George dumbya.com BushAndCheneySuck.com A Four Year President We Didn't Elect Illegitbush.org	<p>March 3 & 4, 2001**</p>
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[Icq /. updates.](#) - March 2, 2001
[Religion](#) - March 1, 2001
[Compaq FAQ](#) - February 28, 2001
[Microsoft's HowTO](#) - February 27, 2001
[Dihydrogen Monoxide](#) - February 26, 2001
[Depressed Webserver](#) - February 24, 2001*
[//Telerobot](#) - February 23, 2001
[Video Game quotes](#)

[- February 22, 2001](#)
[RATIONAL CULTURE](#) - February 21, 2001*
[I WORSHIP SONY PRAYSTATION](#) - February 20, 2001
[I kill you! I kill your family!](#) - February 19, 2001
[someidiot.com](#) - February 18, 2001
[Unskilled and Unaware of It](#) - February 17, 2001
[Freakfarm](#) - February 16, 2001*
[Mobile Phone in butt](#) - February 15, 2001
[Information Unlimited](#) - February 14, 2001

[Seating made simple](#) - February 13, 2001
[Hatten.swf](#) - February 12, 2001
[www.pseudodictionary.com](#) - February 11, 2001
[School Lunch thumb sandwich](#) - February 10, 2001
[Juno's Service agreement](#) - February 9, 2001
[Here's Your Change](#) - February 8, 2001*
[despair.com](#) - February 7, 2001*
[Kill Yourself](#) - February 6, 2001
[Cowdog's Journal](#) - February 5, 2001*
oops - February 4, 2001
[Ah, science class](#) - February 3, 2001
[Electron Band Structure In Germanium, My Ass](#) - February 2, 2001
[Linux quits...](#) - February 1, 2001
[Bounty Quest](#) - January 31, 2001
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[ghetto scooter](#) - January 29, 2001
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[Fat Chicks in party hats](#) - January 26, 2001
[CeMeNT](#) - January 25, 2001
[Lunch Bots](#) - January 24, 2001
[Psychosis](#) - January 23, 2001
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[Poor Dino](#) - January 20, 2001*
[PLA](#) - January 19, 2001*
[www.fuck-you.org/](#) - January 18, 2001
[Tardsite](#) - January 17, 2001
[How to Fry a Squirrl](#) - January 16, 2001
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[Five Crappiest Tech Jobs](#) - January 14, 2001
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[Neil's page | \(Tag lines\)](#) - January 12, 2001
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[worthlessbastard](#) - January 9, 2001
[Flamers](#) - January 8, 2001
[Who Wants to be President?](#) - January 7, 2001*
[Google Search](#) - January 6, 2001
[Prophecy House](#) - January 5, 2001
[Geekporn](#) - January 4, 2001

[Stupid toys](#) - January 3, 2001

[Why the Pentium 4 Sucks](#) - January 2, 2001*

[Vacation for Erik](#) - December 23, 2000 -- thru -- January 1, 2001

[Disco Stickman](#) - December 22, 2000

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[Playstation2- Iraq's new Weapon](#) - December 20, 2000

[Land Over Baptist Church](#) - December 19, 2000

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[Science Made Stupid](#) - December 16, 2000*

[Inside Chernobyl reactor 4](#) - December 15, 2000

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[whitedot.org](#) - December 13, 2000

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[Rock-soul](#) - December 9, 2000

['Guys, don't swear at me'](#) - December 8, 2000

[Linux on the Dreamcast.](#) - December 7, 2000

[Pacific Bell's Internet call center](#) - December 6, 2000*

[Call me Darth](#) - December 5, 2000

[High Crime?](#) - December 4, 2000

[Prank Transcript: "Virtual Stupidity"](#) - December 3, 2000

[Could ya spare some change?](#) - December 2, 2000

[Squealin' HD](#) - December 1, 2000*

[Stoned](#) - November 30, 2000

[Geek Boy Services](#) - November 29, 2000

[Dave Barry on the Playstation 2](#) - November 28, 2000*

[Godsucks.org](#) - November 27, 2000

[Satirewire's non-election news](#) - November 26, 2000

[Pet of the day \(why in the world?\)](#) - November 25, 2000

[Pentium 4 Evaluation](#) - November 24, 2000

[Bushisisms](#) - November 23, 2000*

[G.W. or Chimp](#) - November 22, 2000

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[Bob's School of Quantum Mechanics](#) - November 17, 2000

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[Top 5](#) - November 15, 2000

[Oxymorons and Contradictions](#) - November 14, 2000
[Antichrist, UFOs and Mars.](#) - November 13, 2000
[Bumper Dumper](#) - November 12, 2000
[Janet Reno's Girly Dance](#) - November 11, 2000*
[Family of Disgust](#) - November 10, 2000
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[Vote-auction.com illegally taken down](#) - November 8, 2000
[What's your pokéname?](#) - November 7, 2000
[Poop in a box](#) - November 6, 2000*
[Second Microsoft Hack](#) - November 5, 2000
[A fool's tale](#) - November 4, 2000
[Furby Hookers](#) - November 3, 2000*
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[Bob Dole says "Hello."](#) - November 1, 2000
[Skull nebula](#) - October 31, 2000, Happy Halloween.
[Lady Ace](#) - October 30, 2000
[My Virtual Life](#) - October 29, 2000
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[GW Bush's yearbook](#) - October 27, 2000*
[Old Man Murray's](#) - October 26, 2000
[Fat & Ugly, \(was given to steve\)](#) - October 26, 2000
[Filthy Critic](#) - October 25, 2000
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[Chronic Pain](#) - October 23, 2000
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[Voodoo 3 at 12k Volts](#) - September 26, 2000
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[Pediatrician = Pedophile ?](#) - September 9, 2000
[FBI: : School threat report](#) - September 8, 2000
[He-Man Erotica](#) - September 7, 2000
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[NAMBLA](#) - September 5, 2000
[Cliff Yablonski Hates You](#) - September 4, 2000
[Copyleft: OpenDVD](#) - September 3, 2000
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[Microsoft uses Unix](#) - August 30, 2000
[Stinky Meat and Stinky Feet](#) - August 29, 2000*
[Inanity Bites](#) - August 28, 2000
[Joe Lavin's Humor Column](#) - August 27, 2000
[Telemarketer Tormenting Techniques](#) - August 26, 2000

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[Portal Of Evil](#) - July 30, 2000
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[Ontap.com](#) - July 26, 2000
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[Cruel.com](#) - Thanks Rodger. July 24, 2000*

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[Women Have no Souls](#) - July 15, 2001*

[Columbine Highschool Massacre the Halflife Mod](#) - July 14, 2001*

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[Cat People, Ugg](#) - July 11, 2001

[The Ibrator](#) - July 10, 2001

[Janet Reno Is hot](#) - July 9, 2001

[Ban Winmine!](#) - July 8, 2001

[Amazing Magic Cyber "Camera"](#) - July 7, 2001

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[Bible's cure for Pimples](#) - July 5 2001*

[What happes for you to light your fireworks off.](#) - July 4, 2001

[No Intelligence](#) - July 3, 2001

[Net Authority](#) - July 2, 2001*

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[No Welcome For the World In Utah Towns](#) - June 29, 2001

[Block internet adds](#) - June 28, 2001

[Terre Solitaire](#) - June 27, 2001

[Interesting talk of Alife.](#) - June 26, 2001

[Things Creationists Hate](#) - June 25, 2001

[Are any of these possible? 1 | 2 | 3](#) - June 24, 2001

[Christian Burner](#) - June 23, 2001*

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<http://www.retrocrush.com/kate/default.htm> - June 4, 2001

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[Jesus Sports Figurines](#) - May 28, 2001*

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[Assisted Computing Facilities](#) - May 3, 2001*
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[The God Simulator](#) - April 19, 2001
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[NChink!](#) - April 15, 2001
[Solar Power dressing](#) - April 14, 2001
[EA's Majestic](#) - April 13, 2001
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[Aliens Use DMCA to Sue Air Force Over UFOs](#) - April 8, 2001
[Man Beef](#) - April 7, 2001*
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- [If you're in a car traveling at the speed of light and you turn your headlights on, does anything happen?](#) - April 1, 2001
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- [pornforcomputers.com](#) - March 30, 2001
- [Security Update \(better get this if you run winblows.\)](#) - March 29, 2001
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- [Doctor Says, "Stare at Brests"](#) - March 27, 2001
- [Corpses For Sale](#) - March 26, 2001*
- [techcomedy.com](#) - March 25, 2001
- [NELUG.org](#) - March 24, 2001
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- [robotfrank.com](#) - March 22, 2001
- [Blasphemous Irony \(aka pure crap\).](#) - March 21, 2001
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- [Survivor Sucks](#) - March 13, 2001
- [PeeChain](#)- March 12, 2001

Afraid Napster is going to turn to dust, well maybe so but here are some links to make you happy.

<u>NAPIGATOR</u>	Allows you to use the napster client with offshore servers.
<u>Server listing</u>	Ahhh, all the servers you could ever want.
<u>Shuban</u>	Another client for going offshore
<u>Offshoremp3s</u>	A group trying to set up an offshore server for file sharing.

March 11, 2001*

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[kurzweilai](#) - March 6, 2001

[Butt Candle](#) - March 5, 2001*

Tribute to G. W. Bush

Bush Watch

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[citizens-at-large.com](#)
[democraticunderground.com](#)
[Enemies of Religious Freedom](#)
[thepornographyofpower.com](#)
[projectcnn.com](#)
The Supreme Court Bitchslap(animation/game)

Santa Claus and W animation(may take a while to load)
KnowTheCandidates.org
master Bush links page
[TooStupidToBePresident.com](#)
[Bush-CheneyTransition.com](#)
[bushstillsucks.com](#)
[bushisms.com](#)
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[Bush is the Antichrist \(with a well-reasoned argument\)](#)
[The Bush Body Count](#)
[GeorgeBush2000.com](#)
[LittleGeorgeBush.com](#)

[BushSuckz.com](#)
<http://www.bushsucks.com>
[The Serial President and Bush Kills Web Sites](#)
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[GoBackToTexas.com](#)
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[BushIsNotPresident.com](#)
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[CitizenGore.org](#)
[About.com's political humor](#)
[BushOrChimp.com](#)
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March 3 & 4, 2001**

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[Microsoft's HowTO](#) - February 27, 2001
[Dihydrogen Monoxide](#) - February 26, 2001

adamclymerfanclub.org
Smirk-o-rama
bushthumbs.com
bushneverwonflorida.com

BushAndCheneySuck.com
A Four Year President We Didn't Elect
Illegitbush.org

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2 [Fisher Auction & Appraisal Services](#)

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<http://www.auctionweb.com/fisher>

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<http://www.lolibros.com/>

4 [Omni Auction Builder - Review by PC Magazine](#)

Review of an **auction** tool.

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<http://www.pcmag.com/article2/0,4149,1437074,00.asp>

5 [High Bid](#)

A review of the 3M Bookshelf Game High Bid (1965). In High Bid the players are collectors competing in an art and antiques **auction**. They bid

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on various items which they can either keep or sell in hopes of making a profit.

[Games > Board Games > Auction > High Bid](#)

http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/Dennis_Matheson/3m11.htm

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[Home > Consumer Information > Auctions](#)

<http://www.esmarts.com/auctions/>

7 [NetBid Auction & Trading](#)

Online auctions of used machinery and equipment for variety of industries, including metalworking, construction, paper, printing, plastics, and packaging. English and German versions of site.

[Business > Industrial Goods and Services > Machinery and Tools >](#)

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<http://www.netbid.de>

8 [Topeka Carriage Auction](#)

Annual **action** of carriages, sleighs, horse implements, harness, tack, carriage and driving horses and ponies. Topeka, Indiana, USA.

[Sports > Equestrian > Carriage Driving > Auctions and Sales](#)

<http://www.auctions-usa.com/carriage.htm>

9 [Vote-auction.net](#)

Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together. Founded by James Baumgartner (as voteauction.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by ®TMark.

[Society > Activism > Media > Culture Jamming > Vote Auctions](#)

<http://vote-auction.net/>

10 [E-Tickets Auction](#)

Gateway to submit requests for tickets and have agencies return their best offer. Does not sell tickets directly.

[Recreation > Travel > Specialty Travel > Budget > Auctions and Bids](#)

<http://www.e-ticketsauction.com/>

11 [Lord Domain](#)


Buy, sell, and **action** domain names.

[Computers > Internet > Domain Names > For Sale or Auction](#)

<http://www.lorddomain.com>

12 [Dave Hammond Auctions](#)

Organizer of NRCHA and PCCHA auctions and sales. Site includes catalog request, entry

[Bidnapper - The eBay Bidder's Secret](#) 

Looking to win auctions? Look here. Bidnapper holds your bid, the...

www.bidnapper.com

[EBid Auctions - UK Online Auctions](#) 

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[Auction Information at 50 Connect](#) 

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information, and results.

[Sports > Equestrian > Western Performance > Auctions and Sales](#)

<http://www.davehammondauctions.com>

13 [Ruhter Auction and Realty Inc.](#) 

The **Auction** standard since 1967.

[Business > Agriculture and Forestry > Equipment and Supplies > Auctions](#)

<http://www.ruhterauction.com/>

14 [Auction Advantage](#) 

Search for foreclosures and events across the nation.

[Business > Investing > Real Estate > Auctions](#)

<http://www.realtycentral.com/auction/>

15 [Freelance Auction](#) 

Online **auction** marketplace for outsourcing custom programming work, web site design and graphic design services, where freelancers bid on job requests.

[Business > Business Services > Consulting > Marketplaces > Talent Auctions](#)

<http://www.freelanceauction.com/>

16 [FCC Auction](#) 

Home page by Federal Communications Commission, USA with details about the auctions design applied to airwave spectrum auctions

[Science > Social Sciences > Economics > Game Theory > Auction Theory](#)

<http://www.fcc.gov/wtb/auctions>

17 [Auction Arms](#) 

A marketplace for firearms and accessories.

[Recreation > Guns > Events](#)

<http://www.auctionarms.com/>

18 [Internet Auction](#) 

Offers a items for **auction** divided into categories.

[Shopping > Auctions](#)

<http://www.internetauction.net/>

19 [Northwest Benefit Auction](#) 

Benefit **auction** consultants training both national organizations and local **auction** committees. We provide manuals that teach the proven techniques that insure increased **auction** yields.

[Business > Business Services > Auctions](#)

<http://www.AuctionHelp.com>

20 [Kramer Auction Sales Ltd.](#) 

Auction service serving Saskatchewan and Alberta. Includes elk, bison, farm, general and household sales.

[Business > Agriculture and Forestry > Livestock > Auction Facilities](#)

<http://www.kramerauction.ca/>

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5 [Rules to Masterpiece](#)

A 1970 Parker Brothers' Art **Auction** Game, recently republished.

[Games > Board Games > Auction > Masterpiece](#)

<http://www.centralconnector.com/GAMES/masterpiece.html>

6 [eSmarts Auction Buying Guide](#)

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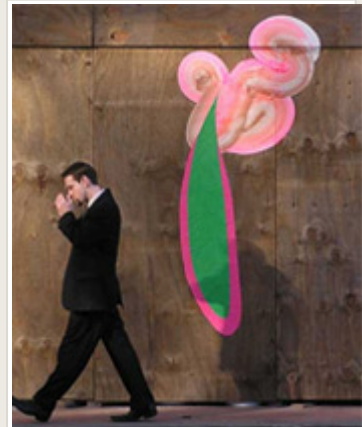
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Sellthevote.com is a website that mediates contact between U.S voters who wish to sell their electoral votes and citizens in other countries who wish to buy them.

The concept is developed by Austrian art-activist [www.ubermorgen.com](#) who is known for a similar project in the past called Voteauction, which offered US citizens to sell their presidential vote to the highest bidder during the Presidential Elections 2000.

Back then, several US States issued temporary restraining orders or injunctions for alleged illegal vote trading. This led to the shutdown of 2 domains ([voteauction.com](#) and [vote-auction.com](#)).

In 2000, CNN asked the makers of Voteauction: "Why on earth are you europeans intervening in a U.S. election?", Voteauction replied: "Because the U.S. President has the power and the means to change the face of the world, so the world should have the democratic power to elect the U.S. President."

In 2004, this proposition became real with the website [www.sellthevote.com](#) and U.S. voters were now able to sell their votes to citizens of any country of the world wanting to democratically influence the U.S. presidential elections 2004, Kerry vs Bush.

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Sell your vote

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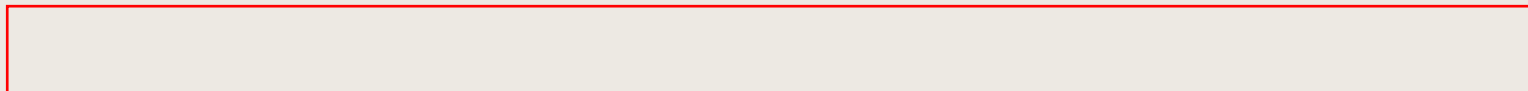
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Coercion-Resistant Electronic Elections

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Abstract. We introduce a model for electronic election schemes that involves a more powerful adversary than in previous work. In particular, we allow the adversary to demand of coerced voters that they vote in a particular manner, abstain from voting, or even disclose their secret keys. We define a scheme to be *coercion-resistant* if it is infeasible for the adversary to determine whether a coerced voter complies with the demands.

A first contribution of this paper is to describe and characterize a new and strengthened adversary for coercion in elections. (In doing so, we additionally present what we believe to be the first formal security definitions for electronic elections of *any* type.) A second contribution is to demonstrate a protocol that is secure against this adversary. While it is clear that a strengthening of attack models is of theoretical relevance, it is important to note that our results lie close to practicality. This is true both in that we model real-life threats (such as vote-buying and vote-cancelling), and in that our proposed protocol combines a fair degree of efficiency with an unusual lack of structural complexity. Furthermore, while previous schemes have required use of an untappable channel, ours only carries the much more practical requirement of an anonymous channel.

Key words: coercion-resistance, electronic voting, mix networks, receipt-freeness

1 Introduction

Most voters participating in shareholder elections in the United States have the option of casting ballots via a Web browser [1]. Some voters near Geneva participating in recent referenda in Switzerland in 2003-4 have been able to cast binding votes electronically [19]. The UK government has enunciated plans to allow its citizens to vote electronically “some time after 2006” [18]. These are just a few instances of a broadening trend toward Internet-based voting. While voting of this kind appears to encourage higher voter turnout [37] and make accurate accounting for votes easier, it also carries the potential of making abuse easier to perform, and easier to perform at a large scale. A number of papers in the cryptographic literature have described ways of achieving robust and verifiable *electronic* elections, i.e., elections in which ballots and processing data are posted to a publicly accessible bulletin board. For some recent examples (but not by any means an exhaustive list), see [8, 16, 21, 22, 27, 29, 33, 36, 39].

There are two other threats, however, that it is equally crucial to address in a fair and democratic election process: We speak of *voter coercion* and *vote buying*. Internet-based voting does not introduce these problems, but it does have the potential to exacerbate them by extending the reach and data collection abilities of an attacker. This is highlighted in one way by the presence of a notorious Web site that provides a forum for the auctioning of votes [2]. Seller compliance was in that case merely voluntary. Conventional Internet voting schemes, however, including those described in the literature, actually provide an attacker with ready-made tools for verifying voter behavior and thereby exerting influence or control over voters. Without careful system design, the threats of coercion and vote buying are potentially far more problematic in Internet voting schemes than in ordinary, physical voting schemes.

One commonly proposed way of achieving secure electronic voting systems is to use a cryptographic system known as a *mix network* [14]. This is a tool that enables a collection of servers to take as input a collection of ciphertexts and to output the corresponding plaintexts according to a secret permutation. A straightforward way

to achieve an election system that preserves the privacy of voters, then, is to assign a private digital signing key to each voter. To cast a ballot, the voter encrypts her choice and signs it, and then posts it to a bulletin board (i.e., a publicly accessible memory space). When all ballots have been collected and the corresponding signatures have been checked, the ciphertexts are passed through a mix network. The resulting plaintext versions of the voter choices may then be tallied. Thanks to the privacy preserving property of the mix network, an adversary cannot tell which vote was cast by which voter. This approach is frequently advocated in the mix-network literature, as in, e.g., [8, 14, 22, 27].

In an ordinary mix-based scheme of this kind, an adversary can coerce a voter straightforwardly. The adversary can simply furnish the voter with a ciphertext on a particular candidate, and then verify that the voter posted a ballot containing that ciphertext. Alternatively, the adversary can demand the private signing key of the voter and verify its correctness against the corresponding public key. An adversary attempting to buy votes can use the same means. Other types of cryptographic voting schemes, namely homomorphic schemes [5, 16] and schemes based on blind signatures [20, 36], suffer from similar vulnerabilities.

1.1 Previous work

Previous investigations of coercion-resistant voting have been confined to a property known as *receipt-freeness*. Roughly stated, receipt-freeness is the inability of a voter to prove to an attacker that she voted in a particular manner, even if the voter wishes to do so. For a more formal definition, see [36]. The property of receipt-freeness ensures that an attacker cannot determine exact voter behavior and therefore cannot coerce a voter by dictating her choice of candidate. It also protects against vote-buying by preventing a potential vote buyer from obtaining proof of the behavior of voters; voters can thereby *pretend* to sell their votes, but defraud the vote buyer. The notion of receipt-freeness first appeared in work by Benaloh and Tuinstra [5]; their scheme, based on homomorphic encryption, was shown in [25] not to possess receipt-freeness as postulated. An independent introduction of the idea appeared in Niemi and Renvall [34]. Okamoto [35] proposed a voting scheme which he himself later showed to lack the postulated receipt-freeness; a repaired version by the same author, making use of blind signatures, appears in [36]. Sako and Kilian [38] proposed a multi-authority scheme employing a mix network to conceal candidate choices, and a homomorphic encryption scheme for production of the final tally. The modelling of their scheme was clarified and refined by Michels and Horster [32]. The Sako and Kilian scheme served as a conceptual basis for the later work of Hirt and Sako [25], followed by the more efficient approach of [3]; these two are the most efficient (and correct) receipt-free voting schemes to date. A recently proposed scheme by Magkos *et al.* [31] distinguishes itself by an approach relying on tamper-resistant hardware, but is flawed.¹

All of these receipt-free voting schemes include somewhat impractical assumptions. For example, these schemes assume the availability of an *untappable channel* between the voter and the authorities, that is, a channel that provides perfect secrecy in an information-theoretic sense. (I.e., even encryption does not provide an untappable channel.) The scheme in [36] makes the even stronger assumption of an *anonymous* untappable channel. (It is also not very practical in that it requires voter interaction with the system three times in the course of an election.) Moreover, all of these schemes (excepting [36]) lose the property of coercion-resistance if the attacker is able to corrupt even one of the tallying authorities in a distributed setting. The scheme of Hirt and Sako still retains coercion-resistance when such corruption takes place, but only under the strong assumption that the voter knows *which* tallying authorities have been corrupted; the proposal of Baudron *et al.* has a similar property.

A still more serious problem with all of the receipt-free voting schemes described in the literature, however, is the fact that the property of receipt-freeness alone fails to protect an election system against several forms of serious, real-world attack, which we enumerate here:

¹ We are unaware of any mention of a break of this scheme in the literature, and therefore briefly describe one here. The Magkos *et al.* system employs an interactive honest-verifier ZK proof made by a smartcard to the voter. Presumably because of the simulability of this proof, the authors describe the proof as being “non-transferable”. This is not true. In particular, an adversary can stipulate that the voter engage in the proof using a challenge that the adversary has pre-selected. The proof then becomes transferable, yielding a means of receipt construction by the adversary. As noted in [25], this type of attack also explains why *deniable encryption* [13] does not solve the problem of coercion in a voting system.

Randomization attack: This attack was noted by Schoenmakers in 2000 [40]; he described its applicability to the scheme of Hirt and Sako. The idea is for an attacker to coerce a voter by requiring that she submit randomly composed balloting material. In this attack, the attacker (and perhaps even the voter) is unable to learn what candidate the voter cast a ballot for. The effect of the attack, however, is to nullify the choice of the voter with a large probability. For example, an attacker favoring the Republican party in a United States election would benefit from mounting a randomization attack against voters in a heavily Democratic district.

Forced-abstention attack: This is an attack related to the previous one based on randomization. In this case, the attacker coerces a voter by demanding that she refrain from voting. All of the schemes cited above are vulnerable to this simple attack. This is because the schemes authenticate voters directly in order to demonstrate that they are authorized to participate in the election. Thus, an attacker can see who has voted, and use this information to threaten and effectively bar voters from participation.²

Simulation attack: The receipt-free schemes described above assume that the attacker cannot coerce a voter by causing her to divulge her private keying material after the registration process but prior to the election process. Such an attack, however, is a real and viable one in previously proposed schemes, because these permit an attacker to verify the correctness of private keying material. For example, in [36], the voter provides a digital signature which, if correct, results in the authority furnishing a blind digital signature. In [25], the voter, when casting a ballot, proves knowledge of a private key relative to a publicly committed or published value. In general, receipt-freeness does not prevent an attacker from coercing voters into divulging private keys or buying private keys from voters and then *simulating* these voters at will, i.e., voting on their behalf.

1.2 Our contribution

Our contribution in this paper is twofold. First, we investigate a stronger and broader notion of coercive attacks than receipt-freeness. This notion, which we refer to as *coercion-resistance*, captures what we believe to be the fullest possible range of adversarial behavior in a real-world, Internet-based voting scheme. A coercion-resistant scheme offers not only receipt-freeness, but also defense against randomization, forced-abstention, and simulation attacks – all potentially in the face of corruption of a minority of tallying authorities. We propose a formal definition of coercion-freeness in the body of this paper. Two other properties are essential for any voting scheme, whether or not it is coercion-resistant. These are *correctness* and *verifiability*. As formal definitions for these properties are to the best of our knowledge lacking in the literature, we provide them as well in the paper appendix; we thus provide what we believe to be the first formal security framework for electronic elections in general.

To demonstrate the practical realizability of our definitions, we describe a voting scheme that possesses the strong property of coercion-resistance proposed in this paper – and also naturally possesses the properties of correctness and verifiability. Our scheme does not require untappable channels, but instead assumes voter access to an anonymous channel at some point during the voting process. Anonymous channels can be realized in a practical way by use of mixnets, e.g., [22, 33], while untappable channels require largely unrealistic physical assumptions. We note in fact that anonymous channels are in fact a minimal requirement for *any* coercion-resistant schemes: An attacker that can identify which voters have participated can obviously mount a forced-abstention attack. A drawback of our scheme is that, even with use of asymptotically efficient mix networks as in [22, 33], the overhead for tallying authorities is quadratic in the number of voters. Thus the scheme is only practical for small elections. Our hope and belief, however, is that our proposed scheme might serve as the basis for refinements with a higher degree of practical application. We provide a security proof for our proposed scheme in the paper appendix.

² An exception is the scheme in [36], which does not appear to be vulnerable to a forced-abstention attack. This is because the scheme seems to assume that the authority checks voter enrollment privately. In other words, the scheme does not permit public verification that participating voters are present on a published voter roll. This is potentially a problem in its own right.

1.3 Intuition behind our scheme

In a conventional voting scheme, and also in receipt-free schemes like [25], the voter V_i identifies herself at the time she casts her ballot. This may be accomplished by means of a digital signature on the ballot, or by an interactive authentication protocol. The key idea behind our scheme is for the identity of a voter to remain hidden during the election process, and for the validity of ballots instead to be checked blindly against a voter roll. When casting a ballot, a voter incorporates a concealed credential. This takes the form of a ciphertext on a secret value σ that is unique to the voter. The secret σ is a kind of *anonymous credential*, quite similar in spirit to, e.g., [9, 10]. To ensure that ballots are cast by legitimate voters, the tallying authority \mathcal{T} performs a blind comparison between hidden credentials and a list L of encrypted credentials published by an election registrar \mathcal{R} alongside the plaintext names of registered voters.

By means of mixing and blind comparison of ciphertext values, it is possible to check whether a concealed credential is in the list L or not, without revealing which voter the credential has been assigned to. In consequence, an attacker who is given a fake credential $\tilde{\sigma}$ by a coerced voter cannot tell whether or not the credential is valid. (The attacker will learn how many ballots were posted with bad credentials. Provided, however, that some spurious ones are injected by honest players, authorities, or even outsiders, the individuals associated with bad ballots will remain concealed.) Moreover, the attacker cannot mount randomization or forced-abstention attacks, since there is no feasible way to determine whether an individual voter has posted a ballot or not. In particular, after divulging fake credential $\tilde{\sigma}$, a voter can go and vote again using her real credential σ .

1.4 Organization

In section 2, we describe our setup and attack models and sketch a few of the major adversarial strategies. We provide formal definitions for the security property of coercion-resistance in section 3. We describe the particulars of our proposed scheme in section 4, prefaced by a summary of the underlying cryptographic building blocks. In the appendices to the paper, we offer formal definitions for the correctness and verifiability of election schemes, a detailed security-proof outline, and details on our choice of primitives for realizing our proposed scheme.

2 Modelling

An election system consists of several sets of entities:

1. *Registrars*: Denoted by $\mathcal{R} = \{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{n_R}\}$, this is a set of n_R entities responsible for jointly issuing keying material, i.e., credentials to voters.
2. *Authorities (Talliers)*: Denoted by $\mathcal{T} = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{n_T}\}$, authorities are responsible for processing ballots and jointly counting votes and publishing a final tally.
3. *Voters*: The set of n_V voters, denoted by $\mathcal{V} = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{n_V}\}$, are the entities participating in a given election administered by \mathcal{R} . We let i be a public identifier for V_i .

We make use of a *bulletin board*, denoted by \mathcal{BB} . This is a piece of universally accessible memory to which all players have appendive-write access. In other words, any player can write data to \mathcal{BB} , but cannot overwrite or erase existing data. Moreover, voters will be able to read the contents of \mathcal{BB} once the vote casting phase has ended. For notational convenience, we assume that data are written to \mathcal{BB} in μ -bit blocks for an appropriate choice of μ . Shorter data segments may be padded appropriately. For simplicity of exposition, we assume no ordering on the contents of \mathcal{BB} .

2.1 Functions

We define a *candidate slate* C to be an ordered set of n_C distinct identifiers $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n_C}\}$, each of which corresponds to a voter choice, typically a candidate or party name. In an election, choice c_j may be identified according to its index j . Thus, for cryptographic purposes the candidate slate consists of the integers $\{1, 2, \dots, n_C\}$

and may be specified by n_C alone. We define a *tally* on an election under slate C to be a vector \mathbf{X} of n_C positive integers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n_C} such that x_j indicates the number of votes cast for choice c_j . The protocols composing an election system are then as follows:

- **Registering:** The function $\text{register}(SK_{\mathcal{R}}, i, k_1) \rightarrow (sk_i, pk_i)$ takes as input the private registrar key $SK_{\mathcal{R}}$, a (voter) identifier i and a security parameter k_1 , and outputs a key pair (sk_i, pk_i) . This is computed jointly by players in \mathcal{R} , possibly in interaction with voter V_i .
- **Voting:** The function $\text{vote}(sk, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, \beta, k_2) \rightarrow \text{ballot}$ takes as input a private voting key, the public key of the authorities \mathcal{T} , the candidate-slate specification n_C , a candidate selection β , and a security parameter k_2 , and yields a ballot of bit length at most μ . The form of the ballot will vary depending on the design of the election system, but is in essence a digitally signed vote choice encrypted under $PK_{\mathcal{T}}$.
- **Tallying:** The function $\text{tally}(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3) \rightarrow (\mathbf{X}, P)$ takes as input the private key of the authority \mathcal{T} , the full contents of the bulletin board, the candidate-slate size, all public voting keys, and a security parameter k_3 and outputs a vote tally \mathbf{X} , along with a non-interactive proof P that the tally was correctly computed.
- **Verifying:** The function $\text{verify}(PK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \mathbf{X}, P) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ takes as input the public key of the authorities, the contents of the bulletin board, the candidate-slate size, the voting tally, and a non-interactive proof of correct tallying. It outputs a ‘0’ if the tally is incorrect and a ‘1’ otherwise. (We characterize the behavior of verify more formally in the paper appendix.)

We define an election scheme ES as the collection of these functions. Thus $\text{ES} = \{\text{register}, \text{vote}, \text{tally}, \text{verify}\}$.

Remark: There are many election models in use throughout the world. The model we propose here excludes important variants. In some systems, for example, voters are asked to rank candidate choices, rather than just listing those they favor. Many systems permit the use of *write-in* votes, i.e., the casting of a ballot in favor of a candidate not listed on the slate for the election. We exclude write-in voting from our model because it undermines the possibility of coercion resistance in any scheme where an observer can see a complete election tally including write-in votes. An attacker may, for example, require coerced voters to cast write-in ballots for candidate names consisting of random strings pre-specified by the attacker. This way, the attacker can: (1) Verify that coerced voters complied with instructions, by looking for the random strings the attacker furnished, and (2) Ensure that the votes of coerced voters are not counted, since random strings will most likely not correspond to real election choices. (Thus, this would combine the forced abstention attack and the randomization attack.)

2.2 Summary of the attack model

We consider the process for a single election as proceeding in these phases, corresponding largely with the functions enumerated in section 2.1:

1. **Setup:** If not already available, key pairs are generated for or by \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{T} . The candidate slate C for the election is published by \mathcal{R} with appropriate integrity protection.
2. **Registration:** The identities and eligibility of would-be participants in the election are verified by \mathcal{R} . Given successful verification, an individual becomes a registered voter, receiving from \mathcal{R} a credential permitting participation in the election. Previously registered voters may be able to re-use their credentials. \mathcal{R} publishes a voter roll L .
3. **Voting:** Referring to the candidate slate C , registered voters use their credentials to cast ballots.
4. **Tallying:** The authority \mathcal{T} processes the contents of the bulletin board \mathcal{BB} so as to produce a tally vector \mathbf{X} specifying the outcome of the election, along with a proof of correctness P of the tally.
5. **Verification:** Any player, whether or not a participant in the election, can refer to \mathcal{BB} , P and L to verify the correctness of the tally produced by \mathcal{T} in the previous phase.

Assumptions in setup phase: Our security definitions permit the possibility of static, active corruption by the adversary of a minority of players in \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{T} in the setup phase. The security of our construction then relies on generation of the key pairs $(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, PK_{\mathcal{T}})$ and $(SK_{\mathcal{R}}, PK_{\mathcal{R}})$ by a trusted third party, or, alternatively, on an interactive, computationally secure key-generation protocol such as [24] between the players in \mathcal{R} and those in \mathcal{T} .

Assumptions prior to registration: The adversary may coerce a voter prior to the registration phase in the sense of requesting in advance that the voter retain transcripts of the registration process, or by providing data in an attempt to dictate voter interaction with the registrar.

Assumptions in registration phase: We make the assumption that the registration phase proceeds without any corruption of voters. This assumption is at some level a requirement for a coercion-free election, as an attacker capable of corrupting and seizing the credentials of a voter in this initial phase can mount a simulation attack. More precisely, we must make *at least one* of three assumptions about the registration phase:

1. Erasure of data from voter interaction with \mathcal{R} is compulsory by the voter (e.g., enforced by smartcards provided to voters). This prevents an attacker from requesting registration transcript data after the fact; or
2. The adversary cannot corrupt any players in \mathcal{R} ; or
3. Voters become aware of the identity of any corrupted player in \mathcal{R} .

The reason we require at least one of these assumptions is as follows. If none of these assumptions holds, then the adversary can, on demanding information from a voter, verify the correctness of some portion thereof, where the voter would not know what portion is being checked. In other words, the adversary can perform spot checks, with a high probability of successfully detecting false transcripts. In consequence, the adversary can coerce voters into divulging full transcripts of their interactions with \mathcal{R} , thereby enabling a simulation attack. In contrast, if at least one of the assumptions holds, we show that it is possible to formulate a protocol that is coercion-resistant.

Assumptions on voting, tallying and verification phases: Subsequent to the registration phase, we assume that the adversary may seize control of a minority of players in \mathcal{T} and any number of voters in a static, active manner. (Since \mathcal{R} does not participate in the process subsequent to registration, we need not consider adversarial corruption of \mathcal{R} at this point.) The adversary may also attempt to coerce voters outside its control by requesting that they divulge private keying material³ or behave in a prescribed manner in voting. Voters are assumed to be able to cast their ballots via fully anonymous channels, i.e., channels such that an attacker cannot determine whether or not a given voter cast a ballot. This assumption is a requirement for any election scheme to be fully coercion-resistant: If an attacker can tell whether or not a given voter cast a ballot, then the attacker can easily mount a forced-abstention attack. In practice, an anonymous channel may be achieved by enabling voters to cast ballots in public places, thereby mixing their votes with others, or by use of anonymizing, asynchronous mix-networks, and so forth.

3 Formal definitions

We now turn our attention to formal security definitions of the essential properties of *correctness*, *verifiability*, and *coercion-resistance*, respectively abbreviated *corr*, *ver*, and *c-resist*. Our definitions hinge on a set of experiments involving an adversary \mathcal{A} in interaction with components of the election system ES. This adversary is assumed to retain state throughout the duration of an experiment. We formulate our experiments such that in all cases, the aim of the adversary is to cause an output value of ‘1’. Thus, for experiment $\mathbf{Exp}_{\text{ES},\mathcal{A}}^E(\cdot)$ on property $E \in (\text{ver}, \text{corr}, \text{c-resist})$, we define $\mathbf{Succ}_{\text{ES},\mathcal{A}}^E(\cdot) = \Pr[\mathbf{Exp}_{\text{ES},\mathcal{A}}^E(\cdot) = \text{‘1’}]$.

³ We assume that the coercion takes place remotely. For example, the adversary may not continuously watch over the shoulder of a voter, monitor her hard-drive, etc. Our proposed protocol does potentially defend against some shoulder-surfing, however, by permitting voters to use fake keys and/or re-vote.

According to the standard definition, we say that a quantity $f(k)$ is *negligible* in k if for every positive integer c there is some l_c such that $f(k) < k^{-c}$ for $k > l_c$. In most cases, we use the term negligible alone to mean negligible with respect to the full set of relevant security parameters. Similarly, in saying that an algorithm has *polynomial running time*, we mean that its running time is asymptotically bounded by some polynomial in the relevant security parameters. As the properties of correctness and verifiability are of less relevance to our work than coercion-resistance, we relegate the first two definitions to appendices A and B.

Coercion resistance: Coercion resistance may be regarded as an extension of the basic property of privacy. Privacy in an election system is defined in terms of an adversary that cannot interact with voters during the election process. In particular, we say that an election is private if such an adversary cannot guess the vote of any voter better than an adversarial algorithm whose only input is the election tally. (Note, for example, in an election where all voters vote Republican, the system may have the property of privacy, even though the adversary knows how all voters cast their ballots in that election.)

Coercion resistance is a strong form of privacy in which it is assumed that the adversary may interact with voters. In particular, the adversary may instruct targeted voters to divulge their private keys subsequent to registration, or may specify that these voters cast ballots of a particular form. If the adversary can determine whether or not voters behaved as instructed, then the adversary is capable of blackmail or otherwise exercising undue influence over the election process. Hence a coercion-resistant voting system is one in which the user can deceive the adversary into thinking that she has behaved as instructed, when the voter has in fact cast a ballot according to her own intentions.

Our definition of coercion resistance requires addition of a new function to voting system ES:

- The function $\text{fakekey}(PK_{\mathcal{T}}, sk, pk) \rightarrow \tilde{sk}$ takes as input the public key of the authorities, and the private/public key pair of the voter. It outputs a spurious key \tilde{sk} .

Of course, for the function fakekey to enable coercion resistance, the key \tilde{sk} must be indistinguishable by the adversary \mathcal{A} from a valid key, and only distinguishable by a majority of talliers \mathcal{T} . This property is captured in our experiment characterizing coercion resistance. To simplify the formulation of the experiment, we assume implicitly that tally is computed by an oracle (with knowledge of $SK_{\mathcal{T}}$). It suffices, however, for \mathcal{T} to be computed via a protocol that achieves correct output and is computationally simulable by the adversary \mathcal{A} (who, it will be recalled, may corrupt a minority of \mathcal{T}).

Our definition of coercion resistance centers on a kind of game between the adversary \mathcal{A} and a voter targeted by the adversary for coercive attack. A coin is flipped; the outcome is represented by a bit b . If $b = 0$, then the voter casts a ballot with a particular choice β , and provides the adversary with a false voting key \tilde{sk} ; in other words, the voter attempts to evade adversarial coercion. If $b = 1$, on the other hand, then the voter submits to the coercion of the adversary; she simply furnishes the adversary with her valid voting key sk , and does not cast a ballot. The task of the adversary is to guess the value of the coin b , that is, to determine whether or not the targeted voter in fact cast a ballot. We permit the adversary in this definitional game to specify the ballot value β . While it is somewhat unnatural for the adversary thus to specify the intention of the voter, this permits us to achieve the strongest possible security definition.

If the adversary has perfect knowledge about the intentions of all voters, then coercion is unavoidable. For example, if the adversary is attempting to coerce one voter in a given election and knows that all hundred of the other eligible voters will cast ballots, then the adversary can mount an abstention attack straightforwardly. The adversary in this case simply threatens the voter in the case that the total tally for the election is one hundred and one. Similarly, suppose that the adversary does not know whether or not any given voter will cast a ballot, but knows that all participating voters will cast a ballot for the Republican party. In this case, the adversary can win the game we describe above by specifying a ballot value $\beta = \text{“Democrat”}$.

It is evident therefore that for any definition of coercion-resistance to be meaningful, the adversary must have uncertain knowledge about how – and indeed whether – some voters will cast their ballots. In other words, coercion-resistance requires that there be some “noise” or statistical uncertainty in the adversary’s view of voting

patterns. To our benefit, it is natural to expect that in a real-world election an adversary can obtain only fragmentary knowledge about the likely behavior of voters. This means that coercion-resistance is a viable possibility.⁴ For a collection of n voters outside the control of the adversary – i.e., voters not subject to coercion – we characterize the view of the adversary in terms of a probability distribution D_{n,n_C} . We let ϕ be a symbol denoting a null ballot, i.e., an abstention, and let λ denote a ballot cast with an invalid credential. Then D_{n,n_C} is a distribution over vectors $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \in (n_C \cup \phi \cup \lambda)^n$, i.e., over the set of possible ballot choices for an election plus abstentions and invalid ballots. Thus, the distribution D_{n,n_C} serves the purpose in our experiment of defining the distribution of the “noise” that conceals the behavior of voters targeted by the adversary for coercion. For a set of n voting credentials $\{sk_i\}$, we let $\text{vote}(\{sk_i\}, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, D_{n,n_C}, k_2)$ denote the casting of ballots according to distribution D_{n,n_C} . In other words, a vector $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$ is drawn from D_{n,n_C} and vote β_i is cast using credential sk_i .

We are now ready to present an experiment *c-resist* that defines the game described above between an adversary and a voter targeted for coercion. Recall that k_1, k_2 , and k_3 are security parameters defined above, n_V is the total number of eligible voters for the election, and n_C is the number of candidates, i.e., the size of the candidate slate. We let n_A denote the number of voters that may be completely controlled, i.e., corrupted by the adversary. We define $n_U = n_V - n_A - 1$. In other words, the number of uncertain votes n_U equals the total number of possible votes, minus those coming from voters controlled by the attacker, minus the vote coming from the voter the attacker is trying to coerce (in the experiment). Note that n_U is therefore the number of voters that contribute “noise” to the experiment.

We consider a static adversary, i.e., one that selects voters to corrupt prior to protocol execution. We assume that the adversary has a list of “voter names,” i.e., a roll of potential participating voters.

We let \leftarrow denote assignment and \Leftarrow denote the append operation, while $\%$ denotes the beginning of an annotative comment on the experiment. Our experiment treats the case in which the adversary seeks to coerce a single voter; extension of the definition to coercion of multiple voters is straightforward. The experiments defined here halt when an output value is produced.

⁴ Additionally, it is possible for voting authorities – or indeed any entity – intentionally to inject “chaff” in the form of blank and invalid ballots into an election system.

Experiment $\text{Exp}_{\text{ES}, \mathcal{A}, H}^{c\text{-resist}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_V, n_A, n_C)$

```

 $V \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\text{voter names, "control voters"});$  %  $\mathcal{A}$  corrupts voters
 $\{(sk_i, pk_i) \leftarrow \text{register}(SK_{\mathcal{R}}, i, k_2)\}_{i=1}^{n_V};$  % voters are registered
 $(j, \beta) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\{sk_i\}_{i \in V}, \text{"set target voter and vote"});$  %  $\mathcal{A}$  sets coercive target
if  $|V| \neq n_A$  or  $j \notin \{1, 2, \dots, n_V\} - V$  or
 $\beta \notin \{1, 2, \dots, n_C\} \cup \phi$  then % outputs of  $\mathcal{A}$  checked for validity
    output '0';
 $b \in_U \{0, 1\};$  % coin is flipped
if  $b = 0$  then % voter evades coercion
     $\tilde{sk} \leftarrow \text{fakekey}(PK_{\mathcal{T}}, sk_j, pk_j);$ 
     $\mathcal{BB} \leftarrow \text{vote}(sk_j, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, \beta, k_2);$ 
else % voter submits to coercion
     $\tilde{sk} \leftarrow sk_j;$ 
 $\mathcal{BB} \leftarrow \text{vote}(\{sk_i\}_{i \neq j, i \notin V}, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, D_{n_U, n_C}, k_2);$  % ballots posted for honest voters
 $\mathcal{BB} \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\tilde{sk}, \mathcal{BB}, \text{"cast ballots"});$  %  $\mathcal{A}$  posts to  $\mathcal{BB}$ 
 $(\mathbf{X}, P) \leftarrow \text{tally}(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3);$  % election results are tallied
 $b' \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}, P, \text{"guess } b\text{"});$  %  $\mathcal{A}$  guesses coin flip
if  $b' = b$  then % experimental output determined
    output '1';
else
    output '0';

```

The adversary \mathcal{A} in the above experiment is quite powerful, being capable (when $b = 1$) of complete coercion of the targeted voter. In order to characterize the success of \mathcal{A} , we must compare \mathcal{A} with a second adversary \mathcal{A}' . \mathcal{A}' is capable of coercion only within the framework of an ideal voting experiment *c-resist-ideal*. In other words, \mathcal{A}' characterizes the type of security against coercion that we would like to achieve in ES.

The main feature we are aiming for in our ideal experiment *c-resist-ideal* is for \mathcal{A}' to learn nothing from the private keys she acquires from corrupted players and from the coerced player. In particular, \mathcal{A}' cannot use private keys to perform active attacks. We cause \mathcal{A}' to express voting choices in a direct, ideal process; \mathcal{A}' cannot cast ballots, but merely enumerates the choices of players in her control. Additionally, \mathcal{A} cannot use private keys to learn information about the voting behavior of honest players or the coerced player. The *only* information that \mathcal{A}' gets is the grand total \mathcal{X} of votes in the election.

One feature of our experiment is counterintuitive. Because this is an ideal experiment, \mathcal{A}' is *always* given \tilde{sk} as the key of the coerced player. This is because \mathcal{A}' should be unable to determine, on the basis of keying material, from the situation in which coercion is successful or unsuccessful.

We require a function for the definition. We include here an ideal function *ideal-tally* that tallies the ballots posted to \mathcal{BB} in a special way. *ideal-tally* tallies in a normal manner all of the ballots cast by honest voters, i.e., prior to adversarial posting. The ballots cast by \mathcal{A}' , however, are treated specially. In particular, the function *ideal-tally* determines for each ballot B what the underlying private key sk_i is. If $i \notin V$, i.e., if the private key is not one assigned to one of the corrupted players, then the corresponding vote is not counted. Additionally, any double vote is not counted, i.e., *ideal-tally* performs the weeding of double votes that normally occurs during the tallying procedure. Finally, *ideal-tally* does the following based on the value of the secret bit b . If $b = 0$, then *ideal-tally* does not count any ballot cast (by the adversary) using private key \tilde{sk} . If $b = 1$, then *ideal-tally* does include in the final tally a ballot cast using \tilde{sk} (excluding double votes).

Our definition of *ideal-tally* here assumes that every ballot has a unique corresponding private key. This is true of most natural ballot structures (and true of our proposed scheme). This definition, of course, also assumes ideal functionality in *ideal-tally*, namely the ability to extract private keys and plaintext votes from ballots. We do not specify in our definition how this “oracle” power is achieved. In our proofs, we construct a simulator capable of performing this functionality required from *ideal-tally*.

Note that although \mathcal{A}' learns the secret keys of voters, in our ideal experiment these secret keys in fact provide \mathcal{A}' with no information useful in voting – the ideal function `ideal-tally` ensures against misuse of keys – and no information useful in learning votes – because \mathcal{A}' never sees \mathcal{BB} .

We are now ready to present the experiment *c-resist-ideal* that characterizes the success of \mathcal{A}' .

Experiment $\text{Exp}_{\text{ES},\mathcal{A},H}^{c\text{-resist-ideal}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_V, n_A, n_C)$

```

 $V \leftarrow \mathcal{A}'$  (voter names, “control voters”);           %  $\mathcal{A}'$  corrupts voters
 $\{(sk_i, pk_i) \leftarrow \text{register}(SK_{\mathcal{R}}, i, k_2)\}_{i=1}^{n_V}$ ;   % voters are registered
 $(j, \beta) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}'$  (“set target voter and vote”);     %  $\mathcal{A}'$  sets coercive target
if  $|V| \neq n_A$  or  $j \notin \{1, 2, \dots, n_V\} - V$  or
   $\beta \notin \{1, 2, \dots, n_C\} \cup \phi$  then                % outputs of  $\mathcal{A}'$  checked for validity
  output ‘0’;
 $b \in_U \{0, 1\}$ ;                                           % coin is flipped
if  $b = 0$  then                                              % voter evades coercion
   $\mathcal{BB} \leftarrow \text{vote}(sk_j, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, \beta, k_2)$ ;
 $\tilde{sk} \leftarrow sk_j$ ;
 $\mathcal{BB} \leftarrow \text{vote}(\{sk_i\}_{i \neq j, i \in V}, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, D_{n_U, n_C}, k_2)$ ; % ballots posted for honest voters
 $\mathcal{BB} \leftarrow \mathcal{A}'(\tilde{sk}, \{sk_i\}_{i \in V}, \text{“cast ballots”})$ ; %  $\mathcal{A}'$  specifies vote choices
 $(\mathbf{X}, P) \leftarrow \text{ideal-tally}(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3)$ ; % election results are tallied
 $b' \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{X}, \text{“guess } b\text{”})$ ;                       %  $\mathcal{A}'$  guesses coin flip
if  $b' = b$  then                                           % experimental output determined
  output ‘1’;
else
  output ‘0’;

```

4 A Coercion-Resistant Election Protocol

We are now ready to introduce our protocol proposal. We begin by describing the cryptographic building blocks we employ. Where appropriate, we model these as ideal primitives, as discussed in appendix D.

Threshold cryptosystem with re-encryption: Our first building block is a threshold public-key cryptosystem CS that permits re-encryption of ciphertexts with knowledge only of public parameters and keys. The private key for CS is held by \mathcal{T} in our construction.

To describe our aim in the ideal, we would like any ciphertext E to be perfectly hiding. We would like decryption to be possible only by having a majority of players in \mathcal{T} agree on a ciphertext to be decrypted. We model this latter ideal property as in terms of a special decryption oracle denoted by \tilde{DEC} . We assume further that any decryption performed by \tilde{DEC} is publicly verifiable.

Selected cryptosystem: El Gamal [23] represents a natural choice of cryptosystem for our purposes, and is our focus in this paper. For reasons that will become apparent later on we will adopt a modified version of the basic El-Gamal scheme which can be seen as a simplified version of the well known Cramer-Shoup [17] cryptosystem (only providing semantic security with respect to a passive adversary). We let \mathcal{G} denote the algebraic group over which we employ this modified El Gamal (which we’ll call simply M-El Gamal), and q denote the group order. For semantic security, we require that the Decision Diffie-Hellman assumption hold over \mathcal{G} [7, 41]. The public key is (g_1, g_2, h) where g_1, g_2, h are elements in \mathcal{G} . The secret key is $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ such that $h = g_1^x$.

To encrypt m one simply computes $(g_1^r, g_2^r, h^r m)$ for random r . Decryption is like plain El Gamal (one uses term g_1^r only).

We let \in_U here and elsewhere denote uniform, random selection from a set. A ciphertext in M-El Gamal on message $m \in \mathcal{G}$ takes the form $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (mh^r, g_1^r, g_2^r)$ for $r \in_U \mathbb{Z}_q$. For succinctness of notation, we sometimes let $E_h[m]$ denote a ciphertext on message m under public key h (assuming that g_1 and g_2 are considered public parameters).

Further details on the security of the scheme may be found in appendix E. An important feature of the M-El Gamal cryptosystem is that, exactly as the original version, it may be easily implemented in a threshold setting. In other words, the private key x may be distributed such that decryption can be performed by any quorum of share holders, without leakage of additional information. We exploit this distributed form of M-El Gamal in our proposed election scheme. As explained above, rather than focusing on a particular embodiment, we model the process by a decryption oracle denoted by \tilde{DEC} . We refer the reader to appendix E and to [12] for further discussion of threshold decryption in (plain) El Gamal.

Plaintext Equivalence Test (PET): A *plaintext equivalence test* (PET) [26, 30] is cryptographic primitive that operates on ciphertexts in a threshold cryptosystem. The input to PET is a pair of ciphertexts; the output is a single bit indicating whether the corresponding plaintexts are equal or not. PET may be realized as an efficient distributed protocol that reveals no additional, non-negligible information about plaintexts. For a detailed description of efficient methods to perform this verification, along with proofs of the properties of the construction, see [30]. Rather than focusing on a specific embodiment of PET, we model the ideal properties of the primitive by means of an oracle denoted by \tilde{PET} , and with the property of public verifiability.

Mix network: A (re-encryption) mix network (MN) is a distributed protocol that takes as input an ordered set $\mathbf{E} = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_d\}$ of ciphertexts generated in a cryptosystem like El Gamal that permits re-encryption. The output of MN is an ordered set $\mathbf{E}' = \{E'_{\pi(1)}, E'_{\pi(2)}, \dots, E'_{\pi(d)}\}$. Here, $E'_{\pi(i)}$ is a re-encryption of E_i , while π is a uniformly random, secret permutation. This is to say that MN randomly and secretly permutes and re-encrypts inputs. Thus, the special privacy property of a mix network is this: An adversary cannot determine which output ciphertext corresponds to which input ciphertext, i.e., which inputs and outputs have common plaintexts. Stated another way, an adversary cannot determine $\pi(j)$ for any j with probability non-negligibly better than a random guess. A number of mix network constructions have been proposed that offer privacy and robustness against a static, active adversary capable of corrupting any minority of the n players (servers) performing the mix network operation. Some of these constructions offer the additional property of *verifiability*. In other words, a proof is output that is checkable by any party and demonstrates, relative to \mathbf{E} and the public key of the ciphertexts that \mathbf{E}' is correctly constructed. It is convenient to conceptualize MN as an ideal primitive in terms of an oracle \tilde{MN} for MN with the property of public verifiability.

There are many good choices of mix networks for our scheme; some examples of such schemes are those of Furukawa and Sako [22] and Neff [33]. For further details, see appendix E.

Proofs of knowledge: As sketched in the above descriptions, we make use of NIZK (non-interactive zero-knowledge) proofs of knowledge [6] in a number of places. We do not describe these tools in detail, as they are standard tools in the cryptographic literature. Instead, we refer the reader to, e.g. [15], for discussion of construction and logical composition of such protocols, and [11] for a notational overview and discussion of efficient realization. As is the usual case, our use of NIZK proofs enforces a reliance on the random oracle model in the security proofs for our scheme [4].

4.1 Our proposed protocol

Setup: The key pairs $(SK_{\mathcal{R}}, PK_{\mathcal{R}})$ and $(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, PK_{\mathcal{T}})$ are generated (in an appropriately trustworthy manner, as described above), and $PK_{\mathcal{T}}$ and $PK_{\mathcal{R}}$ are published along with all system parameters.

Registration: Upon sufficient proof of eligibility from V_i , the registrar \mathcal{R} generates and transmits to V_i a random string $\sigma_i \in_U \mathcal{G}$ that serves as the credential of the voter. Such credentials can be generated in a distributed threshold manner (as in [24]), with each active server of \mathcal{R} sending the voter V_i its credential. \mathcal{R} then adds $S_i = E_{PK_{\mathcal{T}}}[\sigma_i]$ to the voter roll L .⁵ The voter roll L is maintained on the bulletin board \mathcal{BB} and digitally signed as appropriate by \mathcal{R} .

We assume that the majority of players in \mathcal{R} are honest, and can thus ensure that the \mathcal{R} provides V_i with a correct credential. Nonetheless, it is possible for \mathcal{R} to furnish V_i with a proof that S_i is a ciphertext on σ_i . To enforce coercion-resistance in the case where erasure of secrets by voters is not automatic, a *designated verifier proof* [28] must be employed for this proof. We note that credentials may be used for multiple elections.

Candidate-slate publication: \mathcal{R} or some other appropriate authority publishes a candidate slate C containing the names and unique identifiers in \mathcal{G} for n_C candidates, with appropriate integrity protection. This authority also publishes a unique, random election identifier ϵ .

Voting: Voter V_i casts a ballot for candidate c_j comprising M-El Gamal ciphertexts $(E_1^{(i)}, E_2^{(i)})$ respectively on choice c_j and credential σ_i . In particular, for $a_1, a_2 \in_U Z_q$:

$$E_1^{(i)} = (\alpha_1, \alpha'_1, \beta_1) = (g_1^{a_1}, g_2^{a_1}, c_j h^{a_1}), E_2^{(i)} = (\alpha_2, \alpha'_2, \beta_2) = (g_1^{a_2}, g_2^{a_2}, \sigma_i h^{a_2}).$$

The first is a ciphertext on the candidate choice of the voter, the second a ciphertext on the credential of the voter.

Additionally, V_i includes NIZK proofs of knowledge of σ_i and c_j , a NIZK that α_i, α'_i have the same discrete logarithm with respect to basis g_1 and g_2 and also a NIZK proof that $c_j \in C$, i.e., that c_j represents a valid candidate choice. The latter can be accomplished, for example, using a disjunctive proof that the ciphertext constitutes a valid encryption of a candidate choice in C . These three NIZK proofs, which we denote collectively by Pf , may be accomplished efficiently using standard techniques. As is standard practice, the challenge values for Pf are constructed using a call to a cryptographic hash function, modeled in our security analysis by a random oracle \tilde{OW} . Input to \tilde{OW} for these challenge values includes ϵ, E_1, E_2 and commitment values required for realization of the NIZK proofs. V_i posts $B_i = (E_1, E_2, Pf)$ to \mathcal{BB} via an anonymous channel.

Tallying: To tally the ballots posted to \mathcal{BB} , the authority \mathcal{T} performs the following steps:

1. **Checking proofs:** \mathcal{T} verifies the correctness of all proofs on \mathcal{BB} . Any ballots with invalid proofs are discarded. For the valid, remaining ballots, let A_1 denote the list of ciphertexts on candidate choices (i.e., the E_1 ciphertexts), and let B_1 denote the list of ciphertexts on credentials (i.e., the E_2 ciphertexts).
2. **Eliminating duplicates:** The tallying authority \mathcal{T} performs pairwise PETs on all ciphertexts in B_1 , and removes duplicates according to some pre-determined policy, using e.g., order of postings to \mathcal{BB} . When an element is removed from B_1 , the corresponding element (i.e., that with the same index) is removed from A_1 . We let B'_1 and A'_1 be the resulting “weeded” vectors. This is equivalent to retaining at most one ballot per given credential.
3. **Mixing:** \mathcal{T} applies MN to A'_1 and B'_1 (using the same, secret permutation for both). Let A_2 and B_2 be the resulting lists of ciphertexts.
4. **Checking credentials:** \mathcal{T} applies mix network MN to the encrypted list L of credentials from the voter roll. \mathcal{T} then compares each ciphertext of B_2 to the ciphertexts of L using PET. \mathcal{T} retains a vector A_3 of all ciphertexts of A_2 for which the corresponding elements of B_2 match an element of L according to PET. This step achieves the weeding of ballots based on invalid voter credentials.
5. **Tallying:** \mathcal{T} decrypts all ciphertexts in A_3 and tallies the final result.

⁵ In our definitions above, we use the common terminology of private and public keys – with corresponding notation sk_i and pk_i – to describe the credentials associated with voters. Shifting from a general exposition to our specific protocol, we now use σ_i instead of sk_i to denote a voter credential, and S_i instead of pk_i to denote a public representation thereof. This change of notation aims to reflect the fact that voters do not employ a conventional form of public-key authentication in our scheme.

How to cheat a coercer: One possible implementation of the function `fakekey` is simply for the coerced voter V_i to select and reveal a random group element $\tilde{\sigma}_i$, claiming that this is the credential σ_i . (If coerced multiple times – whether for one or more elections – the voter V_i would, of course, release the same value $\tilde{\sigma}_i$.) In addition, partial or full transcripts from the registration phase may be given to the adversary. We discuss the process of faking voting keys in more detail in appendix C.

We offer further discussion of security and a formal security proof in appendix D.

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A Definitions of Correctness and Verifiability

Correctness: We first consider the property of correctness. This property is in fact twofold: First, it stipulates that an adversary \mathcal{A} cannot pre-empt, alter, or cancel the votes of honest, i.e., voters that are not *controlled*; Second, it stipulates that \mathcal{A} cannot cause voters to cast ballots in such a way as to achieve double voting, i.e., use of one credential to vote multiple times, where more than one vote per credential is counted in the tally.

In our experiment characterizing correctness, we give the adversary powers she does not normally have. Namely, apart from getting to select a set V of voters she will control, we also allow her to choose the candidate-slate size n_C , and to choose what votes will be cast by voters she does not control. The latter voters will indeed vote according to the adversary’s wish – but only for the purposes of our thought experiment defining correctness, of course. If the adversary still cannot cause an incorrect tally to be computed (i.e., one not corresponding to the votes cast), then the scheme has the correctness property even in the real-world scenario in which the adversary has less power. The aim of the adversary is to cause more than $|V|$ ballots to be counted in the final tally on behalf of the controlled voters, or to alter or delete the vote of at least one honest voter. (This corresponds to the condition that: (1) The verification of the tally succeeds, and (2) That either a vote is “dropped” or “added”.) Our definition assumes implicitly that tally is computed correctly by the authority \mathcal{T} . (The next property we consider, namely verifiability, addresses the possibility that this is not so.) In what follows, we let $\langle \mathbf{Y} \rangle$ denote the multiset corresponding to entries in the vector \mathbf{Y} , and $|Y|$ denote the cardinality of set Y .

Experiment $\text{Exp}_{\text{ES},\mathcal{A}}^{\text{corr}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_C, n_V)$

$\{(sk_i, pk_i) \leftarrow \text{register}(SK_{\mathcal{R}}, i, k_2)\}_{i=1}^{n_V};$	% voters are registered
$V \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, \text{“choose controlled voter set”});$	% \mathcal{A} corrupts voters
$\{\beta_i\}_{i \notin V} \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\text{“choose votes for uncontrolled voters”});$	% \mathcal{A} chooses votes for honest voters
$\mathcal{BB} \leftarrow \{\text{vote}(sk_i, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, \beta_i, k_2)\}_{i \notin V};$	% honest voters cast ballots
$(\mathbf{X}, P) \leftarrow \text{tally}(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3);$	% honest ballots are tallied
$\mathcal{BB} \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\text{“cast ballots”}, \mathcal{BB});$	% \mathcal{A} posts ballots to \mathcal{BB}
$(\mathbf{X}', P') \leftarrow \text{tally}(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3);$	% all ballots are tallied
if $\text{verify}(PK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \mathbf{X}', P') = \text{‘1’}$ and	% does function verify accept?
$(\{\beta_i\} \not\subseteq \langle \mathbf{X}' \rangle$ or $ \langle \mathbf{X}' \rangle - \langle \mathbf{X} \rangle > V)$ then	% did \mathcal{A} successfully tamper?
output ‘1’;	
else	
output ‘0’;	

We say that ES possesses the property of correctness if for all polynomial-time adversaries \mathcal{A} , it is the case that $\text{Succ}_{\text{ES},\mathcal{A}}^{\text{corr}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_V)$ is negligible.

Verifiability: As explained above, an election system has the property of correctness if computation of tally always yields a valid tabulation of ballots. Given the ability of an adversary \mathcal{A} , however, to corrupt some number of authorities among \mathcal{T} , we cannot be assured that tally is always computed correctly. The property of verifiability is the ability for any player to check whether the tally \mathbf{X} has been correctly computed, that is, to detect any misbehavior by \mathcal{T} in applying the function tally.

A strong security definition for verifiability is appropriate given the high level of auditability required for trustworthy elections. Such a definition considers an attacker \mathcal{A} capable of controlling *all* of the voters and tallying authorities in \mathcal{T} . This attacker seeks to construct a set of ballots on \mathcal{BB} and a corresponding tally \mathbf{X} and proof P of correct tabulation such that the proof is accepted by verify, but the tally is in fact incorrect. By an incorrect tally, we mean one in which all of the valid ballots of a particular voter (i.e., corresponding to a particular credential) are discounted, or else where multiple votes are tallied that could have been generated by the same voting credential. Our experiment characterizing verifiability is as follows.

Experiment $\text{Exp}_{\text{ES},\mathcal{A}}^{\text{ver}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_C, n_V)$

$\{(sk_i, pk_i) \leftarrow \text{register}(SK_{\mathcal{R}}, i, k_2)\}_{i=1}^{n_V};$	% voters are registered
$(\mathcal{BB}, \mathbf{X}, P) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, \{(sk_i, pk_i)\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, \text{“forge election”});$	% \mathcal{A} concocts full election
$(\mathbf{X}', P') \leftarrow \text{tally}(SK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3);$	% tally is taken on \mathcal{BB}
if $\mathbf{X} \neq \mathbf{X}'$	% does \mathcal{A} 's tally differ from correct \mathcal{BB} tally?
and $\text{verify}(PK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \mathbf{X}, P) = \text{‘1’}$ then	% does function verify accept?
output ‘1’;	
else	
output ‘0’;	

We say that ES possesses the property of verifiability if for all positive integers n_V and all adversaries \mathcal{A} with polynomial running time, the quantity $\text{Succ}_{\text{ES},\mathcal{A}}^{\text{ver}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_V)$ is negligible. A technical strengthening of this definition and that for correctness is possible, and discussed in the next section, appendix B, of this paper.

Another aspect of verifiability that we do not formally define, but do mention here and incorporate into our proposed protocol is that of verification against voter rolls. In particular, it may be desirable for any election observer to check that credentials were assigned only to voters whose names are on a published roll. This is not technically a requirement if we rule out corruption of players \mathcal{R} , but may still be desirable for high assurance of election integrity. Our definitions can be modified accordingly.

B Remark on strong verifiability

We set forth our definitions of correctness and verifiability in appendix A to meet the minimal requirements for a fair election and to achieve some measure of conceptual simplicity. These definitions are adequate for most election scenarios, but have a technical deficiency that may be of concern in some cases. In particular, our definitions allow for the possibility that a voter controlled by \mathcal{A} casts a ballot corresponding to vote β , but that the ballot gets counted as a vote for β' . Since \mathcal{A} can choose the vote cast by a controlled voter in any case, this technical deficiency only means that \mathcal{A} can potentially cause the votes of *controlled voters only* to change in the midst of the election process. It does not provide \mathcal{A} with control of a larger number of votes. Most importantly, we note that this definitional weakness does not apply to our proposed protocol, which meets the stronger definition we now set forth.

Nonetheless, one can envisage some (somewhat artificial) scenarios in which stronger guarantees may be desirable. For example, \mathcal{A} might have the aim of causing the victor in an election to win by the slimmest possible margin. In this case, if \mathcal{A} controls a majority of \mathcal{T} , then \mathcal{A} might seek to decrypt all of the ballots cast in an election and alter the votes of controlled voters so as to favor the losing candidate.

We discuss now how our definition of verifiability may be modified to discount the possibility of this type of attack. (Analogous modifications may be made to the definition of correctness.) In particular, we can require that P be a proof that every tallied vote corresponds uniquely to a credential for which a valid ballot has been cast. For this, we require a natural technical restriction on `vote`. Let $\langle \text{vote}(\cdot) \rangle$ denote the set of possible outputs for the randomized function `vote` on a particular input. We require that an output ballot be wholly unambiguous with respect to both the vote β and the credential sk . In other words, we require $\langle \text{vote}(sk_0, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, \beta_0, k_2) \rangle \cap \langle \text{vote}(sk_1, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, \beta_1, k_2) \rangle = \phi$ if $\beta_0 \neq \beta_1$ or $sk_0 \neq sk_1$.

To achieve our strengthened definition of verifiability, we alter experiment $\text{Exp}_{\text{ES}, \mathcal{A}}^{\text{ver}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_V)$ such that if the following conditions 1 and 2 are met, then the output of the experiment is '1'. Otherwise it is '0'.

1. $\text{verify}(PK_{\mathcal{T}}, \mathcal{BB}, n_C, \mathbf{X}, P) = '1'$
2. For every injective mapping $f : \langle \mathbf{X} \rangle \rightarrow Z_{n_V}$ one of two conditions holds:
 - (a) $\exists B : B \in \mathcal{BB}, B \in \langle \text{vote}(sk_i, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, \beta, k_2) \rangle, \forall j f(j) \neq i$
 - (b) $\exists \beta \in \mathbf{X} : f(\beta) = i, \forall B \in \mathcal{BB}, B \notin \langle \text{vote}(sk_i, PK_{\mathcal{T}}, n_C, \beta, k_2) \rangle$

Conditions 2(a) and 2(b) here respectively specify that the adversary has successfully defeated the verifiability of the system either by causing all of the valid ballots associated with a particular credential not to be counted or else enabling multiple votes to be tallied for a single credential.

Given use of a verifiable mix network, our proposed protocol meets this stronger security definition for verifiability.

C The Faking of Voting Keys

We provide some more detail here on the process whereby a voter fakes a voting credential in our proposed protocol. Upon receiving a claimed credential $\tilde{\sigma}_i$, the adversary would like to verify if it is correct. Let us consider the possibility of doing so under each of our three possible assumptions on the registration phase discussed in the body of the paper; in doing so, recall that we always assume that the adversary can corrupt only a minority of servers in \mathcal{T} , and so, will not be able to decrypt any of the semantically secure encryptions of credentials.

1. Assume that there is a mechanism forcing erasure of voter information no longer needed at the end of the registration phase, and that only a minority of servers in \mathcal{R} may be corrupted. At the end of the registration process, each voter will erase information specifying what part of the transcript leading to the credential σ_i he got from what registration server. Without proofs or transcripts from individual servers of \mathcal{R} , it is not possible for the adversary to verify the correctness of $\tilde{\sigma}_i$.

2. Assume that the adversary cannot corrupt *any* server in \mathcal{R} . As mentioned, the registration servers may if desired use designated verifier proofs to prove to each voter that the share they send is authentic (i.e., will be part of the recorded transcript S_i). While the voter will be convinced of these proofs, the adversary will not; in fact, he cannot distinguish between real such proofs and proofs simulated by V_i . Therefore, V_i can convincingly release full *simulated* transcripts from the registration phase, corresponding to a credential $\tilde{\sigma}_i$.
3. Assuming that the user knows what (minority of) servers in \mathcal{R} are corrupted, but is not necessarily able to erase data, he can present the adversary with registration transcripts that are consistent with the view of the servers he knows to be corrupted, but inconsistent (in terms of the real share of σ_i) with the view of the servers that are not. The latter transcripts will be accompanied by simulated designated verifier proofs. Since the adversary may only corrupt a minority of servers in \mathcal{R} , and a majority is required to compute the credential σ_i , there will be at least one share of σ_i that V_i can change to obtain a fake credential $\tilde{\sigma}_i \neq \sigma_i$, without the detection of the adversary.

D Proving Coercion-Freeness

In this section, we provide a detailed outline for proof of the property of coercion-freeness in our proposed election protocol. (We do not consider correctness or verifiability here, as these are more standard properties, and the associated proofs are more straightforward.) For the purposes of this proof, we assume the use of the M-El Gamal cryptosystem over a preselected group \mathcal{G} of order q . The coercion-freeness of our scheme is dependent on the Decision-Diffie Hellman (DDH) assumption on \mathcal{G} . Briefly stated, this assumption states that no algorithm with running-time polynomial in the security parameters for \mathcal{G} can distinguish between the two distributions D and D' with non-negligible probability: Here, D is the distribution of tuples of the form (y_1, g_1, y_2, g_2) , where $g_1, g_2 \in_U \mathcal{G}$, $y_1 = g_1^x$, and $y_2 = g_2^x$ for $x \in_U \mathbb{Z}_q$; i.e., the pair (y_1, g_1) and (y_2, g_2) are related by a common exponent. D' is the distribution of random tuples, i.e., tuples of the form (y_1, g_1, y_2, g_2) , where $y_1, g_1, y_2, g_2 \in_U \mathcal{G}$. For detailed treatment of this assumption (expressed in an alternative, equivalent form), see, e.g., [7].

D.1 Assumptions

As explained above, we simplify our analysis by assuming ideal constructions for a number of components in our election protocol. Our aim in doing so is twofold: (1) Our protocol is flexible enough to accommodate a range of cryptographic building blocks from the literature and (2) We wish to retain a focus on the conceptual and definition elements of our paper, and not on protocol details. Hence, we assume the availability of oracles for the four following cryptographic operations in our protocol: mixing, plaintext equivalence testing (PET), threshold ciphertext decryption, and calls to the one-way or hash function required for NIZK proofs. As in the main body of the paper, denote these oracles respectively by $\tilde{M}N$, $P\tilde{E}T$, $D\tilde{E}C$ and $\tilde{O}W$. Although the functioning of these oracles should be clear from our protocol description, we present it again here:

- The oracle $\tilde{M}N$ performs exactly the same function as a mix network. It accepts as input an ordered list $\mathbf{E} = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_d\}$ of ciphertexts under the public key $PK_{\mathcal{T}}$ of the tallying authorities. Its output on \mathbf{E} is an ordered set $\mathbf{E}' = \{E'_{\pi(1)}, E'_{\pi(2)}, \dots, E'_{\pi(d)}\}$ for a secret, random permutation π , where $E'_{\pi(i)}$ represents a re-encryption of ciphertext E_i .
- The oracle $P\tilde{E}T$ takes as input a pair of ciphertexts (E, E') under $PK_{\mathcal{T}}$. It outputs a ‘1’ if E and E' have identical corresponding plaintexts, and outputs ‘0’ otherwise.
- The oracle $D\tilde{E}C$ takes as input a ciphertext E under $PK_{\mathcal{T}}$. It outputs the corresponding plaintext.
- The oracle $\tilde{O}W$ takes as input a query value in $\{0, 1\}^*$, and outputs a random value $\{0, 1\}^{k_4}$, where k_4 is a security parameter (that may depend on k_1, k_2 and k_3). The output of $\tilde{O}W$ is consistent, in the sense that a given input value always yields the same output value. This oracle may be viewed as the ideal embodiment of a cryptographic hash function.

Each of these oracles accepts publicly viewable input from all participating authorities (talliers). Each tallier may be thought of as having a publicly readable tape to which it may write input values for a given oracle; each tape contains a write portion for each time-step of the protocol, which we assume to be synchronous. At the end of a given timestep, an oracle produces output according to the following procedure. If a majority of talliers have furnished identical non-null values Z on their tapes, then the oracle processes input Z and yields the corresponding output. If there is no non-null majority input, then the oracle simply outputs the special symbol \perp . The requirement for majority input ensures that the protocol execution is determined by honest players, i.e., effectively reduces \mathcal{A} to an honest-but-curious adversary once the ballot-posting phase for the election is complete.

We additionally assume for simplicity that key setup and registration are performed by a trusted entity. Our proofs may be extended to accommodate more general assumptions in which these two processes are performed in a distributed manner.

D.2 Proof overview

Recall that our definition of coercion-freeness revolves around a game played between an adversary \mathcal{A} and a voter targeted for coercion. The aim of \mathcal{A} is to guess which of the following two behaviors the voter has adopted during the execution of an election system ES: (1) The voter has divulged valid voting credentials and abstained from voting or (2) The voter has divulged fake credentials and cast a ballot. In order to demonstrate that ES possesses coercion-freeness, we must show that \mathcal{A} can guess successfully with probability only negligibly better than a weaker poly-time adversary \mathcal{A}' interacting with an ideal election system. This adversary \mathcal{A}' is passive, and its only input is the final tally \mathcal{X} of votes cast by honest voters in the completed election plus Γ , the number of ballots eliminated for invalid associated credentials.

Our proof strategy is to construct a polynomial-time algorithm \mathcal{S} that takes a set of ballots W of honest voters and simulates the election system ES in the experiment *c-resist*. If the simulation is indistinguishable to \mathcal{A} from use of the true functional components of ES, and \mathcal{A} cannot cause the simulation to deviate from correct execution, then we see that \mathcal{A} learns nothing more than the correct election tally \mathcal{X} and the number of bad ballots Γ . This means in turn that \mathcal{A} is no more powerful than the ideal adversary \mathcal{A}' characterized in our experiment *c-resist-ideal*. Thus ES is coercion-free.

The inability of the adversary to cause deviation in the experiment from correct execution hinges on our oracle definitions, which require majority agreement on input values. Given this, we show that the simulation produced by \mathcal{S} is indistinguishable by \mathcal{A} from a real experimental execution of *c-resist* under the DDH assumption on \mathcal{G} . Our proof relies on the semantic security of M-El Gamal (see appendix E). In particular, we make use of the following, useful fact implied by the DDH assumption: A poly-time adversary that selects a plaintext m cannot distinguish between the distribution of M-El Gamal ciphertexts on m (A_1, A_2, B) and the distribution of triplets of the form $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta)$, where $\beta \in_U \mathcal{G}$ and α_1, α_2 are distributed exactly as (A_1, A_2) , with non-negligible probability (in the security parameters for \mathcal{G}). In consequence of this observation, it is possible for \mathcal{S} to simulate the election process by substituting *random ciphertexts*, i.e., random triplets of group elements, for the real ciphertexts that would be processed in a true execution of the experiment *c-resist*. In particular, \mathcal{S} can simulate the ballots of voters not controlled by \mathcal{A} with a list of random ciphertexts. Additionally, \mathcal{S} can simulate the oracle $\tilde{M}N$ by setting its simulated output to a list of random ciphertexts. Under the DDH assumption, \mathcal{A} cannot distinguish between the random ciphertexts furnished by \mathcal{S} and the ciphertexts that would be processed in a true execution of ES.

D.3 The simulation

We now outline the steps of the simulation of *c-resist* executed by \mathcal{S} . Throughout the simulation, according to the usual technique in the literature, \mathcal{S} maintains state for the simulated oracle $\tilde{O}W$ so as to ensure consistency of output values. Let $W \in D_{n_U, n_C}$ represent a set of ballots input into the simulation as representing the posting of

honest voters. At the very beginning the simulator receives a quadruple (g_1, g_2, h_1, h_2) which is either a Diffie-Hellman quadruple or a random one, according to some hidden bit d . More formally, $d = 1$ if the quadruple is a DH one and $d = 0$ otherwise. The goal of the simulator is to guess which situation is dealing with.

1. **Setup:** \mathcal{S} chooses uniformly and at random two elements $x_1, x_2 \in_U Z_q$ and sets $h = g_1^{x_1} g_2^{x_2} \bmod p$. \mathcal{S} publishes the public key (g_1, g_2, h) and also a randomized candidate slate $\mathbf{C} = \{c_i\}_{i=1}^{n_C}$ such that $c_i = g_1^{r_i}$ for $r_i \in_U Z_q$. (For technical reasons in our proof, we require that candidate identifiers here be random, rather than comprising the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n_C\}$.)
2. **Registration:** \mathcal{S} simulates the registrar \mathcal{R} , generating a set of credentials $\{\sigma_i = g_1^{s_i}\}$ for $s_i \in_U Z_q$. For the encrypted credential list \mathbf{L}_0 , the simulator \mathcal{S} publishes a list of n_V ciphertexts (using a public key generated as above).
3. **Adversarial corruption:** The adversary \mathcal{A} selects a set V of n_A voters to corrupt, as well as a voter j for coercion and a target vote β . If any of these selections are invalid, i.e., if $V \neq n_A$ or $j \notin \mathcal{V} - V$ or $\beta \notin \mathbf{C} \cup \phi$, then the simulation is terminated.
4. **Coin flip:** A coin $b \in_U \{0, 1\}$ is flipped.
5. **Credential release:** \mathcal{S} gives \mathcal{A} the set of credentials $\{\sigma_i\}_{i \in V}$ as well as a credential σ for the targeted voter j . If $b = 1$, then \mathcal{S} gives $\sigma = \sigma_j$; otherwise σ is a random string.
6. **Honest voter simulation:** For each ballot element in W , the simulator posts a ballot consisting of two ciphertexts $(\alpha_{i,1}, \alpha'_{i,1}, \beta_{i,1}), (\alpha_{i,2}, \alpha'_{i,2}, \beta_{i,2})$. \mathcal{S} also furnishes the associated NIZK proofs of the form specified above. Since the associated challenges value comes from $\tilde{O}W$, and may therefore be predetermined by \mathcal{S} , the NIZK proof may be simulated using standard techniques. Let \mathbf{A}_0 be the list of these ballots. Let \mathbf{A}^* be the associated set of plaintext ballot choices in W for which the associated credential is correct, i.e., excluding λ elements.

The simulator creates the ciphertexts above as follows. For each ballot element in W , \mathcal{S} chooses two elements r_i, k_i at random in Z_q and sets $(\alpha_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i}, \alpha'_{i,1} = h_2^{r_i}, \beta_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} c_j), (\alpha_{i,2} = h_1^{k_i}, \alpha'_{i,2} = h_2^{k_i}, \beta_{i,2} = h_1^{k_i x_1} h_2^{k_i x_2} \sigma_i)$

7. **Adversarial ballot posting:** The adversary \mathcal{A} posts a set of ballots \mathbf{B}_0 and associated NIZK proofs.
8. **Decryption of ballots posted by the adversary** \mathcal{S} checks the NIZK proofs in \mathbf{B}_0 . Let \mathbf{B}_1 be the list of ballots with correct proofs. For each ballot in \mathbf{B}_1 and each credential in $\{\sigma_i\}_{i \in V} \cup \sigma_j$, the simulator decrypts using his own private key (see above).
9. **Tallying simulation:** \mathcal{S} simulates the behavior of honest tallying authorities. Since these are a majority, any deviating behavior by tallying authorities in the control of \mathcal{A} may be ignored. This part of the simulation proceeds as follows:
 - (a) **Proof checking:** Let \mathbf{E}_0 denote the combined list of input ballots \mathbf{A}_0 and \mathbf{B}_0 . \mathcal{S} simulates the behavior of honest tallying authorities in rejecting all ballots with invalid associated NIZK proofs. Let \mathbf{E}_1 be the resulting ballot list.
 - (b) **Eliminating duplicates:** Since no mixing has yet occurred, \mathcal{S} may simulate the elimination of duplicate ballots using its own decryption key. Let \mathbf{E}_2 be the resulting ballot list.
 - (c) **Mixing:** \mathcal{S} simulates the oracle $\tilde{M}N$ as applied to \mathbf{E}_2 by outputting an equal-length list \mathbf{E}_3 of random ciphertext triples. Likewise, \mathcal{S} simulates the mixing of \mathbf{L}_0 by outputting an equal-lengthed list \mathbf{L}_1 of random ciphertexts.
 - (d) **Checking credentials:** \mathcal{S} simulates the process of credential checking. In a true protocol execution, this would involve sequential comparison using $\tilde{P}ET$ between each ballot in \mathbf{E}_3 (more precisely, the credential ciphertext therein) and the ciphertexts in \mathbf{L}_1 . Either a match is found, in which case a ballot is deemed to be based on a valid credential, or else the list \mathbf{L}_1 is exhausted, and the ballot is rejected. \mathcal{S} simulates the output of $\tilde{P}ET$ for this phase of the protocol using its own decryption key as before. Let \mathbf{E}_4 be the resulting ballot list.
 - (e) **Decryption:** This is done straightforwardly.

Now if the adversary outputs a guess bit b' the simulator returns b' as his own guess for the decisional Diffie-Hellman challenge.

Observe that if the simulator's input is a Diffie-Hellman triplet (that is $d = 1$) then the simulation above is perfectly indistinguishable from the experiment $\mathbf{Exp}_{\mathcal{ES}, \mathcal{A}, H}^{c\text{-resist}}$.

As a matter of fact, assuming $g_1 = g, g_2 = g^a, h_1 = g^b, h_2 = g^{ab}$ for some g , any ciphertext of the form $(\alpha_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i}, \alpha'_{i,1} = h_2^{r_i}, \beta_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} m)$ is actually a valid one. Indeed $h_1^{r_i} = g^{br_i} = g_1^{br_i}, h_2^{r_i} = g^{abr_i} = g_2^{br_i}$ and $h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} m = g^{br_i x_1} g^{abr_i x_2} m = g_1^{br_i x_1} g_2^{br_i x_2} m = h^{br_i} m$.

This means that

$$\Pr[\mathcal{S} = 1 | d = 1] = \Pr[\mathbf{Exp}_{\mathcal{ES}, \mathcal{A}, H}^{c\text{-resist}}(\mathcal{V}) = 1] = \mathbf{Succ}_{\mathcal{ES}, \mathcal{A}}^{c\text{-resist}}(\mathcal{V})$$

where we denoted with \mathcal{V} the view of the adversary.

On the other hand if the simulator's input is not a Diffie-Hellman triplet (that is $d = 0$) then the view produced by the simulation above does not give any information (in a strong information theoretic sense) about the votes posted by the honest parties. This is because, assuming $g_1 = g, g_2 = g^a, h_1 = g^b, h_2 = g^c$ for some $c \in_U Z_q$, one has that a ciphertext of the form $(\alpha_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i}, \alpha'_{i,1} = h_2^{r_i}, \beta_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} m)$ actually "masks" the message m perfectly. Indeed $h_1^{r_i} = g^{br_i} = g_1^{br_i}, h_2^{r_i} = g^{cr_i} = g_2^{c' r_i}$ and $h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} m = g^{br_i x_1} g^{cr_i x_2} m = g_1^{br_i x_1} g_2^{c' r_i x_2} m = g_1^{br_i x_1} g_2^{br_i x_2} g_2^{c' r_i x_2} m = h^{br_i} g_2^{c' r_i x_2} m$.

This means that, in this case, the probability that the simulator outputs one is equal to the probability that the adversary outputs one in experiment $\mathbf{Exp}_{\mathcal{ES}, \mathcal{A}, H}^{c\text{-resist-ideal}}$.

More formally

$$\Pr[\mathcal{S} = 1 | d = 0] = \Pr[\mathbf{Exp}_{\mathcal{ES}, \mathcal{A}, H}^{c\text{-resist-ideal}}(\mathcal{V}) = 1] = \mathbf{Succ}_{\mathcal{ES}, \mathcal{A}}^{c\text{-resist-ideal}}(\mathcal{V})$$

This means that

$$\mathbf{Adv}_{\mathcal{S}}^{\text{dh}} = \Pr[\mathcal{S} = 1 | d = 1] - \Pr[\mathcal{S} = 1 | d = 0] = \mathbf{Adv}_{\mathcal{ES}, \mathcal{A}}^{c\text{-resist}}$$

under the Decisional Diffie-Hellman Assumption this quantity is negligible.

E Some details on primitives

El Gamal: As explained in the body of the paper, El Gamal [23] represents a natural choice of cryptosystem for our purposes, and is our focus in this paper. Recall that we let \mathcal{G} denote the algebraic group over which we employ El Gamal, and q denote the group order. For semantic security, we require that the Decision Diffie-Hellman assumption hold over \mathcal{G} [7, 41]. A public/private key pair in El Gamal takes the form $(y (= g^x), x)$, where $x \in_U Z_q$. We let \in_U here and elsewhere denote uniform, random selection from a set. The private key x may be distributed among the n_T players in \mathcal{T} using (t, n_T) -Shamir secret sharing [?] over $GF[q]$, for $t > n_T/2$. This private key may be generated by a trusted third party or via a computationally secure simulation of this process [24]. Each player then holds a public/private key pair $(y_i (= g^{x_i}), x_i)$, where x_i is a point on the polynomial used for the secret sharing. A ciphertext in El Gamal on message $m \in \mathcal{G}$ takes the form $(\alpha, \beta) = (my^r, g^r)$ for $r \in_U Z_q$. For succinctness of notation in the body of the paper, we sometimes let $E_y[m]$ denote a ciphertext on message m under public key y . To re-encrypt a ciphertext (α, β) , it suffices to multiply it pairwise by a ciphertext on $m = 1$, i.e., to compute a new ciphertext $(\alpha', \beta') = (y^{r'} \alpha, g^{r'} \beta)$ for $r' \in_U Z_q$.

To decrypt a ciphertext (α, β) , the plaintext $m = \alpha/\beta^x$ is computed. To achieve a threshold decryption of ciphertext (α, β) , each active player i publishes a decryption share $\beta_i = \beta^{x_i}$. The value β^x , and thus m , may be computed using standard LaGrange interpolation. Player i may prove the correctness of its share using an NIZK proof of the form $PK\{s : \beta_i = \beta^s \wedge u_i = g^s\}$ – essentially two Schnorr identification proofs [?] with conjunction achieved using techniques described in, e.g., [15]. We omit many details in this description regarding the scheduling of these operations and the use of commitments to avoid adversarial bias. (The reader is referred to, e.g., [12, 24] for some discussion of these issues in relation to key generation.)

We note that another possible choice of cryptosystem for our voting scheme is that of Paillier [?].

Modified El Gamal: As mentioned before our modified version of the El Gamal cryptosystem can be seen as a simplified version of the Cramer-Shoup [17], method. It is rather straightforward to prove that the scheme is actually semantically secure under the decisional Diffie-Hellman assumption. The argument closely follows the one presented in [17]. Here we provided a sketched version of such an argument. Imagine there exists a probabilistic polynomial time algorithm A which can break the semantic security of the proposed scheme. Then our goal is to describe a different algorithm S (a simulator) which uses A to break the decisional DH problem. So assume S receives on input a quadruple (g_1, g_2, h_1, h_2) and has to determine if this is a DDH quadruple or not. S constructs the public key (for the M-El Gamal scheme) as follows. It chooses x_1 and x_2 at random and sets $h = g_1^{x_1} g_2^{x_2}$ the rest is unchanged.

What is different is the decryption procedure because on input $(A, B, C) = (g_1^r, g_2^r, h^r m)$, S retrieves the message m as $m = C \cdot (A^{x_1} B^{x_2})^{-1}$

Note that in this way the simulator can always decrypt (and the distribution of the key is perfectly indistinguishable from real).

Next when the adversary comes up with the two messages m_0, m_1 he wants to be challenged on S proceeds as follows. It flips a random (private) bit b , and encrypts m_b as follows

$$(h_1^{kx_1} h_2^{kx_2} m, h_1^k, h_2^k)$$

(where k is a random value)

Note that if the given quadruple is a DH one the ciphertext has the right distribution. This is because $h_1^k = g_1^{k'}$ and $h_2^k = g_2^{k'}$ for some k'

and $(h_1^{x_1} h_2^{x_2})^k = h^{k'}$ (for the same k')

If, on the other hand, the given quadruple is not a DH one then it is easy to check that the A gains no information at all about the encrypted message (this is because this time to decrypt adv has to know the secret exponents x_1 and x_2 which remains information theoretically hidden by h).

Mix networks: As explained above, there are many good choices of mix networks for our scheme. The examples with the strongest security properties are the constructions of Furukawa and Sako [22] and Neff [33]. Both of these employ El Gamal as the underlying cryptosystem, i.e., an input ciphertext $E_i = (\alpha, \beta) = (my^k, g^k)$ for some public key y and published generator g . Security in these constructions is reducible to the Decision Diffie-Hellman assumption and a random-oracle assumption on a hash function. We also note that the security of these and most other mix network constructions relies on a second input $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_d\}$, where P_i is an NIZK proof of knowledge of the plaintext for E_i . This serves the purpose of rendering the cryptosystem chosen-ciphertext-attack secure while still permitting re-encryption.

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Coercion-Resistant Electronic Elections

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Abstract. We introduce a model for electronic election schemes that involves a more powerful adversary than in previous work. In particular, we allow the adversary to demand of coerced voters that they vote in a particular manner, abstain from

voting, or even disclose their secret keys. We define a scheme to be *coercion-resistant* if it is infeasible for the adversary to determine whether a coerced voter complies with the demands.

A first contribution of this paper is to describe and characterize a new and strengthened adversary for coercion in elections. (In doing so, we additionally present what we believe to be the first formal security definitions for electronic elections of *any type*.) A second contribution is to demonstrate a protocol that is secure against this adversary. While it is clear that a strengthening of attack models is of theoretical relevance, it is important to note that our results lie close to practicality. This is true both in that we model real-life threats (such as vote-buying and vote-cancelling), and in that our proposed protocol combines a fair degree of efficiency with an unusual lack of structural complexity. Furthermore, while previous schemes have required use of an untappable channel, ours only carries the much more practical requirement of an anonymous channel.

Key words: coercion-resistance, electronic voting, mix networks, receipt-freeness

1 Introduction

Most voters participating in shareholder elections in the United States have the option of casting ballots via a Web browser [1]. Some voters near Geneva participating in recent referenda in Switzerland in 2003-4 have been able to cast binding votes electronically [19]. The UK government has enunciated plans to allow its citizens to vote electronically “some time after 2006” [18]. These are just a few instances of a broadening trend toward Internet-based voting. While voting of this kind appears to encourage higher voter turnout [37] and make accurate accounting for votes easier, it also carries the potential of making abuse easier to perform, and easier to perform at a large scale. A number of papers in the cryptographic literature have described ways of achieving robust and verifiable *electronic* elections, i.e., elections in which ballots and processing data are posted to a publicly accessible bulletin board. For some recent examples (but not by any means an exhaustive list), see [8,16, 21,22, 27,29, 33,36, 39].

There are two other threats, however, that it is equally crucial to address in a fair and democratic election process: We speak of *voter coercion* and *vote buying*. Internet-based voting does not introduce these problems, but it does have the potential to exacerbate them by extending the reach and data collection abilities of an attacker. This is highlighted in one way by the presence of a notorious Web site that provides a forum for the auctioning of votes [2]. Seller compliance was in that case merely voluntary. Conventional Internet voting schemes, however, including those described in the literature, actually provide an attacker with ready-made tools for verifying voter behavior and thereby exerting influence or control over voters. Without careful system design, the threats of co-

ercion and vote buying are potentially far more problematic in Internet voting schemes than in ordinary, physical voting schemes.

One commonly proposed way of achieving secure electronic voting systems is to use a cryptographic system known as a *mix network* [14]. This is a tool that enables a collection of servers to take as input a collection of ciphertexts and to output the corresponding plaintexts according to a secret permutation. A straightforward way

to achieve an election system that preserves the privacy of voters, then, is to assign a private digital signing key to each voter. To cast a ballot, the voter encrypts her choice and signs it, and then posts it to a bulletin board (i.e., a publicly accessible memory space). When all ballots have been collected and the corresponding signatures have been checked, the ciphertexts are passed through a mix network. The resulting plaintext versions of the voter choices may then be tallied. Thanks to the privacy preserving property of the mix network, an adversary cannot tell which vote was cast by which voter. This approach is frequently advocated in the mix-network literature, as in, e.g., [8, 14, 22,27].

In an ordinary mix-based scheme of this kind, an adversary can coerce a voter straightforwardly. The adversary can simply furnish the voter with a ciphertext on a particular candidate, and then verify that the voter posted a ballot containing that ciphertext. Alternatively, the adversary can demand the private signing key of the voter and verify its correctness against the corresponding public key. An adversary attempting to buy votes can use the same means. Other types of cryptographic voting schemes, namely homomorphic schemes [5, 16] and schemes based on blind signatures [20,36], suffer from similar vulnerabilities.

1.1 Previous work

Previous investigations of coercion-resistant voting have been confined to a property known as *receipt-freeness*. Roughly stated, receipt-freeness is the inability of a voter to prove to an attacker that she voted in a particular manner, even if the voter wishes to do so. For a more formal definition, see [36]. The property of receipt-freeness ensures that an attacker cannot determine exact voter behavior and therefore cannot coerce a voter by dictating her choice of candidate. It also protects against vote-buying by preventing a potential vote buyer from obtaining proof of the behavior of voters; voters can thereby *pretend* to sell their votes, but defraud the vote buyer. The notion of receipt-freeness first appeared in work by Benaloh and Tuinstra [5]; their scheme, based on homomorphic encryption, was shown in [25] not to possess receipt-freeness as postulated. An independent introduction of the idea appeared in Niemi and Renvall [34]. Okamoto [35] proposed a voting scheme which he himself later showed to lack the postulated receipt-freeness; a repaired version by the same author, making use of blind signatures, appears in [36]. Sako and Kilian [38] proposed a multi-authority scheme employing a mix network to conceal candidate choices, and a homomorphic encryption scheme for production of the final tally. The modelling of their scheme was clarified and refined by Michels and Horster [32]. The Sako and Kilian scheme served as a conceptual basis for the later work of Hirt and Sako [25], followed by the more efficient approach of [3]; these two are the most efficient (and correct) receipt-free voting schemes to date. A recently proposed scheme by Magkos *et al.* [31] distinguishes itself by an approach relying on tamper-resistant hardware, but is flawed.¹

All of these receipt-free voting schemes include somewhat impractical assumptions. For example, these schemes assume the availability of an *untappable channel* between the voter and the authorities, that is, a channel that provides perfect secrecy in an information-theoretic sense. (I.e., even encryption does not provide an untappable channel.) The scheme in [36] makes the even stronger assumption of an *anonymous untappable channel*. (It is also not very practical in that it requires voter interaction with the system three times in the course of an election.) Moreover, all of these schemes (excepting [36]) lose the property of coercion-resistance if the attacker is able to corrupt even one of the tallying authorities in a distributed setting. The scheme of Hirt and Sako still retains coercion-resistance when such corruption takes place, but only under the strong assumption that the voter knows *which* tallying authorities have been corrupted; the proposal of Baudron *et al.* has a similar property.

A still more serious problem with all of the receipt-free voting schemes described in the literature, however, is the fact that the property of receipt-freeness alone fails to protect an election system against several forms of serious, real-world attack, which we enumerate here:

¹ We are unaware of any mention of a break of this scheme in the literature, and therefore briefly describe one here. The Magkos *et al.* system employs an interactive honest-verifier ZK proof made by a smartcard to the voter. Presumably because of the simulability of

this proof, the authors describe the proof as being “non-transferable”. This is not true. In particular, an adversary can stipulate that the voter engage in the proof using a challenge that the adversary has pre-selected. The proof then becomes transferable, yielding a receipt construction by the adversary. As noted in [25], this type of attack also explains why *deniable encryption* [13] does not solve the problem of coercion in a voting system.

Randomization attack: This attack was noted by Schoenmakers in 2000 [40]; he described its applicability to the scheme of Hirt and Sako. The idea is for an attacker to coerce a voter by requiring that she submit randomly composed balloting material. In this attack, the attacker (and perhaps even the voter) is unable to learn what candidate the voter cast a ballot for. The effect of the attack, however, is to nullify the choice of the voter with a large probability. For example, an attacker favoring the Republican party in a United States election would benefit from mounting a randomization attack against voters in a heavily Democratic district.

Forced-abstention attack: This is an attack related to the previous one based on randomization. In this case, the attacker coerces a voter by demanding that she refrain from voting. All of the schemes cited above are vulnerable to this simple attack. This is because the schemes authenticate voters directly in order to demonstrate that they are authorized to participate in the election. Thus, an attacker can see who has voted, and use this information to threaten and effectively bar voters from participation.

Simulation attack: The receipt-free schemes described above assume that the attacker cannot coerce a voter by causing her to divulge her private keying material after the registration process but prior to the election process. Such an attack, however, is a real and viable one in previously proposed schemes, because these permit an attacker to verify the correctness of private keying material. For example, in [36], the voter provides a digital signature which, if correct, results in the authority furnishing a blind digital signature. In [25], the voter, when casting a

ballot, proves knowledge of a private key relative to a publicly committed or published value. In general, receipt-freeness does not prevent an attacker from coercing voters into divulging private keys or buying private keys from voters and then *simulating* these voters at will, i.e., voting on their behalf.

1.2 Our contribution

Our contribution in this paper is twofold. First, we investigate a stronger and broader notion of coercive attacks than receipt-freeness. This notion, which we refer to as *coercion-resistance*, captures what we believe to be the fullest possible range of adversarial behavior in a real-world, Internet-based voting scheme. A coercion-resistant scheme offers not only receipt-freeness, but also defense against randomization, forced-abstention, and simulation attacks – all potentially in the face of corruption of a minority of tallying authorities. We propose a formal definition of coercion-freeness in the body of this paper. Two other properties are essential for any voting scheme, whether or not it is coercion-resistant. These are *correctness* and *verifiability*. As formal definitions for these properties are to the best of our knowledge lacking in the literature, we provide them as well in the paper appendix; we thus provide what we believe to be the first formal security framework for electronic elections in general.

To demonstrate the practical realizability of our definitions, we describe a voting scheme that possesses the strong property of coercion-resistance proposed in this paper – and also naturally possesses the properties of correctness and verifiability. Our scheme does not require untappable channels, but instead assumes voter access to an anonymous channel at some point during the voting process. Anonymous channels can be realized in a practical way by use of mixnets, e.g., [22,33], while untappable channels require largely unrealistic physical assumptions. We note in fact that anonymous channels are in fact a minimal requirement for *any* coercion-resistant schemes: An attacker that can identify which voters have participated can obviously mount a forced-abstention attack. A drawback of our scheme is that, even with use of asymptotically efficient mix networks as in [22,33], the overhead for tallying authorities is quadratic in the number of voters. Thus the scheme is only practical for small elections. Our hope and belief, however, is that our proposed scheme might serve as the basis for refinements with a higher degree of practical application. We provide a security proof for our proposed scheme in the paper appendix.

² An exception is the scheme in [36], which does not appear to be vulnerable to a forced-abstention attack. This is because the scheme

seems to assume that the authority checks voter enrollment privately. In other words, the scheme does not permit public verification that participating voters are present on a published voter roll. This is potentially a problem in its own right.

1.3 Intuition behind our scheme

In a conventional voting scheme, and also in receipt-free schemes like [25], the voter V_i identifies herself at the time she casts her ballot. This may be accomplished by means of a digital signature on the ballot, or by an interactive authentication protocol. The key idea behind our scheme is for the identity of a voter to remain hidden during the election process, and for the validity of ballots instead to be checked blindly against a voter roll. When casting a ballot, a voter incorporates a concealed credential. This takes the form of a ciphertext on a secret value σ that is unique to the voter. The secret σ is a kind of *anonymous credential*, quite similar in spirit to, e.g., [9, 10]. To ensure that ballots are cast by legitimate voters, the tallying authority T performs a blind comparison between hidden credentials and a list L of encrypted credentials published by an election registrar R alongside the plaintext names of registered voters.

By means of mixing and blind comparison of ciphertext values, it is possible to check whether a concealed credential is in the list L or not, without revealing which voter the credential has been assigned to. In consequence, an attacker who is given a fake credential $\tilde{\sigma}$ by a coerced voter cannot tell whether or not the credential is valid. (The attacker will learn how many ballots were posted with bad credentials. Provided, however, that some spurious ones are injected by honest players, authorities, or even outsiders, the individuals associated with bad ballots will remain concealed.) Moreover, the attacker cannot mount randomization or forced-abstention attacks, since there is no feasible way to determine whether an individual voter has posted a ballot or not. In particular, after divulging fake credential $\tilde{\sigma}$, a voter can go and vote again using her real credential σ .

1.4 Organization

In section 2, we describe our setup and attack models and sketch a few of the major adversarial strategies. We provide formal definitions for the security property of coercion-resistance in section 3. We describe the particulars of our proposed scheme in section 4, prefaced by a summary of the underlying cryptographic building blocks. In the appendices to the paper, we offer formal definitions for the correctness and verifiability of election schemes, a detailed security-proof outline, and details on our choice of primitives for realizing our proposed scheme.

2 Modelling

An election system consists of several sets of entities:

1. *Registrars*: Denoted by $R = \{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{n_R}\}$, this is a set of n_R entities responsible for jointly issuing keying material, i.e., credentials to voters.
2. *Authorities (Talliers)*: Denoted by $T = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{n_T}\}$, authorities are responsible for processing ballots and jointly counting votes and publishing a final tally.
3. *Voters*: The set of n_V voters, denoted by $V = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{n_V}\}$, are the entities participating in a given election administered by R . We let i be a public identifier for V_i .

We make use of a *bulletin board*, denoted by BB . This is a piece of universally accessible memory to which all players have appendive-write access. In other words, any player can write data to BB , but cannot overwrite or erase existing data. Moreover, voters will be able to read the contents of BB once the vote casting phase has ended. For notational convenience, we assume that data are written to BB in μ -bit blocks for an appropriate choice of μ . Shorter data segments may be padded appropriately. For simplicity of exposition, we assume no ordering on the contents of BB .

2.1 Functions

We define a *candidate slate* C to be an ordered set of n_C distinct identifiers $\{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_{n_C}\}$, each of which corresponds to a voter choice, typically a candidate or party name. In an election, choice c_j may be identified according to its index j . Thus, for cryptographic purposes the candidate slate consists of the integers $\{1, 2, \dots, n_C\}$.

and may be specified by n_c alone. We define a *tally* on an election under slate C to be a vector X of n_c positive integers x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{n_c} such that x_j indicates the number of votes cast for choice c_j . The protocols composing an election system are then as follows:

- **Registering:** The function $\text{register}(SK_R, i, k_1) \rightarrow (sk_i, pk_i)$ takes as input the private registrar key SK_R , a (voter) identifier i and a security parameter k_1 , and outputs a key pair (sk_i, pk_i) . This is computed jointly by players in R , possibly in interaction with voter V_i .
- **Voting:** The function $\text{vote}(sk, PK_T, n_c, \beta, k_2) \rightarrow \text{ballot}$ takes as input a private voting key, the public key of the authorities T , the candidate-slate specification n_c , a candidate selection β , and a security parameter k_2 , and yields a ballot of bit length at most μ . The form of the ballot will vary depending on the design of the election system, but is in essence a digitally signed vote choice encrypted under PK_T .
- **Tallying:** The function $\text{tally}(SK_T, BB, n_c, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_v}, k_3) \rightarrow (X, P)$ takes as input the private key of the authority T , the full contents of the bulletin board, the candidate-slate size, all public voting keys, and a security parameter k_3 and outputs a vote tally X , along with a non-interactive proof P that the tally was correctly computed.
- **Verifying:** The function $\text{verify}(PK_T, BB, n_c, X, P) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ takes as input the public key of the authorities, the contents of the bulletin board, the candidate-slate size, the voting tally, and a non-interactive proof of correct tallying. It outputs a ‘0’ if the tally is incorrect and a ‘1’ otherwise. (We characterize the behavior of verify more formally in the paper appendix.)

We define an election scheme ES as the collection of these functions. Thus $ES = \{\text{register}, \text{vote}, \text{tally}, \text{verify}\}$.

Remark: There are many election models in use throughout the world. The model we propose here excludes important variants. In some systems, for example, voters are asked to rank candidate choices, rather than just listing those they favor. Many systems permit the use of *write-in* votes, i.e., the casting of a ballot in favor of a candidate not listed on the slate for the election. We exclude write-in voting from our model because it undermines the possibility of coercion resistance in any scheme where an observer can see a complete election tally including write-in votes. An attacker may, for example, require coerced voters to cast write-in ballots for candidate names consisting of random strings pre-specified by the attacker. This way, the attacker can: (1) Verify that coerced voters complied with instructions, by looking for the random strings the attacker furnished, and (2) Ensure that the votes of coerced voters are not counted, since random strings will most likely not correspond to real election choices. (Thus, this would combine the forced abstention attack and the randomization attack.)

2.2 Summary of the attack model

We consider the process for a single election as proceeding in these phases, corresponding largely with the functions enumerated in section 2.1:

1. **Setup:** If not already available, key pairs are generated for or by R and T . The candidate slate C for the election is published by R with appropriate integrity protection.
2. **Registration:** The identities and eligibility of would-be participants in the election are verified by R . Given successful verification, an individual becomes a registered voter, receiving from R a credential permitting participation in the election. Previously registered voters may be able to re-use their credentials. R publishes a voter roll L .
3. **Voting:** Referring to the candidate slate C , registered voters use their credentials to cast ballots.
4. **Tallying:** The authority T processes the contents of the bulletin board BB so as to produce a tally vector X specifying the outcome of the election, along with a proof of correctness P of the tally.
5. **Verification:** Any player, whether or not a participant in the election, can refer to BB, P and L to verify the correctness of the tally produced by T in the previous phase.

Assumptions in setup phase: Our security definitions permit the possibility of static, active corruption by the adversary of a minority of players in R and T in the setup phase. The security of our construction then relies on generation of the key pairs (SK_T, PK_T) and (SK_R, PK_R) by a trusted third party, or, alternatively, on an interactive, computationally secure key-generation protocol such as [24] between the players in R and those in T .

Assumptions prior to registration: The adversary may coerce a voter prior to the registration phase in the sense of requesting in advance that the voter retain transcripts of the registration process, or by providing data in an attempt to dictate voter interaction with the registrar.

Assumptions in registration phase: We make the assumption that the registration phase proceeds without any corruption of voters. This assumption is at some level a requirement for a coercion-free election, as an attacker capable of corrupting and seizing the credentials of a voter in this initial phase can mount a simulation attack. More precisely, we must make *at least one* of three assumptions about the registration phase:

1. Erasure of data from voter interaction with R is compulsory by the voter (e.g., enforced by smartcards provided to voters). This prevents an attacker from requesting registration transcript data after the fact; or
2. The adversary cannot corrupt any players in R ; or
3. Voters become aware of the identity of any corrupted player in R .

The reason we require at least one of these assumptions is as follows. If none of these assumptions holds, then the adversary can, on demanding information from a voter, verify the correctness of some portion thereof, where the voter would not know what portion is being checked. In other words, the adversary can perform spot checks,

with a high probability of successfully detecting false transcripts. In consequence, the adversary can coerce voters into divulging full transcripts of their interactions with R , thereby enabling a simulation attack. In contrast, if at least one of the assumptions holds, we show that it is possible to formulate a protocol that is coercion-resistant.

Assumptions on voting, tallying and verification phases: Subsequent to the registration phase, we assume that the adversary may seize control of a minority of players in T and any number of voters in a static, active manner. (Since R does not participate in the process subsequent to registration, we need not consider adversarial corruption of R at this point.) The adversary may also attempt to coerce voters outside its control by requesting that they divulge private keying material³ or behave in a prescribed manner in voting. Voters are assumed to be able to cast their ballots via fully anonymous channels, i.e., channels such that an attacker cannot determine whether or not a given voter cast a ballot. This assumption is a requirement for any election scheme to be fully coercion-resistant: If an attacker can tell whether or not a given voter cast a ballot, then the attacker can easily mount a forced-abstention attack. In practice, an anonymous channel may be achieved by enabling voters to cast ballots in public places, thereby mixing their votes with others, or by use of anonymizing, asynchronous mix-networks, and so forth.

3 Formal definitions

We now turn our attention to formal security definitions of the essential properties of *correctness*, *verifiability*, and *coercion-resistance*, respectively abbreviated *corr*, *ver*, and *c-resist*. Our definitions hinge on a set of experiments involving an adversary A in interaction with components of the election system ES . This adversary is assumed to retain state throughout the duration of an experiment. We formulate our experiments such that in all cases, the aim of the adversary is to cause an output value of ‘1’. Thus, for experiment $\mathbf{Exp}_{ES,A}^E(\cdot)$ on property $E \in (\textit{ver}, \textit{corr}, \textit{c-resist})$, we define $\mathbf{Succ}_{ES,A}^E(\cdot) = \Pr[\mathbf{Exp}_{ES,A}^E(\cdot) = '1']$.

³ We assume that the coercion takes place remotely. For example, the adversary may not continuously watch over the shoulder of a voter, monitor her hard-drive, etc. Our proposed protocol does potentially defend against some shoulder-surfing, however, by permitting voters to use fake keys and/or re-vote.

According to the standard definition, we say that a quantity $f(k)$ is *negligible* in k if for every positive integer c there is some $l = l(c)$ such that $f(k) < k^{-c}$ for $k > l$. In most cases, we use the term negligible alone to mean negligible with respect to the full set of relevant security parameters. Similarly, in saying that an algorithm has *polynomial running time*, we mean that its running time is asymptotically bounded by some polynomial in the relevant security parameters. As the properties of correctness and verifiability are of less relevance to our work than coercion-resistance, we relegate the first two definitions to appendices A and B.

Coercion resistance: Coercion resistance may be regarded as an extension of the basic property of privacy. Privacy in an election system is defined in terms of an adversary that cannot interact with voters during the election process. In particular, we say that an election is private if such an adversary cannot guess the vote of any voter better than an adversarial algorithm whose only input is the election tally. (Note, for example, in an election where all voters vote Republican, the system may have the property of privacy, even though the adversary knows how all voters cast their ballots in that election.)

Coercion resistance is a strong form of privacy in which it is assumed that the adversary may interact with voters. In particular, the adversary may instruct targeted voters to divulge their private keys subsequent to registration, or may specify that these voters cast ballots of a particular form. If the adversary can determine whether or not voters behaved as instructed, then the adversary is capable of blackmail or otherwise exercising undue influence over the election process. Hence a coercion-resistant voting system is one in which the user can deceive the adversary into thinking that she has behaved as instructed, when the voter has in fact cast a ballot according to her own intentions.

Our definition of coercion resistance requires addition of a new function to voting system ES:

- The function $\text{fakekey}(PK_{\text{auth}}, sk, pk) \rightarrow \tilde{sk}$ takes as input the public key of the authorities, and the private/public key pair of the voter. It outputs a spurious key \tilde{sk} .

Of course, for the function `fakekey` to enable coercion resistance, the key sk must be indistinguishable by the adversary A from a valid key, and only distinguishable by a majority of talliers T . This property is captured in our experiment characterizing coercion resistance. To simplify the formulation of the experiment, we assume implicitly that tally is computed by an oracle (with knowledge of SK_T). It suffices, however, for T to be computed via a protocol that achieves correct output and is computationally simulable by the adversary A (who, it will be recalled, may corrupt a minority of T).

Our definition of coercion resistance centers on a kind of game between the adversary A and a voter targeted by the adversary for coercive attack. A coin is flipped; the outcome is represented by a bit b . If $b = 0$, then the voter casts a ballot with a particular choice β , and provides the adversary with a false voting key \tilde{sk} ; in other words, the voter attempts to evade adversarial coercion. If $b = 1$, on the other hand, then the voter submits to the coercion of the adversary; she simply furnishes the adversary with her valid voting key sk , and does not cast a ballot. The task of the adversary is to guess the value of the coin b , that is, to determine whether or not the targeted voter in fact cast a ballot. We permit the adversary in this definitional game to specify the ballot value β . While it is somewhat unnatural for the adversary thus to specify the intention of the voter, this permits us to achieve the strongest possible security definition.

If the adversary has perfect knowledge about the intentions of all voters, then coercion is unavoidable. For example, if the adversary is attempting to coerce one voter in a given election and knows that all hundred of the other eligible voters will cast ballots, then the adversary can mount an abstention attack straightforwardly. The adversary in this case simply threatens the voter in the case that the total tally for the election is one hundred and one. Similarly, suppose that the adversary does not know whether or not any given voter will cast a ballot, but knows that all participating voters will cast a ballot for the Republican party. In this case, the adversary can win the game we describe above by specifying a ballot value $\beta = \text{“Democrat”}$.

It is evident therefore that for any definition of coercion-resistance to be meaningful, the adversary must have uncertain knowledge about how – and indeed whether – some voters will cast their ballots. In other words, coercion-resistance requires that there be some “noise” or statistical uncertainty in the adversary’s view of voting

patterns. To our benefit, it is natural to expect that in a real-world election an adversary can obtain only fragmentary knowledge about the likely behavior of voters. This means that coercion-resistance is a viable possibility. For a collection of n voters outside the control of the adversary – i.e., voters not subject to coercion – we characterize the view of the adversary in terms of a probability distribution D_{n,n_c} . We let ϕ be a symbol denoting a null ballot, i.e., an abstention, and let λ denote a ballot cast with an invalid credential. Then D_{n,n_c} is a distribution over vectors $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \in (n_c \cup \{\phi, \lambda\})^n$, i.e., over the set of possible ballot choices for an election plus abstentions and invalid ballots. Thus, the distribution D_{n,n_c} serves the purpose in our experiment of defining the distribution of the “noise” that conceals the behavior of voters targeted by the adversary for coercion. For a set of n voting credentials $\{sk_i\}$, we let $\text{vote}(\{sk_i\}, PK_T, n_c, D_{n,n_c}, k_2)$ denote the casting of ballots according to distribution D_{n,n_c} . In other words, a vector $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$ is drawn from D_{n,n_c} and vote β_i is cast using credential sk_i .

We are now ready to present an experiment *c-resist* that defines the game described above between an adversary and a voter targeted for coercion. Recall that k_1, k_2 , and k_3 are security parameters defined above, n_v is the total number of eligible voters for the election, and n_c is the number of candidates, i.e., the size of the candidate slate. We let n_A denote the number of voters that may be completely controlled, i.e., corrupted by the adversary. We define $n_U = n_v - n_A - 1$. In other words, the number of uncertain votes n_U equals the total number of possible votes, minus those coming from voters controlled by the attacker, minus the vote coming from the voter the attacker is trying to coerce (in the experiment). Note that n_U is therefore the number of voters that contribute “noise” to the experiment.

We consider a static adversary, i.e., one that selects voters to corrupt prior to protocol execution. We assume that the adversary has a list of “voter names,” i.e., a roll of potential participating voters.

We let \leftarrow denote assignment and \leftarrow denote the append operation, while $\%$ denotes the beginning of an annotative comment on the experiment. Our experiment treats the case in which the adversary seeks to coerce a single voter; extension of the definition to coercion of multiple voters is straightforward. The experiments defined here halt when an output value is produced.

⁴ Additionally, it is possible for voting authorities – or indeed any entity – intentionally to inject “chaff” in the form of blank and invalid ballots into an election system.

Experiment Exp $\overset{c\text{-resist}}{ES,A,H}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_V, n_A, n_C)$

```

 $V \leftarrow A(\text{voter names, "control voters"});$  % A corrupts voters
 $\{(sk_i, pk_i) \leftarrow \text{register}(SK_R, i, k_2)\}_{i=1}^{n_V};$  % voters are registered
 $(j, \beta) \leftarrow A(\{sk_i\}_{i \in V}, \text{"set target voter and vote"});$  % A sets coercive target
if  $|V| = n_A$  or  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n_V\} - V$  or
 $\beta \in \{1, 2, \dots, n_C\} \cup \phi$  then % outputs of A checked for validity
    output '0';
 $b \in_U \{0, 1\};$  % coin is flipped
if  $b = 0$  then % voter evades coercion
     $\tilde{sk} \leftarrow \text{fakekey}(PK_T, sk_j, pk_j);$ 
     $BB \leftarrow \text{vote}(sk_j, PK_T, n_C, \beta, k_2);$ 
else % voter submits to coercion
     $\tilde{sk} \leftarrow sk_j;$ 
 $BB \leftarrow \text{vote}(\{sk_i\}_{i=j, i \in V}, PK_T, n_C, D_{n_U, n_C}, k_2);$  % ballots posted for honest voters
 $BB \leftarrow A(\tilde{sk}, BB, \text{"cast ballots"});$  % A posts to BB
 $(X, P) \leftarrow \text{tally}(SK_T, BB, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3);$  % election results are tallied
 $b \leftarrow A(X, P, \text{"guess } b\text{"});$  % A guesses coin flip
if  $b = b$  then % experimental output determined
    output '1';
else
    output '0';

```

The adversary A in the above experiment is quite powerful, being capable (when $b = 1$) of complete coercion of the targeted voter. In order to characterize the success of A , we must compare A with a second adversary A' . A' is capable of coercion only within the framework of an ideal voting experiment *c-resist-ideal*. In other words, A' characterizes the type of security against coercion that we would like to achieve in ES.

The main feature we are aiming for in our ideal experiment *c-resist-ideal* is for A to learn nothing from the private keys she acquires from corrupted players and from the coerced player. In particular, A cannot use private keys to perform active attacks. We cause A to express voting choices in a direct, ideal process; A cannot cast ballots, but merely enumerates the choices of players in her control. Additionally, A cannot use private keys to learn information about the voting behavior of honest players or the coerced player. The *only* information that A gets is the grand total X of votes in the election.

One feature of our experiment is counterintuitive. Because this is an ideal experiment, A is *always* given \tilde{sk} as the key of the coerced player. This is because A should be unable to determine, on the basis of keying material, from the situation in which coercion is successful or unsuccessful.

We require a function for the definition. We include here an ideal function *ideal-tally* that tallies the ballots posted to BB in a special way. *ideal-tally* tallies in a normal manner all of the ballots cast by honest voters, i.e., prior to adversarial posting. The ballots cast by A , however, are treated specially. In particular, the function *ideal-tally* determines for each ballot B what the underlying private key sk_i is. If $i \in V$, i.e., if the private key is not one assigned to one of the corrupted players, then the corresponding vote is not counted. Additionally, any double vote is not counted, i.e., *ideal-tally* performs the weeding of double votes that normally occurs during the tallying procedure. Finally, *ideal-tally* does the following based on the value of the secret bit b . If $b = 0$, then *ideal-tally* does not count any ballot cast (by the adversary) using private key \tilde{sk} . If $b = 1$, then *ideal-tally* does include in the final tally a ballot cast using \tilde{sk} (excluding double votes).

Our definition of *ideal-tally* here assumes that every ballot has a unique corresponding private key. This is true of most natural ballot structures (and true of our proposed scheme). This definition, of course, also assumes ideal functionality in *ideal-tally*, namely the ability to extract private keys and plaintext votes from ballots. We do not specify in our definition how this “oracle” power is achieved. In our proofs, we construct a simulator capable of performing this functionality required from *ideal-tally*.

Note that although A learns the secret keys of voters, in our ideal experiment these secret keys in fact provide A with no information useful in voting – the ideal function ideal-tally ensures against misuse of keys – and no information useful in learning votes – because A never sees BB .

We are now ready to present the experiment $c\text{-resist-ideal}$ that characterizes the success of A .

Experiment **Exp** $\text{ES,A,H}^{c\text{-resist-ideal}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_V, n_A, n_C)$

```

 $V \leftarrow A$  (voter names, “control voters”);           % A corrupts voters
 $\{(sk_i, pk_i) \leftarrow \text{register}(SK_R, i, k_2)\}_{i=1}^{n_V}$ ;   % voters are registered
 $(j, \beta) \leftarrow A$  (“set target voter and vote”);       % A sets coercive target
if  $|V| = n_A$  or  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n_V\} - V$  or
 $\beta \in \{1, 2, \dots, n_C\} \cup \phi$  then                   % outputs of A checked for validity
    output ‘0’;
 $b \in_U \{0, 1\}$ ;                                           % coin is flipped
if  $b = 0$  then                                              % voter evades coercion
     $BB \leftarrow \text{vote}(sk_j, PK_T, n_C, \beta, k_2)$ ;
 $\tilde{sk} \leftarrow sk_j$ ;
 $BB \leftarrow \text{vote}(\{sk_i\}_{i=j, i \in V}, PK_T, n_C, D_{n_U, n_C}, k_2)$ ; % ballots posted for honest voters
 $BB \leftarrow A(\tilde{sk}, \{sk_i\}_{i \in V}, \text{“cast ballots”})$ ;     % A specifies vote choices
 $(X, P) \leftarrow \text{ideal-tally}(SK_T, BB, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3)$ ; % election results are tallied
 $b \leftarrow A(X, \text{“guess } b\text{”})$ ;                             % A guesses coin flip
if  $b = b$  then                                             % experimental output determined
    output ‘1’;
else
    output ‘0’;
```

4 A Coercion-Resistant Election Protocol

We are now ready to introduce our protocol proposal. We begin by describing the cryptographic building blocks we employ. Where appropriate, we model these as ideal primitives, as discussed in appendix D.

Threshold cryptosystem with re-encryption: Our first building block is a threshold public-key cryptosystem CS that permits re-encryption of ciphertexts with knowledge only of public parameters and keys. The private key for CS is held by T in our construction.

To describe our aim in the ideal, we would like any ciphertext E to be perfectly hiding. We would like decryption to be possible only by having a majority of players in T agree on a ciphertext to be decrypted. We model this latter ideal property as in terms of a special decryption oracle denoted by $D\tilde{E}C$. We assume further that any decryption performed by $D\tilde{E}C$ is publicly verifiable.

Selected cryptosystem: El Gamal [23] represents a natural choice of cryptosystem for our purposes, and is our focus in this paper. For reasons that will become apparent later on we will adopt a modified version of the basic El-Gamal scheme which can be seen as a simplified version of the well known Cramer-Shoup [17] cryptosystem (only providing semantic security with respect to a passive adversary). We let G denote the algebraic group over which we employ this modified El Gamal (which we'll call simply M-El Gamal), and q denote the group order. For semantic security, we require that the Decision Diffie-Hellman assumption hold over G [7, 41]. The public key is (g_1, g_2, h) where g_1, g_2, h are elements in G . The secret key is $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ such that $h = g_1^x$.

To encrypt m one simply computes $(g_1^r, g_2^r, h^r m)$ for random r . Decryption is like plain El Gamal (one uses term g_1^r only).

We let ϵ_U here and elsewhere denote uniform, random selection from a set. A ciphertext in M-El Gamal on message $m \in G$ takes the form $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) = (mh^r, g_1^r, g_2^r)$ for $r \in_U \mathbb{Z}_q$. For succinctness of notation, we sometimes let $E_h[m]$ denote a ciphertext on message m under public key h (assuming that g_1 and g_2 are considered public parameters).

Further details on the security of the scheme may be found in appendix E. An important feature of the M-El Gamal cryptosystem is that, exactly as the original version, it may be easily implemented in a threshold setting. In other words, the private key x may be distributed such that decryption can be performed by any quorum of share holders, without leakage of additional information. We exploit this distributed form of M-El Gamal in our proposed election scheme. As explained above, rather than focusing on a particular embodiment, we model the process by a decryption oracle denoted by \tilde{DEC} . We refer the reader to appendix E and to [12] for further discussion of threshold decryption in (plain) El Gamal.

Plaintext Equivalence Test (PET): A *plaintext equivalence test* (PET) [26, 30] is cryptographic primitive that operates on ciphertexts in a threshold cryptosystem. The input to PET is a pair of ciphertexts; the output is a single bit indicating whether the corresponding plaintexts are equal or not. PET may be realized as an efficient distributed protocol that reveals no additional, non-negligible information about plaintexts. For a detailed description of efficient methods to perform this verification, along with proofs of the properties of the construction, see [30]. Rather than focusing on a specific embodiment of PET, we model the ideal properties of the primitive by means of an oracle denoted by \tilde{PET} , and with the property of public verifiability.

Mix network: A (re-encryption) mix network (MN) is a distributed protocol that takes as input an ordered set $E = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_d\}$ of ciphertexts generated in a cryptosystem like El Gamal that permits re-encryption. The output of MN is an ordered set $E = \{E_{\pi(1)}, E_{\pi(2)}, \dots, E_{\pi(d)}\}$. Here, $E_{\pi(i)}$ is a re-encryption of E_i , while π is a uniformly random, secret permutation. This is to say that MN randomly and secretly permutes and re-encrypts inputs. Thus, the special privacy property of a mix network is this: An adversary cannot determine which output ciphertext corresponds to which input ciphertext, i.e., which inputs and outputs have common plaintexts. Stated another way, an adversary cannot determine $\pi(j)$ for any j with probability non-negligibly better than a random guess. A number of mix network constructions have been proposed that offer privacy and robustness against a static, active adversary capable of corrupting any minority of the n players (servers) performing the mix network

operation. Some of these constructions offer the additional property of *verifiability*. In other words, a proof is output that is checkable by any party and demonstrates, relative to E and the public key of the ciphertexts that E is correctly constructed. It is convenient to conceptualize MN as an ideal primitive in terms of an oracle for MN with the property of public verifiability.

 $M\tilde{N}$

There are many good choices of mix networks for our scheme; some examples of such schemes are those of Furukawa and Sako [22] and Neff [33]. For further details, see appendix E.

Proofs of knowledge: As sketched in the above descriptions, we make use of NIZK (non-interactive zero-knowledge) proofs of knowledge [6] in a number of places. We do not describe these tools in detail, as they are standard tools in the cryptographic literature. Instead, we refer the reader to, e.g. [15], for discussion of construction and logical composition of such protocols, and [11] for a notational overview and discussion of efficient realization. As is the usual case, our use of NIZK proofs enforces a reliance on the random oracle model in the security proofs for our scheme [4].

4.1 Our proposed protocol

Setup: The key pairs (SK_R, PK_R) and (SK_T, PK_T) are generated (in an appropriately trustworthy manner, as described above), and PK_T and PK_R are published along with all system parameters.

Registration: Upon sufficient proof of eligibility from V_i , the registrar R generates and transmits to V_i a random string $\sigma_i \in U_G$ that serves as the credential of the voter. Such credentials can be generated in a distributed threshold manner (as in [24]), with each active server of R sending the voter V_i its credential. R then adds $S_i = E_{PK_T}[\sigma_i]$ to the voter roll L .⁵ The voter roll L is maintained on the bulletin board BB and digitally signed as appropriate by R .

We assume that the majority of players in R are honest, and can thus ensure that the R provides V_i with a correct credential. Nonetheless, it is possible for R to furnish V_i with a proof that S_i is a ciphertext on σ_i . To enforce coercion-resistance in the case where erasure of secrets by voters is not automatic, a *designated verifier proof* [28] must be employed for this proof. We note that credentials may be used for multiple elections.

Candidate-slate publication: R or some other appropriate authority publishes a candidate slate C containing the names and unique identifiers in G for n_C candidates, with appropriate integrity protection. This authority also publishes a unique, random election identifier.

Voting: Voter V_i casts a ballot for candidate c_j comprising M-El Gamal ciphertexts $(E_1^{(i)}, E_2^{(i)})$ respectively on choice c_j and credential σ_i . In particular, for $a_1, a_2 \in U_{Z_q}$:

$$E_1^{(i)} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_1, \beta_1) = (g_1^{a_1}, g_2^{a_1}, c_j h^{a_1}), E_2^{(i)} = (\alpha_2, \alpha_2, \beta_2) = (g_1^{a_2}, g_2^{a_2}, \sigma_i h^{a_2}).$$

The first is a ciphertext on the candidate choice of the voter, the second a ciphertext on the credential of the voter.

Additionally, V_i includes NIZK proofs of knowledge of σ_i and c_j , a NIZK that α_i, α_i have the same discrete logarithm with respect to basis g_1 and g_2 and also a NIZK proof that $c_j \in C$, i.e., that c_j represents a valid candidate choice. The latter can be accomplished, for example, using a disjunctive proof that the ciphertext constitutes a valid encryption of a candidate choice in C . These three NIZK proofs, which we denote collectively by Pf , may be accomplished efficiently using standard techniques. As is standard practice, the challenge values for Pf are constructed using a call to a cryptographic hash function, modeled in our security analysis by a random oracle $\tilde{O}W$. Input to $\tilde{O}W$ for these challenge values includes E_1, E_2 and commitment values required for realization of the NIZK proofs. V_i posts $B_i = (E_1, E_2, Pf)$ to BB via an anonymous channel.

Tallying: To tally the ballots posted to BB , the authority T performs the following steps:

1. **Checking proofs:** T verifies the correctness of all proofs on BB . Any ballots with invalid proofs are discarded. For the valid, remaining ballots, let A_1 denote the list of ciphertexts on candidate choices (i.e., the E_1 ciphertexts), and let B_1 denote the list of ciphertexts on credentials (i.e., the E_2 ciphertexts).
2. **Eliminating duplicates:** The tallying authority T performs pairwise PETs on all ciphertexts in B_1 , and removes duplicates according to some pre-determined policy, using e.g., order of postings to BB . When an element is removed from B_1 , the corresponding element (i.e., that with the same index) is removed from A_1 . We let B_2 and A_2 be the resulting “weeded” vectors. This is equivalent to retaining at most one ballot per given credential.
3. **Mixing:** T applies MN to A_2 and B_2 (using the same, secret permutation for both). Let A_3 and B_3 be the resulting lists of ciphertexts.
4. **Checking credentials:** T applies mix network MN to the encrypted list L of credentials from the voter roll. T then compares each ciphertext of B_3 to the ciphertexts of L using PET. T retains a vector A_4 of all ciphertexts of A_3 for which the corresponding elements of B_3 match an element of L according to PET. This step achieves the weeding of ballots based on invalid voter credentials.
5. **Tallying:** T decrypts all ciphertexts in A_4 and tallies the final result.

⁵ In our definitions above, we use the common terminology of private and public keys – with corresponding notation sk_i and pk_i – to describe the credentials associated with voters. Shifting from a general exposition to our specific protocol, we now use σ_i instead of sk_i to denote a voter credential, and S_i instead of pk_i to denote a public representation thereof. This change of notation aims to reflect the fact that voters do not employ a conventional form of public-key authentication in our scheme.

How to cheat a coercer: One possible implementation of the function `fakekey` is simply for the coerced voter

V_i to select and reveal a random group element $\tilde{\sigma}_i$, claiming that this is the credential σ_i . (If coerced multiple

times – whether for one or more elections – the voter V_i would, of course, release the same value $\tilde{\sigma}_i$.) In addition, partial or full transcripts from the registration phase may be given to the adversary. We discuss the process of faking voting keys in more detail in appendix C.

We offer further discussion of security and a formal security proof in appendix D.

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A Definitions of Correctness and Verifiability

Correctness: We first consider the property of correctness. This property is in fact twofold: First, it stipulates that an adversary A cannot pre-empt, alter, or cancel the votes of honest, i.e., voters that are not *controlled*; Second, it stipulates that A cannot cause voters to cast ballots in such a way as to achieve double voting, i.e., use of one credential to vote multiple times, where more than one vote per credential is counted in the tally.

In our experiment characterizing correctness, we give the adversary powers she does not normally have. Namely, apart from getting to select a set V of voters she will control, we also allow her to choose the candidate-slate size $n - c$, and to choose what votes will be cast by voters she does not control. The latter voters will indeed vote according to the adversary's wish – but only for the purposes of our thought experiment defining correctness, of course. If the adversary still cannot cause an incorrect tally to be computed (i.e., one not corresponding to the votes cast), then the scheme has the correctness property even in the real-world scenario in which the adversary has less power. The aim of the adversary is to cause more than $|V|$ ballots to be counted in the final tally on behalf

of the controlled voters, or to alter or delete the vote of at least one honest voter. (This corresponds to the condition that: (1) The verification of the tally succeeds, and (2) That either a vote is “dropped” or “added”.) Our definition assumes implicitly that tally is computed correctly by the authority T . (The next property we consider, namely verifiability, addresses the possibility that this is not so.) In what follows, we let Y denote the multiset corresponding to entries in the vector Y , and $|Y|$ denote the cardinality of set Y .

Experiment **Exp** $\text{ES}_{A}^{\text{corr}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_C, n_V)$

$\{(sk_i, pk_i) \leftarrow \text{register}(SK_R, i, k_2)\}_{i=1}^{n_V}$; % voters are registered

$V \leftarrow A(\{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, \text{“choose controlled voter set”})$; % A corrupts voters

$\{\beta_i\}_{i \in V} \leftarrow A(\text{“choose votes for uncontrolled voters”})$; % A chooses votes for honest voters

$BB \leftarrow \{\text{vote}(sk_i, PK_T, n_C, \beta_i, k_2)\}_{i \in V}$; % honest voters cast ballots

```

( $X, P$ )  $\leftarrow$  tally( $SK_T, BB, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3$ );           % honest ballots are tallied
 $BB \leftarrow A$ (“cast ballots”,  $BB$ );                               % A posts ballots to  $BB$ 
( $X, P$ )  $\leftarrow$  tally( $SK_T, BB, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3$ );       % all ballots are tallied
if verify( $PK_T, BB, n_C, X, P$ ) = ‘1’ and                          % does function verify accept?
  ( $\beta_i \in X$  or  $|X| - |X'| > |V|$ ) then                            % did A successfully tamper?
  output ‘1’;
else
  output ‘0’;

```

We say that ES possesses the property of correctness if for all polynomial-time adversaries A , it is the case that $\text{Succ}_{\text{ES}, A}^{\text{corr}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_V)$ is negligible.

Verifiability: As explained above, an election system has the property of correctness if computation of tally always yields a valid tabulation of ballots. Given the ability of an adversary A , however, to corrupt some number of authorities among T , we cannot be assured that tally is always computed correctly. The property of verifiability is the ability for any player to check whether the tally X has been correctly computed, that is, to detect any misbehavior by T in applying the function tally.

A strong security definition for verifiability is appropriate given the high level of auditability required for trustworthy elections. Such a definition considers an attacker A capable of controlling *all* of the voters and tallying authorities in T . This attacker seeks to construct a set of ballots on BB and a corresponding tally X and proof P of correct tabulation such that the proof is accepted by verify, but the tally is in fact incorrect. By an incorrect tally, we mean one in which all of the valid ballots of a particular voter (i.e., corresponding to a particular credential) are discounted, or else where multiple votes are tallied that could have been generated by the same voting credential. Our experiment characterizing verifiability is as follows.

```

Experiment  $\text{Exp}_{\text{ES}, A}^{\text{ver}}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_C, n_V)$ 
   $\{(sk_i, pk_i) \leftarrow \text{register}(SK_R, i, k_2)\}_{i=1}^{n_V}$ ;           % voters are registered
   $(BB, X, P) \leftarrow A(SK_T, \{(sk_i, pk_i)\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, \text{“forge election”})$ ; % A concocts full election
   $(X, P) \leftarrow \text{tally}(SK_T, BB, n_C, \{pk_i\}_{i=1}^{n_V}, k_3)$ ;   % tally is taken on  $BB$ 
  if  $X \neq X'$                                                     % does A’s tally differ from correct  $BB$  tally?

```

```

    and verify( $PK_T, BB, n_C, X, P$ ) = '1' then
        output '1';
    else
        output '0';

```

% does function verify accept?

We say that ES possesses the property of verifiability if for all positive integers n and all adversaries A with polynomial running time, the quantity $\text{Succ}_{ES,A}^{ver}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n, \nu)$ is negligible. A technical strengthening of this definition and that for correctness is possible, and discussed in the next section, appendix B, of this paper.

Another aspect of verifiability that we do not formally define, but do mention here and incorporate into our proposed protocol is that of verification against voter rolls. In particular, it may be desirable for any election observer to check that credentials were assigned only to voters whose names are on a published roll. This is not technically a requirement if we rule out corruption of players R , but may still be desirable for high assurance of election integrity. Our definitions can be modified accordingly.

B Remark on strong verifiability

We set forth our definitions of correctness and verifiability in appendix A to meet the minimal requirements for a fair election and to achieve some measure of conceptual simplicity. These definitions are adequate for most election scenarios, but have a technical deficiency that may be of concern in some cases. In particular, our definitions allow for the possibility that a voter controlled by A casts a ballot corresponding to vote β , but that

the ballot gets counted as a vote for β . Since A can choose the vote cast by a controlled voter in any case, this technical deficiency only means that A can potentially cause the votes of *controlled voters only* to change in the midst of the election process. It does not provide A with control of a larger number of votes. Most importantly, we note that this definitional weakness does not apply to our proposed protocol, which meets the stronger definition we now set forth.

Nonetheless, one can envisage some (somewhat artificial) scenarios in which stronger guarantees may be desirable. For example, A might have the aim of causing the victor in an election to win by the slimmest possible margin. In this case, if A controls a majority of T , then A might seek to decrypt all of the ballots cast in an election and alter the votes of controlled voters so as to favor the losing candidate.

We discuss now how our definition of verifiability may be modified to discount the possibility of this type of attack. (Analogous modifications may be made to the definition of correctness.) In particular, we can require that P be a proof that every tallied vote corresponds uniquely to a credential for which a valid ballot has been cast. For this, we require a natural technical restriction on $\text{vote}(\cdot)$. Let $\text{vote}(\cdot)$ denote the set of possible outputs for the randomized function vote on a particular input. We require that an output ballot be wholly unambiguous with respect to both the vote β and the credential sk . In other words, we require

$$\text{vote}(sk_0, PK_T, n_C, \beta_0, k_2) \cap \text{vote}(sk_1, PK_T, n_C, \beta_1, k_2) = \emptyset \text{ if } \beta_0 \neq \beta_1 \text{ or } sk_0 \neq sk_1.$$

To achieve our strengthened definition of verifiability, we alter experiment $\text{Exp}_{ES,A}^{ver}(k_1, k_2, k_3, n_v)$ such that if the following conditions 1 and 2 are met, then the output of the experiment is '1'. Otherwise it is '0'.

1. $\text{verify}(PK_T, BB, n_C, X, P) = '1'$
2. For every injective mapping $f: X \rightarrow Z$ one of two conditions holds:
 - (a) $\exists B: B \in BB, B \in \text{vote}(sk_i, PK_T, n_C, \beta, k_2), \forall j f(j) = i$
 - (b) $\exists \beta \in X: f(\beta) = i, \forall B \in BB, B \in \text{vote}(sk_i, PK_T, n_C, \beta, k_2)$

Conditions 2(a) and 2(b) here respectively specify that the adversary has successfully defeated the verifiability of the system either by causing all of the valid ballots associated with a particular credential not to be counted or else enabling multiple votes to be tallied for a single credential.

Given use of a verifiable mix network, our proposed protocol meets this stronger security definition for verifiability.

C The Faking of Voting Keys

We provide some more detail here on the process whereby a voter fakes a voting credential in our proposed protocol. Upon receiving a claimed credential $\tilde{\sigma}_i$, the adversary would like to verify if it is correct. Let us consider the possibility of doing so under each of our three possible assumptions on the registration phase discussed in the body of the paper; in doing so, recall that we always assume that the adversary can corrupt only a minority of servers in T , and so, will not be able to decrypt any of the semantically secure encryptions of credentials.

1. Assume that there is a mechanism forcing erasure of voter information no longer needed at the end of the registration phase, and that only a minority of servers in R may be corrupted. At the end of the registration process, each voter will erase information specifying what part of the transcript leading to the credential σ_i he got from what registration server. Without proofs or transcripts from individual servers of R , it is not possible for the adversary to verify the correctness of $\tilde{\sigma}_i$.

2. Assume that the adversary cannot corrupt *any* server in R . As mentioned, the registration servers may if desired use designated verifier proofs to prove to each voter that the share they send is authentic (i.e., will be part of the recorded transcript S_i). While the voter will be convinced of these proofs, the adversary will not; in fact, he cannot distinguish between real such proofs and proofs simulated by V_i . Therefore, V_i can convincingly release full *simulated* transcripts from the registration phase, corresponding to a credential $\tilde{\sigma}_i$.
3. Assuming that the user knows what (minority of) servers in R are corrupted, but is not necessarily able to erase data, he can present the adversary with registration transcripts that are consistent with the view of the servers he knows to be corrupted, but inconsistent (in terms of the real share of σ_i) with the view of

the servers that are not. The latter transcripts will be accompanied by simulated designated verifier proofs. Since the adversary may only corrupt a minority of servers in R , and a majority is required to compute the credential σ_i , there will be at least one share of σ_i that V_i can change to obtain a fake credential $\tilde{\sigma}_i = \sigma_i$, without the detection of the adversary.

D Proving Coercion-Freeness

In this section, we provide a detailed outline for proof of the property of coercion-freeness in our proposed election protocol. (We do not consider correctness or verifiability here, as these are more standard properties, and the associated proofs are more straightforward.) For the purposes of this proof, we assume the use of the M-El Gamal cryptosystem over a preselected group G of order q . The coercion-freeness of our scheme is dependent on the Decision-Diffie Hellman (DDH) assumption on G . Briefly stated, this assumption states that no algorithm with running-time polynomial in the security parameters for G can distinguish between the two distributions D and D with non-negligible probability: Here, D is the distribution of tuples of the form (y_1, g_1, y_2, g_2) , where $g_1, g_2 \in U G$, $y_1 = g_1^x$, and $y_2 = g_2^x$ for $x \in U Z_q$; i.e., the pair (y_1, g_1) and (y_2, g_2) are related by a common exponent. D is the distribution of random tuples, i.e., tuples of the form (y_1, g_1, y_2, g_2) , where $y_1, g_1, y_2, g_2 \in U G$. For detailed treatment of this assumption (expressed in an alternative, equivalent form), see, e.g., [7].

D.1 Assumptions

As explained above, we simplify our analysis by assuming ideal constructions for a number of components in our election protocol. Our aim in doing so is twofold: (1) Our protocol is flexible enough to accommodate a range of cryptographic building blocks from the literature and (2) We wish to retain a focus on the conceptual and definition elements of our paper, and not on protocol details. Hence, we assume the availability of oracles for the four following cryptographic operations in our protocol: mixing, plaintext equivalence testing (PET), threshold ciphertext decryption, and calls to the one-way or hash function required for NIZK proofs. As in the main body of the paper, denote these oracles respectively by $\tilde{M}\tilde{N}$, $\tilde{P}\tilde{E}\tilde{T}$, $\tilde{D}\tilde{E}\tilde{C}$ and $\tilde{O}\tilde{W}$. Although the functioning of these oracles should be clear from our protocol description, we present it again here:

- The oracle $\tilde{M}\tilde{N}$ performs exactly the same function as a mix network. It accepts as input an ordered list

- $E = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_d\}$ of ciphertexts under the public key PK_T of the tallying authorities. Its output on E is an ordered set $E = \{E_{\pi(1)}, E_{\pi(2)}, \dots, E_{\pi(d)}\}$ for a secret, random permutation π , where $E_{\pi(i)}$ represents a re-encryption of ciphertext E_i .
- The oracle $P\tilde{E}T$ takes as input a pair of ciphertexts (E, E') under PK_T . It outputs a ‘1’ if E and E' have identical corresponding plaintexts, and outputs ‘0’ otherwise.
 - The oracle $D\tilde{E}C$ takes as input a ciphertext E under PK_T . It outputs the corresponding plaintext.
 - The oracle $O\tilde{W}$ takes as input a query value in $\{0, 1\}^*$, and outputs a random value $\{0, 1\}^{k_4}$, where k_4 is a security parameter (that may depend on k_1, k_2 and k_3). The output of $O\tilde{W}$ is consistent, in the sense that a given input value always yields the same output value. This oracle may be viewed as the ideal embodiment of a cryptographic hash function.

Each of these oracles accepts publicly viewable input from all participating authorities (talliers). Each tallier may be thought of as having a publicly readable tape to which it may write input values for a given oracle; each tape contains a write portion for each time-step of the protocol, which we assume to be synchronous. At the end of a given timestep, an oracle produces output according to the following procedure. If a majority of talliers have furnished identical non-null values Z on their tapes, then the oracle processes input Z and yields the corresponding output. If there is no non-null majority input, then the oracle simply outputs the special symbol \perp . The requirement for majority input ensures that the protocol execution is determined by honest players, i.e., effectively reduces A to an honest-but-curious adversary once the ballot-posting phase for the election is complete.

We additionally assume for simplicity that key setup and registration are performed by a trusted entity. Our proofs may be extended to accommodate more general assumptions in which these two processes are performed in a distributed manner.

D.2 Proof overview

Recall that our definition of coercion-freeness revolves around a game played between an adversary A and a voter targeted for coercion. The aim of A is to guess which of the following two behaviors the voter has adopted during the execution of an election system ES: (1) The voter has divulged valid voting credentials and abstained from voting or (2) The voter has divulged fake credentials and cast a ballot. In order to demonstrate that ES possesses coercion-freeness, we must show that A can guess successfully with probability only negligibly better than a weaker poly-time adversary A interacting with an ideal election system. This adversary A is passive, and its only input is the final tally X of votes cast by honest voters in the completed election plus Γ , the number of ballots eliminated for invalid associated credentials.

Our proof strategy is to construct a polynomial-time algorithm S that takes a set of ballots W of honest voters and simulates the election system ES in the experiment $c\text{-resist}$. If the simulation is indistinguishable to A from use of the true functional components of ES, and A cannot cause the simulation to deviate from correct execution, then we see that A learns nothing more than the correct election tally X and the number of bad ballots Γ . This means in turn that A is no more powerful than the ideal adversary A characterized in our experiment $c\text{-resist-ideal}$. Thus ES is coercion-free.

The inability of the adversary to cause deviation in the experiment from correct execution hinges on our oracle definitions, which require majority agreement on input values. Given this, we show that the simulation produced by S is indistinguishable by A from a real experimental execution of $c\text{-resist}$ under the DDH assumption on G . Our proof relies on the semantic security of M-El Gamal (see appendix E). In particular, we make use of the following, useful fact implied by the DDH assumption: A poly-time adversary that selects a plaintext m cannot distinguish between the distribution of M-El Gamal ciphertexts on m ((A^{g_1}, A^{g_2}, B)) and the distribution of triplets of the form $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta)$, where $\beta \in G$ and α_1, α_2 are distributed exactly as (A^{g_1}, A^{g_2}) , with non-negligible probability (in the security parameters for G). In consequence of this observation, it is possible for S to simulate the election process by substituting *random ciphertexts*, i.e., random triplets of group elements, for the real ciphertexts that would be processed in a true execution of the experiment $c\text{-resist}$. In particular, S can

simulate the ballots of voters not controlled by A with a list of random ciphertexts. Additionally, S can simulate the oracle \tilde{MN} by setting its simulated output to a list of random ciphertexts. Under the DDH assumption, A cannot distinguish between the random ciphertexts furnished by S and the ciphertexts that would be processed in a true execution of ES.

D.3 The simulation

We now outline the steps of the simulation of c -resist executed by S . Throughout the simulation, according to the usual technique in the literature, S maintains state for the simulated oracle \tilde{OW} so as to ensure consistency of output values. Let $W \in D_{n_U, n_C}$ represent a set of ballots input into the simulation as representing the posting of

honest voters. At the very beginning the simulator receives a quadruple (g_1, g_2, h_1, h_2) which is either a Diffie-Hellman quadruple or a random one, according to some hidden bit d . More formally, $d = 1$ if the quadruple is a DH one and $d = 0$ otherwise. The goal of the simulator is to guess which situation is dealing with.

- Setup:** S chooses uniformly and at random two elements $x_1, x_2 \in_U \mathbb{Z}_q$ and sets $h = g_1^{x_1} g_2^{x_2} \pmod p$. S publishes the public key (g_1, g_2, h) and also a randomized candidate slate $\mathbf{C} = \{c_i\}_{i=1}^{n_C}$ such that $c_i = g_1^{r_i}$ for $r_i \in_U \mathbb{Z}_q$. (For technical reasons in our proof, we require that candidate identifiers here be random, rather than comprising the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n_C\}$.)
- Registration:** S simulates the registrar R , generating a set of credentials $\{s_i\}_{i=1}^{n_U}$ for $s_i \in_U \mathbb{Z}_q$. For the encrypted credential list \mathbf{L}_0 , the simulator S publishes a list of n_U ciphertexts (using a public key generated as above).

3. **Adversarial corruption:** The adversary A selects a set V of n voters to corrupt, as well as a voter j for coercion and a target vote β . If any of these selections are invalid, i.e., if $V = n$ or $j \in V - V$ or $\beta \in C \setminus \phi$, then the simulation is terminated.
4. **Coin flip:** A coin $b \in \{0, 1\}$ is flipped.
5. **Credential release:** S gives A the set of credentials $\{\sigma_i\}_{i \in V}$ as well as a credential σ for the targeted voter j . If $b = 1$, then S gives $\sigma = \sigma_j$; otherwise σ is a random string.
6. **Honest voter simulation:** For each ballot element in W , the simulator posts a ballot consisting of two ciphertexts $(\alpha_{i,1}, \alpha_{i,1}, \beta_{i,1}), (\alpha_{i,2}, \alpha_{i,2}, \beta_{i,2})$. S also furnishes the associated NIZK proofs of the form specified above. Since the associated challenge value comes from $\tilde{O}W$, and may therefore be predetermined by S , the NIZK proof may be simulated using standard techniques. Let A_0 be the list of these ballots. Let A^* be the associated set of plaintext ballot choices in W for which the associated credential is correct, i.e., excluding λ elements.
 The simulator creates the ciphertexts above as follows. For each ballot element in W , S chooses two elements r_i, k_i at random in Z_q and sets $(\alpha_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i}, \alpha_{i,1} = h_2^{r_i}, \beta_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} c_j), (\alpha_{i,2} = h_1^{k_i}, \alpha_{i,2} = h_2^{k_i}, \beta_{i,2} = h_1^{k_i x_1} h_2^{k_i x_2} \sigma_i)$
7. **Adversarial ballot posting:** The adversary A posts a set of ballots B_0 and associated NIZK proofs.
8. **Decryption of ballots posted by the adversary** S checks the NIZK proofs in B_0 . Let B_1 be the list of ballots with correct proofs. For each ballot in B_1 and each credential in $\{\sigma_i\}_{i \in V} \setminus \sigma_j$, the simulator decrypts using his own private key (see above).
9. **Tallying simulation:** S simulates the behavior of honest tallying authorities. Since these are a majority, any deviating behavior by tallying authorities in the control of A may be ignored. This part of the simulation proceeds as follows:
 - (a) **Proof checking:** Let E_0 denote the combined list of input ballots A_0 and B_0 . S simulates the behavior of honest tallying authorities in rejecting all ballots with invalid associated NIZK proofs. Let E_1 be the resulting ballot list.
 - (b) **Eliminating duplicates:** Since no mixing has yet occurred, S may simulate the elimination of duplicate ballots using its own decryption key. Let E_2 be the resulting ballot list.
 - (c) **Mixing:** S simulates the oracle $\tilde{M}N$ as applied to E_2 by outputting an equal-length list E_3 of random ciphertext triples. Likewise, S simulates the mixing of L_0 by outputting an equal-length list L_1 of

random ciphertexts.

- (d) **Checking credentials:** S simulates the process of credential checking. In a true protocol execution, this would involve sequential comparison using $P\tilde{E}T$ between each ballot in E_3 (more precisely, the credential ciphertext therein) and the ciphertexts in L_1 . Either a match is found, in which case a ballot is deemed to be based on a valid credential, or else the list L_1 is exhausted, and the ballot is rejected. S simulates the output of $P\tilde{E}T$ for this phase of the protocol using its own decryption key as before. Let E_4 be the resulting ballot list.
- (e) **Decryption:** This is done straightforwardly.

Now if the adversary outputs a guess bit b the simulator returns b as his own guess for the decisional Diffie-Hellman challenge.

Observe that if the simulator's input is a Diffie-Hellman triplet (that is $d = 1$) then the simulation above is perfectly indistinguishable from the experiment $\mathbf{Exp}_{ES,A,H}^{c-resist}$.

As a matter of fact, assuming $g_1 = g, g_2 = g^a, h_1 = g^b, h_2 = g^{ab}$ for some g , any ciphertext of the form $(\alpha_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i}, \alpha_{i,1} = h_2^{r_i}, \beta_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} m)$ is actually a valid one. Indeed $h_1^{r_i} = g^{br_i} = g_1^{br_i}, h_2^{r_i} = g^{abr_i} = g_2^{br_i}$ and $h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} m = g^{br_i x_1} g^{abr_i x_2} m = g_1^{br_i x_1} g_2^{br_i x_2} m = h^{br_i} m$.

This means that

$$\Pr[S = 1/d = 1] = \Pr[\mathbf{Exp}_{ES,A,H}^{c-resist}(V) = 1] = \mathbf{Succ}_{ES,A}^{c-resist}(V)$$

where we denoted with V the view of the adversary.

On the other hand if the simulator's input is not a Diffie-Hellman triplet (that is $d = 0$) then the view produced by the simulation above does not give any information (in a strong information theoretic sense) about the votes

posted by the honest parties. This is because, assuming $g_1 = g, g_2 = g^a, h_1 = g^b, h_2 = g^c$ for some $c \in \mathbb{U} \mathbb{Z}_q$, one has that a ciphertext of the form $(\alpha_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i}, \alpha_{i,1} = h_2^{r_i}, \beta_{i,1} = h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} m)$ actually "masks" the message m perfectly. Indeed $h_1^{r_i} = g^{br_i} = g_1^{br_i}, h_2^{r_i} = g^{cr_i} = g_2^{cr_i}$ and $h_1^{r_i x_1} h_2^{r_i x_2} m = g^{br_i x_1} g^{cr_i x_2} m = g_1^{br_i x_1} g_2^{cr_i x_2} m = g_1^{br_i x_1} g_2^{br_i x_2} g_2^{cr_i x_2} m = h^{br_i} g_2^{cr_i x_2} m$.

This means that, in this case, the probability that the simulator outputs one is equal to the probability that the adversary outputs one in experiment $\mathbf{Exp}_{c-resist, -ideal}$.

More formally

$$\Pr[S = 1/d = 0] = \Pr[\mathbf{Exp}_{c-resist, -ideal}(V) = 1] = \mathbf{Succ}_{c-resist, -ideal}(V)$$

This means that

$$\mathbf{Adv}_S^{\text{ddh}} = \Pr[S = 1/d = 1] - \Pr[S = 1/d = 0] = \mathbf{Adv}_{c-resist, ES,A}$$

under the Decisional Diffie-Hellman Assumption this quantity is negligible.

E Some details on primitives

El Gamal: As explained in the body of the paper, El Gamal [23] represents a natural choice of cryptosystem for our purposes, and is our focus in this paper. Recall that we let G denote the algebraic group over which we employ El Gamal, and q denote the group order. For semantic security, we require that the Decision Diffie-Hellman assumption hold over G [7, 41]. A public/private key pair in El Gamal takes the form $(y (= g^x), x)$, where $x \in \mathbb{U} \mathbb{Z}_q$. We let $\in \mathbb{U}$ here and elsewhere denote uniform, random selection from a set. The private key x may be distributed among the n players in T using (t, n) -Shamir secret sharing [?] over $GF[q]$, for $t > n/2$. This private key may be generated by a trusted third party or via a computationally secure simulation of this process [24]. Each player then holds a public/private key pair $(y_i (= g^{x_i}), x_i)$, where x_i is a point on the polynomial used for the secret sharing. A ciphertext in El Gamal on message $m \in G$ takes the form $(\alpha, \beta) = (m y^r, g^r)$ for $r \in \mathbb{U} \mathbb{Z}_q$. For succinctness of notation in the body of the paper, we sometimes let $E_y[m]$ denote a ciphertext on message m under public key y . To re-encrypt a ciphertext (α, β) , it suffices to multiply it pairwise by a ciphertext on $m = 1$, i.e., to compute a new ciphertext $(\alpha, \beta) = (y^r \alpha, g^r \beta)$ for $r \in \mathbb{U} \mathbb{Z}_q$.

To decrypt a ciphertext (α, β) , the plaintext $m = \alpha/\beta^x$ is computed. To achieve a threshold decryption of

ciphertext (α, β) , each active player i publishes a decryption share $\beta_i = \beta^{x_i}$. The value β^x , and thus m , may be computed using standard Lagrange interpolation. Player i may prove the correctness of its share using an NIZK proof of the form $PK\{s : \beta_i = \beta^s \mid u_i = g^s\}$ – essentially two Schnorr identification proofs [?] with conjunction achieved using techniques described in, e.g., [15]. We omit many details in this description regarding the scheduling of these operations and the use of commitments to avoid adversarial bias. (The reader is referred to, e.g., [12, 24] for some discussion of these issues in relation to key generation.)

We note that another possible choice of cryptosystem for our voting scheme is that of Paillier [?].

Modified El Gamal: As mentioned before our modified version of the El Gamal cryptosystem can be seen as a simplified version of the Cramer-Shoup [17], method. It is rather straightforward to prove that the scheme is actually semantically secure under the decisional Diffie-Hellman assumption. The argument closely follows the one presented in [17]. Here we provided a sketched version of such an argument. Imagine there exists a probabilistic polynomial time algorithm A which can break the semantic security of the proposed scheme. Then our goal is to describe a different algorithm S (a simulator) which uses A to break the decisional DH problem. So assume S receives on input a quadruple (g_1, g_2, h_1, h_2) and has to determine if this is a DDH quadruple or not. S constructs the public key (for the M-El Gamal scheme) as follows. It chooses x_1 and x_2 at random and sets $h = g_1^{x_1} g_2^{x_2}$ the rest is unchanged.

What is different is the decryption procedure because on input $(A, B, C) = (g_1^r, g_2^r, h^r m)$, S retrieves the message m as $m = C \cdot (A^{x_1} B^{x_2})^{-1}$.

Note that in this way the simulator can always decrypt (and the distribution of the key is perfectly indistinguishable from real).

Next when the adversary comes up with the two messages m_0, m_1 he wants to be challenged on S proceeds as follows. It flips a random (private) bit b , and encrypts m_b as follows

$$(h_1^{kx_1} h_2^{kx_2} m, h_1^k, h_2^k)$$

(where k is a random value)

Note that if the given quadruple is a DH one the ciphertext has the right distribution. This is because h_1^k and $h_2^k = g_2^k$ for some k and $(h_1^{x_1} h_2^{x_2})^k = h^k$ (for the same k)

If, on the other hand, the given quadruple is not a DH one then it is easy to check that the A gains no information at all about the encrypted message (this is because this time to decrypt adv has to know the secret exponents x_1 and x_2 which remains information theoretically hidden by h).

Mix networks: As explained above, there are many good choices of mix networks for our scheme. The examples with the strongest security properties are the constructions of Furukawa and Sako [22] and Neff [33]. Both of these employ El Gamal as the underlying cryptosystem, i.e., an input ciphertext $E_i = (\alpha, \beta) = (my^{\alpha}, g^{\beta})$ for some public key y and published generator g . Security in these constructions is reducible to the Decision Diffie-Hellman assumption and a random-oracle assumption on a hash function. We also note that the security of these and most other mix network constructions relies on a second input $P = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_d\}$, where P_i is an NIZK proof of knowledge of the plaintext for E_i . This serves the purpose of rendering the cryptosystem chosen-ciphertext-attack secure while still permitting re-encryption.

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It's finally getting closer – some might say it's finally here. The truly portable and international complete wireless communication solution for people on the move that delivers e-mail to you through the extensive and global vodafone network. Visitors to <http://www.a1-cellphones-plus.com> can find out about the best of Blackberry and Vodafone's new partnership.

The BlackBerry 7100v is the newest edition to Vodafone's handheld mobile email range. This device combines full BlackBerry functionality with all the features you would expect from a mobile phone, all in one device. This product is ideal for those people that require a more voice centric email solution – It's really exciting and impressive and practical for personal and business use.

THE BEST THING ABOUT IT IS THE SPECS – CHECK THIS OUT:

Size (HxWxD) 119 x 56 x 19 mm

Weight Only 120g

Display 240 x 260 pixels, high-resolution portrait LCD colour screen

Keyboard - SureType™ QWERTY keyboard

Voice input / output - Integrated speaker and microphone

Hands-free speakerphone

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Bluetooth for hands-free

Battery - Removable/rechargeable Lithium cell

Memory - 32 MB flash memory, 4 MB SRAM

With all this you can be sure that you can fit it into your pocket, briefcase or even your purse ... your

friends, colleagues and peers will be eating out of the palm of your hands.

Vodafone BlackBerry is the leading wireless connectivity solution, providing access to a wide range of applications on a variety of wireless devices globally. Vodafone BlackBerry keeps you 'in-the-loop' while you're on the go with push-based technology that automatically delivers email and other data to your Vodafone BlackBerry device. And with the integrated phone, SMS, browser and organizer applications, you can easily manage all your information and communications from a single, integrated device – How good is that?

It's all about speed and response time – with Vodafone BlackBerry, it can be immediate – It could make or break that sale.

Vodafone BlackBerry gives you the freedom to stay in touch with your work and home, with access to multiple existing corporate and/or personal email accounts from a single device.

THE POSSIBILITIES ARE ENDLESS – GO VODAFONE BLACKBERRY

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iPod users start to get the picture and it's turning out to be colorful fun!!

The latest generation of hi tech gadget users are watching the different media they use start to converge as Apple launches its latest grab for the market with iPod Photo. Not only can you listen to all your music on the go, or organize your business and social life, but now your entire photo collection can be viewed at hand too. With the latest color screens iPod users can turn the favorite toy into a slideshow which is set to music. Watch this with friends hanging out at the beach or connect it to your TV and away you go.

Imagine putting your holiday photos to your own sound track and being able to view it wherever you want, well this is now possible to do, and with the 60GB version you can hold up to 25,000 photos. Of course, if you want to mix these up with music the storage would be shared but still with the longer lasting battery in the new generation of iPod you can get up to 5 hours of slideshow or 15 hours of music according to Apple.

All this is possible to use with your Apple Mac or PC using Autosync to make the synchronization of your music and pictures automatic. Visitors to <http://www.auctions-andmore.com/articles2/3> are informed of many of the features of the latest iPods and the best deals around for purchasing these items. From their website you can access hundreds of online deals for the whole range of iPod products.

The latest iPods are set to rock the market once again with their latest visual addition. The only question is....where will all this convergence end up? Soon these multi function devices may move into the area of telecommunications with the prospect of watching digital TV or videos. Perhaps our mobile phone will become our MP3, video and still camera with 5 mega-pixel definition. Who knows? But for the time being Apple have once again moved ahead in the hard-drive, hand-held multi-media gadget race.

iPod is produced by Apple which can be found at:
www.apple.com

Online Auction Latest News

Vodafone Mobile Connect Roams the World

While many new servers are offering wireless internet connections from metropolitan hotspots and cafes, Vodafone's new Mobile Connect data card offers you coverage from as far afield as remote outback Australia to the cosmopolitan beaches of Bali with coverage in up to 16 different countries including the UK and the US.

It's as simple as slipping a card into your laptop computer and firing up. [more](#)

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InterNet censorship

26 juillet 2003 (suspension tower)

In former times the world-wide net was considered as home place to free expression of opinion, unhindered communication and internationality. But today we see many efforts to limit these liberties always further. The right citizen are commercial and national interests to be sacrificed. Also Germany is affected by these measures.

↗ The district government Duesseldorf with her ↗ head of the provincial government Juergen Buessow has all Provider of the country North Rhine-Westphalia in February 2002 obligates ↗ two InterNet sides from the USA for German customers to close . This was a first step. In the meantime ↗ a censorship infrastructure is planned, which is to permit it to close country-wide to web pages by mouse-clicks.

This is not the first case of censorship measures in the World Wide Web.

Examples

- **Summer 1996:** The Federal Prosecutor's Office demands the blockage of the web page of the magazine "radical" go-eastconstant in the Netherlands from the German Providern. Even the homepage of the deputy Party of Democratic Socialism Federal leaders Angela Marquardt becomes closed, because it set a left to the radical side. After dozens of Mirrorseiten developed, the authority adds small.
- **Autumn 2000:** On operation of the

Campaign for the boycott of the music industry

Contenu:

"examples
 "why net barriers are bad
 "press review



Data centrifuge #085

US Berhoerden Hans Bernhard the Domain is extracted from the Austrian vote auction.com, which had registered these in Switzerland. Neither in Switzerland, nor in Austria contents offended against valid right.

- **Spring 2002:** On operation of Scientology sect the US enterprise Cignal cuts the connections of the Dutch Providers Xtended InterNet. A customer of the Providers had placed a side in the net, which argues critically with the sparkling wines.
- **Autumn 2002:** Those Swiss Untersuchungsrichterin Françoise Dessaux requests Swiss Provider to close two web pages and threatens even with an accusation because of aid. It concerns a simple case from honouring injury. While the Provider of the arrangement must respond, the author of the sides remains ungeschoren for the time being.

↗ **Further examples** can be reread in the Wiki of the chaos computer club Cologne and in ↗ **the gathering of material** (pdf) the German working group for the defense of the unformativeness in data networks (DAVID).

Why net barriers are bad

The oft-quoted problems of Nazi propaganda and child pornography cannot be solved by view screens in the InterNet. The sides still remain in the net. It does not become anybody the Nazi racquet, only because it erred on an InterNet side. One cannot fade out the Nazis in the net, if they march material by German cities. For the extremists represent the barriers, as one ↗ **in the past** to see could, no special handicap.

"also right-wing extremist propaganda is useful as information. It refers to social problems, with which we must set ourselves apart." ↗, our press speaker

says [↗](#) *Andy Mueller Maguhn* .

The homicide argument child pornography fails likewise. [↗](#) Kinder pornos are world-wide illegal. Where always such pictures emerge, the law of the state can intervene directly and pursue the authors. View screens are thus unnecessary.

In principle the net barriers can be classified as insufficient. [↗](#) The entrance is made more difficult, but prevented not completely. Only quite against the complained of side one does not proceed. The current barriers can be gone around simply by [↗](#) the change of the DNS.

In the drawers of some enterprises concepts for a complete blockage infrastructure already lie. As soon as this is established it will not for a long time last to thousands sides to become closed, it is from political, economic or other motives. The international Konnektivitaet is lastingly endangered!

Press review

Press releases of the CCC about net censorship:

- 27. March 2001: [↗](#) CCC appreciates the InterNet censorship often commodity of the company Siemens in the context of the chaos Cebit Awards 2001
- 21. November 2001: [↗](#) A censorship takes place
- 20 March 2002: [↗](#) To the discussion with Mr. Buessow over InterNet censorship in North-Rhine/Westphalia
- 25. March 2002: [↗](#) Invitation for demonstration against net censorship to 06.04.2002 in Duesseldorf
- 6. April 2002: [↗](#) Computerfreaks

went for uninformiveness on the road

- 15. May 2002: [☞](#) North-Rhine/Westphalia censorship infrastructure before out?!
- 16. September 2002: [☞](#) Conference to uninformiveness, control of contents and censorship in the InterNet
- 25. July 2003: [☞](#) Open letter from DAVID to the award "golden hammer" at Buessow in co-operation with DAVID [☞](#) (pdf)

Selection of press releases of chaosnear organizations:

- 21. December 2001, odem.org: [☞](#) Verurteilung of planned restriction of the uninformiveness
- 31. January 2002, odem.org: [☞](#) Charge against head of the provincial government Duesseldorf
- 26. February 2002, odem.org: [☞](#) Signature action for uninformiveness started
- 7. March 2002, odem.org: [☞](#) Buessow communicates attitude of the determinations against itself
- 14. April 2002, FITUG: [☞](#) Duesseldorfer check orders - with "good intentions" in the censored net?
- 21. January 2003, FITUG: [☞](#) An attack on our liberty - Buessow stops!
- 29. January 2003, odem.org: [☞](#) Right-wing extremism as pretext for InterNet control

[☞](#) A comprehensive press mirror is in the Wiki of the chaos computer club Cologne

Toujours outer fait the dernières nouveautés: Les Dépêches Chaotiques.

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Internet-Zensur

26 juillet 2003 (Pylon)

Früher galt das weltweite Netz als Heimstatt für freie Meinungsäußerung, ungehinderte Kommunikation und Internationalität. Doch heute sehen wir viele Bestrebungen, diese Freiheiten immer weiter einzuschränken. Rechte der Bürger sollen kommerziellen und staatlichen Interessen geopfert werden. Auch Deutschland ist von diesen Maßnahmen betroffen.

Die [Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf](#) mit ihrem [Regierungspräsident Jürgen Büsow](#) hat im Februar 2002 alle Provider des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen verpflichtet [zwei Internet-Seiten aus den USA](#) für deutsche Kunden zu sperren. Dieses war ein erster Schritt. Inzwischen wird eine [Zensur-Infrastruktur](#) geplant, die es erlauben soll, landesweit Webseiten per Mausklick zu sperren.

Dies ist nicht der erste Fall von Zensurmaßnahmen im World Wide Web.

Kampagne zum Boykott der Musikindustrie

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Beispiele

- **Sommer 1996:** Die Bundesanwaltschaft fordert von den deutschen Providern die Sperrung der in den Niederlanden gehosteten Webseite der Zeitschrift "Radikal". Selbst die Homepage der stellvertretenden PDS-Bundesvorsitzenden Angela Marquardt wird gesperrt, weil sie einen Link zur Radikal-Seite gesetzt hat. Nachdem Dutzende von Mirrorseiten entstanden sind, gibt die Behörde klein bei.
- **Herbst 2000:** Auf Betreiben der US-Behörden wird dem Österreicher Hans Bernhard die Domain **vote-auction.com** entzogen, die dieser in der Schweiz registriert hatte. Weder in der Schweiz, noch in Österreich verstießen die Inhalte gegen geltendes Recht.
- **Frühjahr 2002:** Auf Betreiben von Scientology kappt das US-Unternehmen Signal die Verbindungen des holländischen Providers Xtended Internet. Ein Kunde des Providers hatte eine Seite ins Netz gestellt, die sich kritisch mit der Sekte auseinandersetzt.
- **Herbst 2002:** Die schweizer Untersuchungsrichterin Françoise Dessaux fordert die Schweizer Provider auf, zwei Webseiten zu sperren und droht sogar mit einer Anklage wegen Beihilfe. Es geht um einen simplen Fall von Ehrverletzung. Während die Provider der Anordnung Folge leisten müssen, bleibt der Urheber der Seiten vorerst ungeschoren.

↗ [Weitere Beispiele](#) lassen sich im Wiki des Chaos Computer Club Cologne nachlesen als auch in der ↗ [Materialsammlung](#) (PDF) der Deutschen Arbeitsgemeinschaft zur Verteidigung der Informationsfreiheit in

Datennetzen (DAVID).

Warum Netzsperrern schlecht sind

Die vielzitierten Probleme Nazi-Propaganda und Kinderpornographie lassen sich nicht durch Sichtblenden im Internet lösen. Die Seiten bleiben nach wie vor im Netz. Es wird niemand zum Nazischläger, nur weil er sich auf einer Internetseite verirrt hat. Man kann die Nazis im Netz nicht ausblenden, wenn sie real durch deutsche Städte marschieren. Für die Extremisten selbst stellen die Sperren, wie man [in der Vergangenheit](#) sehen konnte, keine besondere Behinderung dar.

"Auch rechtsradikale Propaganda ist als Information nützlich. Sie verweist auf gesellschaftliche Probleme, mit denen wir uns auseinander setzen müssen." , sagt unser Pressesprecher [Andy Müller-Maguhn](#).

Das Totschlagargument Kinderpornographie schlägt ebenso fehl. [Kinder pornos sind weltweit illegal](#). Wo immer solche Bilder auftauchen, kann die Justiz des Staates direkt eingreifen und die Täter verfolgen. Sichtblenden sind also unnötig.

Grundsätzlich können die Netzsperrern als unzureichend eingestuft werden. [Der Zugang wird erschwert, aber nicht vollends verhindert](#). Erst recht nicht wird gegen die beanstandete Seite vorgegangen. Die jetzigen Sperren lassen sich einfach durch die [Änderung des DNS](#) umgehen.

In den Schubladen einiger Unternehmen liegen bereits Konzepte für eine komplette Sperrungs-Infrastruktur. Sobald diese etabliert ist wird es nicht lange dauern bis tausende Seiten gesperrt werden, sei es

aus politischen, wirtschaftlichen oder sonstigen Motiven. Die internationale Konnektivität ist nachhaltig gefährdet!

Presserückblick

Pressemitteilungen des CCC zum Thema Netzzensur:

- 27. März 2001: [☞](#) CCC würdigt die Internet-Zensursoftware der Firma Siemens im Rahmen des Chaos Cebit Awards 2001
- 21. November 2001: [☞](#) Eine Zensur findet statt
- 20. März 2002: [☞](#) Zum Gespräch mit Herrn Büssow über Internet-Zensur in NRW
- 25. März 2002: [☞](#) Einladung zur Demonstration gegen Netzzensur am 06.04.2002 in Düsseldorf
- 6. April 2002: [☞](#) Computerfreaks gingen für Informationsfreiheit auf die Straße
- 15. Mai 2002: [☞](#) NRW Zensur-Infrastruktur vor dem aus ?!
- 16. September 2002: [☞](#) Konferenz zu Informationsfreiheit, Kontrolle von Inhalten und Zensur im Internet
- 25. Juli 2003: [☞](#) Offener Brief von DAVID zur Verleihung des "Goldenen Hammer" an Büssow in Zusammenarbeit mit DAVID [☞](#) (PDF)

Auswahl von Pressemitteilungen chaosnaher Organisationen:

- 21. Dezember 2001, odem.org: [☞](#) Verurteilung geplanter Einschränkung der Informationsfreiheit
- 31. Januar 2002, odem.org: [☞](#) Strafanzeige gegen Regierungspräsident Düsseldorf
- 26. Februar 2002, odem.org:

- ↗ Unterschriftenaktion für Informationsfreiheit gestartet
- 7. März 2002, odem.org: ↗ Büssow gibt Einstellung der Ermittlungen gegen sich bekannt
- 14. April 2002, FITUG: ↗ Düsseldorfer Sperrverfügungen - mit "guten Absichten" ins zensierte Netz?
- 21. Januar 2003, FITUG: ↗ Ein Angriff auf unsere Freiheit - Stoppt Büssow!
- 29. Januar 2003, odem.org: ↗ Rechtsextremismus als Vorwand für Internet-Kontrolle

Ein ↗ umfassender Pressespiegel befindet sich im Wiki des Chaos Computer Club Cologne

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Internet-Zensur. 26 juillet 2003 (Pylon) Früher galt das weltweite Netz als Heimstatt für freie Meinungsäußerung, ungehinderte ...

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Chaos CD. 15 janvier 2002 (webmaster) Die Chaos-CD Blue ist ab sofort wieder lieferbar. Die Chaos-CD Blue ist ab sofort wieder lieferbar. ...

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[TheKansasCityChannel.com - Education - FBI Investigates Data Theft ...](#)

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[NEUIGKEITEN]. Chaosdorf. o Neuigkeiten o Kontakt o Treffen o Themenabende o Projekte

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Legalidad de los votos por Internet

He oído que en las elecciones a Presidente de EEUU se podía votar por e-mail ¿es cierto? ¿es legal?

No es cierto que en las elecciones a Presidente de los EEUU se pudiese votar directamente por correo electrónico. Imaginemos el conflicto que se hubiese añadido al ya complejo recuento si así hubiera sido. Sin embargo, se ha utilizado Internet para facilitar la inscripción como votante y para animar la hasta ahora aletargada vida política americana. Sólo un 50% de los americanos con derecho a voto depositan su papeleta en las urnas de las distintas elecciones. Internet se ha utilizado para luchar, pues, contra la abstención.

Era posible acceder en Internet a los formularios para inscribirse como votante, para informar del cambio de nombre o dirección y para inscribirse como votante de uno u otro partido. Hay que decir que el sistema electoral americano se diferencia bastante del español, en donde la Administración es quien elabora los censos electorales. En algunos Estados de EEUU es preciso inscribirse como votante de un determinado partido político para poder participar en las elecciones primarias, las reuniones electorales (las llamadas *caucus*) o las convenciones de un partido determinado. Además, algunos Estados exigen, a la hora de inscribirse, que el elector indique si pertenece a alguna raza o grupo étnico (indio americano o nativo de Alaska, nativo de Hawai, negro no de origen hispano, blanco no de origen hispano, hispano, etc..) con el fin de aplicarle la *Federal Voting Rights Act*.

¿Se podía mandar por correo electrónico el formulario de inscripción como votante?

Pues tampoco, aunque el correo electrónico se utilizó como instrumento en algunas de las gestiones.

Si se accede al formulario de inscripción a través de las páginas del Gobierno Federal o de cada uno de los Estados de la Unión, se encontrarán los formularios que se pueden rellenar directamente, pero que necesitan ser imprimidos, firmados a mano y remitidos por correo convencional. El sobre también se facilitaba en Internet. Tras la accidentada elección de Presidente de EEUU, hemos comprobado que los Estados tienen normas electorales diferentes. Por ejemplo, las leyes electorales de New Hampshire, Dakota del Norte y Wyoming, no permitían el uso del formulario colgado en Internet; en unos casos porque se exigía que la remisión del formulario en blanco al votante se efectuara por correo postal, y en otros porque no tenían prevista la inscripción de votantes en sus leyes electorales.

Por su parte, la iniciativa BeAVoter, patrocinada por AARP (una ONG de defensa de los derechos de mayores de 50), AOL, MCI WorldCom y Time Warner, remitía por correo electrónico a los votantes americanos el formulario de inscripción perfectamente cumplimentado, a partir de los datos que el propio votante iba facilitando a esta página. Se trataba de evitar errores de cumplimentación que hiciera imposible la inscripción en plazo de los votantes que no entendieran el formulario. En el caso *asistido*, igual que en el *autodidacta-avanzado*, era obligado imprimir el formulario con el sobre, firmarlo y mandarlo por correo ordinario.

A pesar de haberse aprobado a mediados de este año la Ley Federal sobre Firma Digital (ya existían leyes parecidas en algunos Estados, empezando por la pionera Utah), parece que este sistema no ofrece la misma confianza o las garantías necesarias para una elección de este calibre, a pesar de que las recientes discusiones sobre "papeletas preñadas" nos hayan trasladado a las tarjetas perforadas de los años 50.

En las elecciones al Congreso u Senado español ¿se puede votar por correo electrónico?

De nuevo la respuesta es no. La Ley Electoral General española prevé el voto por correo postal, que ha de depositarse con antelación en las oficinas de correos, con los formularios allí facilitados y con garantías de identidad del emisor del voto, para evitar fraudes. Pensemos que en el *voto*

presencial, el Presidente de la mesa electoral y los interventores de los partidos políticos controlan la identidad del votante, su presencia en las listas del censo y que no vota dos veces.

El problema de la identidad del votante y la integridad del voto emitido, subyace en la resistencia a aceptar el voto por correo electrónico: hay que identificar de manera fiel y auténtica al remitente del voto, hay que asegurarse de que el voto no es cambiado o alterado por el camino y que, efectivamente, llegan todos los emitidos, que no se han perdido entre *router* y *router*. Todo ello requiere un desarrollo pleno de las medidas de seguridad que pasan por la criptografía y el desarrollo total de la firma digital.

Soy el Presidente de una asociación relacionada con Internet. Todos los miembros están dispersos por España y resulta imposible reunirlos físicamente para las asambleas y votaciones ¿podría hacer cibervotaciones legalmente?

Lo primero que has de considerar es si los Estatutos de la Asociación permiten el voto por correo postal y correo electrónico, y en tal caso, en que condiciones de seguridad y fiabilidad se contemplan las votaciones para evitar pucherazos y recursos. Si no lo tienes contemplado, tendrás que modificar tus estatutos en ese sentido.

Si te sirve como ejemplo, ICANN acaba de celebrar una cibervotación para cubrir algunos puestos de su órgano de gobierno. Concretamente, 5 de los 19 miembros de su Consejo fueron elegidos por los internautas, a razón de 1 representante por región-continente (*At large Director Selection Process*). Recordemos que ICANN pasa por ser "el gobierno de Internet" y que, desde su creación en 1998, tiene el encargo de coordinar el sistema de nombres de dominio y gestionar la DNS.

Los candidatos habían de ser ciudadanos de la *región* por la que se presentaban. Entre el 25 de febrero y el 31 de julio, los electores se suscribieron como miembro *at large* de ICANN, para lo que tuvieron que cumplir los siguientes requisitos: ser mayor de 16 años, facilitar una dirección válida de correo electrónico permanentemente activa, su nombre legal completo (no valían los *nicks*) y una dirección postal verdadera. Quedaba terminantemente prohibido el uso de nombres o direcciones anónimas o ficticias en el trato con ICANN y en las intervenciones en sus foros.

Para la campaña electoral, el ICANN habilitó un forum donde los electores podían interrogar a los candidatos a razón de 10 preguntas por votante. Los candidatos no podían dirigirse directamente a los electores.

La votación se efectuó directamente en la web de ICANN, para lo que el internauta registrado como miembro *at large* tenía que introducir su número de usuario, su clave de acceso y su número PIN. Por razones de seguridad, el nombre de usuario y la clave de acceso se remitían por correo electrónico y el PIN por correo convencional.

La mesa electoral virtual, formada en parte por miembros independientes del ICANN, controló y auditó tanto los votos emitidos y como a los emisores, para evitar dobles votos o *votantes avatar*. La propia ICANN reconoce que no es un método infalible, pero los resultados no han podido ser más independientes de la línea oficial de ICANN: una hacker alemán por Europa y un ingeniero de Cisco, por EEUU, profundamente crítico con la política de ICANN.

He encontrado algunas web que se dedican únicamente a realizar votaciones sobre cualquier tema sin ninguna medida de seguridad ¿son válidos esos votos?

Los humanos nos pasamos el día votando inconscientemente. Lo que pasa es que no es lo mismo elegir Presidente de la nación que decidir a *vidrio alzado* dónde vamos a cenar esta noche. Ambas son votaciones, pero la trascendencia de la decisión que se toma en uno y otro caso es directamente proporcional a las medidas de seguridad que hay que adoptar.

Es cierto que existen en Internet algunas páginas como *vote.com*, en donde se puede votar a favor o en contra de casi cualquier cosa. El valor de los resultados de estas votaciones lo acercan más al sondeo *de andar por casa* que a una encuesta científicamente realizada. *Vote.com* sólo exige para participar en sus votaciones un código postal y una dirección de correo electrónico, datos

insuficientes para evitar que una persona vote 100 veces. Sólo vale para hacerse una idea aproximada de alguna cuestión y, esencialmente, para vender publicidad.

DIRECCIONES

Información para inscribirse como votante [http://www.fec.gov/votregis/FEC99\(SPA\).pdf](http://www.fec.gov/votregis/FEC99(SPA).pdf) (en español)

ICANN: www.icann.org

BeAVoter: <http://beavoter.org/>

AARP, especial elecciones: <http://www.aarp.org/election2000/>

Florida: <https://doesecure.dos.state.fl.us/RegToVote/regform.shtml>

<http://election.dos.state.fl.us/>

Washington <http://www.secstate.wa.gov/voting/>

Votaciones sobre todo: www.vote.com

Subasta de votos: www.vote-auction.com

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Legality of the votes by Internet

I have heard that in the elections to President of the U.S.A. could be voted by email is certain? he is legal?

It is not certain that in the elections to President of the U.S.A. it was possible to be voted directly by electronic mail. We imagine the conflict that had been added already to the complex count if thus it had been. Nevertheless, Internet has been used to facilitate the inscription like voter and to animate now until lethargic American political life. Only a 50% of the Americans with right to vote deposit their problem in the ballot boxes of the different elections. Internet has been used to fight, then, against the abstention.

It was possible to accede in Internet to the forms to register like voter, to inform into the direction or name change and to register like voter of one or another party. It is necessary to say that to the American electoral system enough difference of the Spanish, in where the Administration is the one who elaborates the electoral rolls. In some States of the U.S.A. it is precise to register like voter of a determined political party to be able to participate in the primary elections, the electoral meetings (the calls *caucus*) or the conventions of a certain party.

In addition, some State demands, at the time of registering, that the voter indicates if he belongs to some race or ethnic group (Indian native American or of Alaska, native of Hawaii, black not of Hispanic, white origin not of Hispanic, Hispanic origin, etc..) with the purpose of applying the Federal *to him Voting Rights Act* .

Could be commanded by electronic mail the form of inscription like voter?

Then either, although the electronic mail was used like instrument in some of the managements.

If it is acceded to the form of inscription through the pages of the Federal Government or of each one of the States of the Union, will be the forms that can be filled up directly, but that needs to be imprimidos, to be signed and by hand to be sent by conventional mail. On also it was facilitated in Internet. After the rough election of President of the U.S.A., we have verified that the States have different electoral norms. For example, the electoral laws of New Hampshire, Dakota of Norte and Wyoming. they did not allow the use of the form hung in Internet; in cases because it was demanded that the remission of the form in target to the voter took place by postal mail, and in others because they did not have predicted the inscription of voters in his electoral laws.

On the other hand, the BeAVoter initiative, sponsored by AARP (a ONG of defense of the rights of greater of 50), AOL, MCI WorldCom and Time Warner, sent by electronic mail to the American voters the perfectly complimented form of inscription, from the data that the own voter was facilitating to this page. One was to avoid cumplimentación errors that made the inscription in term impossible of the voters who did not understand the form. In the attended *case* , just as in *the self-taught person-advanced one* , he was forced to print the form with on, to sign it and to send it by ordinary mail.

In spite of to have approved in the middle of this year the Federal Law on Digital Company (or similar laws in some States existed, beginning by the Utah pioneer), seems that this system does not offer the same confidence or the necessary guarantees for an election of this caliber, although the recent discussions on "pregnant problems" have transferred to us to punched cards of years 50.

In the elections to the Congress or Spanish Senate it is possible to be voted by electronic mail? Again the answer is no. The Electoral Law General Spanish anticipates the vote by postal mail, that is to deposit itself in advance in the post offices, with the forms facilitated there and

guarantees of identity of the emitter of the vote, to avoid frauds. Let us think that in *the actual vote*, the President of the electoral table and the inspectors of the political parties they control the identity of the voter, his presence in the lists of the census and that it does not vote twice.

The problem of the identity of the voter and the integrity of the emitted vote, sublie in the resistance to accept the vote by electronic mail: it is necessary to identify of faithful and authentic way the sender of the vote, is necessary to make sure that the vote is not changed or altered by the way and that, indeed, arrive all the emitted ones, that are not had lost between *router* and *router*. All it requires a total development of the safety measures that pass through the cryptography and the total development of the digital company/signature.

I am the President of an association related to Internet. All the members are in favor dispersed of Spain and is impossible to physically reunite them for the assemblies and votings could make cibervotaciones legally?

First that there are to consider it is if the Statutes of the Association allow to the vote by postal mail and electronic mail, and in such case, in that conditions of security and reliability are contemplated the votings to avoid election falsifications and resources. If you do not have it contemplated, you will have to modify your statutes in that sense.

If it serves to you like example, ICANN finishes celebrating a cibervotación to cover some positions with their control system. Concretely, 5 of the 19 members of their Advice were chosen by the internauts, at the rate of 1 representative by region-continent (*AT large Director Selection Process*). Let us remember that ICAN happens being "the government of Internet" and that, from its creation in 1998, has the order to coordinate the system of dominion names and to manage the DNS.

The candidates had to be citizen of *the region* by which they appeared. Between the 25 of February and the 31 of July, the voters subscribed like member *AT large* of ICANN, for which they had to fulfill the following requirements: to be greater of 16 years, to facilitate a valid direction of electronic mail permanently activates, its complete legal name (they were not worth *nicks*) and true a mailing dress. It was prohibited the use of names or anonymous or fictitious directions in the deal with ICANN and the interventions in its forums final.

For the electoral campaign, the ICANN qualified a forum where the voters could interrogate to the candidates at the rate of 10 questions by voter. The candidates could not go directly to the voters.

The voting took place directly in the ICANN Web, for which the registered internaut as member *AT large* had to introduce his I number of user, its key of access and its number PIN. For security reasons, the name of user and the key of access were sent by electronic mail and the PIN by conventional mail.

The virtual electoral table, formed partly by independent members of the ICANN, controlled and auditó so many the votes emitted and as to the emitters, to avoid doubles votes or *voters to avatar*. The own ICANN recognizes that it is not an infallible method, but the results could not have been more independent of the official line of ICANN: hacker German by Europe and an engineer of Cisco, by the U.S.A., deeply critical with the ICANN policy.

I have found some Web that is dedicated solely to make votings on any subject without no safety measure are valid those votes?

The humans we spent the day voting unconsciously. What happens is that it is not the same to choose President of the nation that to decide to *raised glass* where we are going to have supper tonight. Both are votings, but the importance of the decision that is taken in both case is directly proportional to the safety measures that there is to adopt.

It is certain that some pages like vote.com exist in Internet, in where is possible to be voted to

favor or against almost any thing. The value of the results of these votings approaches more the sounding *to walk by house* that to a survey scientifically made. Vote.com only demands to participate in its votings a postal code and a direction of electronic mail, insufficient data to avoid that a person votes 100 times. It is only worth to be done an idea approximated of some question and, essentially, to sell publicity.

ADDRESSES

Information to register like voter [http://www.fec.gov/votregis/FEC99\(SPA\).pdf](http://www.fec.gov/votregis/FEC99(SPA).pdf) (in Spanish)

ICANN: www.icann.org

BeAVoter: <http://beavoter.org/>

AARP, special elections: <http://www.aarp.org/election2000/>

Florida: <https://doesecure.dos.state.fl.us/RegToVote/regform.shtml>

<http://election.dos.state.fl.us/>

Washington <http://www.secstate.wa.gov/voting/>

Votings mainly: www.vote.com

Auction of votes: www.vote-auction.com

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Legalidad de los votos por Internet



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¿Se podía mandar por correo electrónico el formulario de inscripción como votante?

Pues tampoco, aunque el correo electrónico se utilizó como instrumento en algunas de las gestiones.

Si se accede al formulario de inscripción a través de las páginas del Gobierno Federal o de cada uno de los Estados de la Unión, se encontrarán los formularios que se pueden rellenar directamente, pero que necesitan ser imprimidos, firmados a mano y remitidos por correo convencional. El sobre también se facilitaba en Internet. Tras la accidentada elección de Presidente de EEUU, hemos comprobado que los Estados tienen normas electorales diferentes. Por ejemplo, las leyes electorales de New Hampshire, Dakota del Norte y Wyoming, no permitían el uso del formulario colgado en Internet; en unos casos porque se exigía que la remisión del formulario en blanco al votante se efectuara por correo postal, y en otros porque no tenían prevista la inscripción de

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A pesar de haberse aprobado a mediados de este año la Ley Federal sobre Firma Digital (ya existían leyes parecidas en algunos Estados, empezando por la pionera Utah), parece que este sistema no ofrece la misma confianza o las garantías necesarias para una elección de este calibre, a pesar de que las recientes discusiones sobre "papeletas preñadas" nos hayan trasladado a las tarjetas perforadas de los años 50.

En las elecciones al Congreso u Senado español ¿se puede votar por correo electrónico?

De nuevo la respuesta es no. La Ley Electoral General española prevé el voto por correo postal, que ha de depositarse con antelación en las oficinas de correos, con los formularios allí facilitados y con garantías de identidad del emisor del voto, para evitar fraudes. Pensemos que en el *voto presencial*, el Presidente de la mesa electoral y los interventores de los partidos políticos controlan la identidad del votante, su presencia en las listas del censo y que no vota dos veces.

El problema de la identidad del votante y la integridad del voto emitido, subyace en la resistencia a aceptar el voto por correo electrónico: hay que identificar de manera fiel y auténtica al remitente del voto, hay que asegurarse de que el voto no es cambiado o alterado por el camino y que, efectivamente, llegan todos los emitidos, que no se han perdido entre *router* y *router*. Todo ello requiere un desarrollo pleno de las medidas de seguridad que pasan por la criptografía y el desarrollo total de la firma digital.

Soy el Presidente de una asociación relacionada con Internet. Todos los miembros están dispersos por España y resulta imposible reunirlos físicamente para las asambleas y votaciones ¿podría hacer cibervotaciones legalmente?

Lo primero que has de considerar es si los Estatutos de la Asociación permiten el voto por correo postal y correo electrónico, y en tal caso, en que condiciones de seguridad y fiabilidad se contemplan las votaciones para evitar pucherazos y recursos. Si no lo tienes contemplado, tendrás que modificar tus estatutos en ese sentido.

Si te sirve como ejemplo, ICANN acaba de celebrar una cibervotación para cubrir algunos puestos de su órgano de gobierno. Concretamente, 5 de los 19 miembros de su Consejo fueron elegidos por los internautas, a razón de 1 representante por región-continente (*At large Director Selection Process*). Recordemos que ICANN pasa por ser "el gobierno de Internet" y que, desde su creación en 1998, tiene el encargo de coordinar el sistema de nombres de dominio y gestionar la DNS.

Los candidatos habían de ser ciudadanos de la *región* por la que se presentaban. Entre el 25 de febrero y el 31 de julio, los electores se suscribieron como miembro *at large* de ICANN, para lo que tuvieron que cumplir los siguientes requisitos: ser mayor de 16 años, facilitar una dirección válida de correo electrónico permanentemente activa, su nombre legal completo (no valían los *nicks*) y una dirección postal verdadera. Quedaba terminantemente prohibido el uso de nombres o direcciones anónimas o ficticias en el trato con ICANN y en las intervenciones en sus foros.

Para la campaña electoral, el ICANN habilitó un forum donde los electores podían interrogar a los candidatos a razón de 10 preguntas por votante. Los candidatos no podían dirigirse directamente a los electores.

La votación se efectuó directamente en la web de ICANN, para lo que el internauta registrado como miembro *at large* tenía que introducir su número de usuario, su clave de acceso y su número PIN.

Por razones de seguridad, el nombre de usuario y la clave de acceso se remitían por correo electrónico y el PIN por correo convencional.

La mesa electoral virtual, formada en parte por miembros independientes del ICANN, controló y auditó tanto los votos emitidos y como a los emisores, para evitar dobles votos o *votantes avatar*. La propia ICANN reconoce que no es un método infalible, pero los resultados no han podido ser más independientes de la línea oficial de ICANN: una hacker alemán por Europa y un ingeniero de Cisco, por EEUU, profundamente crítico con la política de ICANN.

He encontrado algunas web que se dedican únicamente a realizar votaciones sobre cualquier tema sin ninguna medida de seguridad ¿son válidos esos votos?

Los humanos nos pasamos el día votando inconscientemente. Lo que pasa es que no es lo mismo elegir Presidente de la nación que decidir a *vidrio alzado* dónde vamos a cenar esta noche. Ambas son votaciones, pero la trascendencia de la decisión que se toma en uno y otro caso es directamente proporcional a las medidas de seguridad que hay que adoptar.

Es cierto que existen en Internet algunas páginas como [vote.com](http://www.vote.com), en donde se puede votar a favor o en contra de casi cualquier cosa. El valor de los resultados de estas votaciones lo acercan más al sondeo *de andar por casa* que a una encuesta científicamente realizada. [Vote.com](http://www.vote.com) sólo exige para participar en sus votaciones un código postal y una dirección de correo electrónico, datos insuficientes para evitar que una persona vote 100 veces. Sólo vale para hacerse una idea aproximada de alguna cuestión y, esencialmente, para vender publicidad.

DIRECCIONES

Información para inscribirse como votante [http://www.fec.gov/votregis/FEC99\(SPA\).pdf](http://www.fec.gov/votregis/FEC99(SPA).pdf) (en español)

ICANN: www.icann.org

BeAVoter: <http://beavoter.org/>

AARP, especial elecciones: <http://www.aarp.org/election2000/>

Florida: <https://doesecure.dos.state.fl.us/RegToVote/regform.shtml>

<http://election.dos.state.fl.us/>

Washington <http://www.secstate.wa.gov/voting/>

Votaciones sobre todo: www.vote.com

Subasta de votos: www.vote-auction.com

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Los abogados de Adarve Corporación Jurídica, con oficinas en Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla, Valencia y otras ciudades de España, actúan en las areas derecho laboral ...

www.adarve.com/ - 13k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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Cuestiones básicas de Derecho español para extranjeros, Web del Abogado bilingüe español alemán FAGN, Grundlegende spanische Rechtsfragen für Ausländer, Zweisprachiger ...

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RADAR KUNST

VEGA1. - 4. april kl. 13-19 - Fri entré

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Lille VEGA

Store VEGA

<http://www.d-arts.dk>

Store VEGA trapperum/Lille VEGA trapperum

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www.kopenhagen.dk/netkunst/articles/petrii.htm

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www.johannadomke.net

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www.fastvideo.dk

BASEMENT 1. - 4. april kl. 13-19 - Fri entré

TATIANA LYNG PEDERSEN / SONJA THOMSEN

Two Arms, Two Legs

I Two Arms, Two Legs bliver du filmet foran en to meter høj projektion af en silhuetlignende skikkelse. Via en computer genereres optagelsen til et tilfældigt kvadrat, der indgår i projektionen. Når du forlader rummet, efterlader du derfor et spor af dig selv og din tilstedeværelse - et spor som forbliver, indtil det udskiftes med andre personers fragmenter. Projektionen er i stadig bevægelse - den fælles skikkelse forandres konstant.

www.tati.dk/radar

TATIANA LYNG PEDERSEN

Det Tonale Rum

Det Tonale Rum er et interaktivt lydunivers, som bliver styret af brugerens bevægelser på en gyngende pladeret i et ellers tomt rum. Samspillet mellem gyngen og brugerens leg med denne aktiverer forskellige former for lydunivers alt efter, hvordan stemningen omkring legen med gyngen er. Gynger man forsigtigt, vil lydoplevelsen være anderledes, end hvis man gynger højt og ovovet. Lydsiden er skabt af den islandske lydkunstner Asta Magnúsdóttir.

www.tati.dk/radar

www.itu.dk/people/astaolga

THE YES MEN

The Horribly Stupid Stunt

Hvad ville du gøre, hvis du som erklæret antikapitalist blev inviteret til at tale til en konference som repræsentant for WTO? Det spørgsmål måtte den amerikanske kunstnergruppe The Yes Men (Nikkedukkerne) stille sig, da arrangørerne af en konference om international handelslovgivning i Salzburg blev narret af The Yes Mens fupnummer på WTOs hjemmeside. Deres svar: Parodierte WTOs handelspolitik på mest groteske vis for at fremkalde en kritisk stillingstagen hos tilhørerne, tale nedladende om italienernes arbejdsmoral, prise Hitlers økonomiske politik, forsvare vold mod demonstranter og iscenesætte et tærteattentat, som fører til repræsentantens død. Hvordan tilhørerne reagerede, kan man se i dokumentarfilmen The Horrible Stupid Stunt.

www.theyesmen.org

THE BURDEN OF PROOF

Hans Bernhard på CNN

Da amerikanerne gik til præsidentvalg i 2000, lancerede mediehackeren Hans Bernhard websitet vote-auction.com, der i al sin enkelhed var en virtuel platform, hvor vælgerne kunne sælge deres stemmer til højstbydende. Fup, undergravende virksomhed eller udemokratisk foretagende?

Bernhard fik en halv times program på CNN, hvor tørre eksperter og oprørte studieværter forsøgte at begribe fænomenets juridiske status og moralske karakter.

www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/24/internet.vote

THE NET WANTS TO BE FREE - THE SAGA CONTINUES

Natural Selection, The File Room, gatt.org, Anti-Capitalist Operating System

²Internettet er stadig et ufærdigt projekt.² Sådan siger en af den digitale revolutions intellektuelle Geert Lovink. Drømmene om et frit, globalt kommunikations-netværk er kun delvis gået i opfyldelse, og i dag synes udviklingen snarere at gå i retning af en stigende kommercialisering og kontrol med informationsstrømmen. CIA sniffer e-mails som aldrig før, korporationer får lukket kritiske websites ved at vifte med omskrevne lovgivninger forklædt som en check, og Microsoft sidder på 90 procent af markedet. Og hvad er det egentligt for en Texasbaseret virksomhed, som ejer landområdet .iq?

GALLERI BO BJERGGGAARD 1.-2. april kl. 16-19 - Fri entré 3.-4. april kl. 12-16 - Fri entré

ANNE KATRINE DOLVEN

Videoværker: Puberty / Portrait with Cigarette

Den norske kunstner Anne Katrine Dolven har i de seneste år fået betydelig opmærksomhed for sine køligt komponerede og tankevækkende videoer og for den nye drejning, hun giver klassiske temaer som landskaber og stilleben. I de to video-værker, som præsenteres på denne udstilling, parafaserer Anne Katrine Dolven over to malerier af den norske kunstner Edvard Munch, nemlig Pubertet og Selvportræt med cigaret. Hun holder sig respektfuldt til originalerne og gentager deres farvespil - efterligner rammer og komposition samtidig med, at hun introducerer nye visuelle elementer, som skaber et mere nutidigt udtryk.

www.bjerggaard.com

KOPENHAGENSHOP 1.-4. april kl. 10-18 - Fri entré

AUTOPILOT

Generativ kunst af Thor Magnusson, Birta Thrastardottir, Pablo Miranda Carranza, Ole Kristensen

Generativ kunst er en særlig gren inden for den computerbaserede kunst. I generativ kunst overlades en del af værkets konstruktion til autonome processer i computeren. På udstillingen vises tre generative kunstværker, som repræsenterer hver sin æstetiske tilgang til genren: Generativ arkitektur, generative tegninger og generativ lyd/animation.

<http://www.kopenhagen.dk/net.art>

GALLERI 24B 1. - 4. april kl. 17-20 - Fri entré

ARTNODE

Artnode gets physical

Siden midten af 90'erne har kollektivet Artnode udstillet digital kunst på deres website, og selvom deres aktiviteter således har stået i virtualitetens tegn, er de ikke bange for at inddrage den fysiske verden som udstillingsrum. Faktisk er grænsefladen mellem det virtuelle rum, det digitale kredsløb og den fysiske verden et gennemgående tema i Artnodes projekter. På RADAR viser de otte medlemmer værker, som alle placerer sig i en gråzone mellem det virtuelle, digital og fysiske - mellem software og hardware.

www.artnode.org

MUSEET FOR SAMTIDSKUNST ROSKILDE 2. april - 6. juni tir-fre 11-17 lør-søn 10-16 (Entré 30/15 - voksen/barn)

SYNS (((I))) PUNKT

Hovedværker fra museets samling

Udstillingen viser værker med ideer og visioner, der repræsenterer/afspejler nybrud i den elektroniske kunst og problematiserer værkbegrebet. Nogle af værkerne har traditionel værkarakter mens andre - for eksempel aktioner, performances og installationer, der som fællestræk har en flygtig karakter - i dag udelukkende kan opleves gennem video- og lydoptagelser eller andre former for dokumentation. Udstillingen rummer værker af bl.a. Anne Katrine Dolven, Yoko Ono, Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd, Nam June Paik, Laurie Anderson, John Cage, William Anastasi, Dove Bradshaw og Christian Marclay.

www.samtidskunst.dk

NEON GALLERY 27. marts - 25. april tir-fre kl. 10-17 lør-søn kl. 12-16 - Fri entré

SYN (((I))) PUNKT

Værker fra Museet for Samtidskunst Roskilde

Fra Museet for Samtidskunst Roskilde har Neon Gallery lånt værker, der forholder sig til Fluxus-bevægelsen og 60'ernes lydkunst. To af værkerne er relaterede til en af Fluxus-bevægelsens forgrundsfigurer George Maciunas: In memoriam George Maciunas af Joseph Beuys

www.neongallery.nu

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RADAR KUNST

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Lille VEGA

Store VEGA

<http://www.d-arts.dk>

Store VEGA trapperum/Lille VEGA trapperum

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www.kopenhagen.dk/netkunst/articles/petrii.htm

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www.johannadomke.net

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Store VEGA Foyer

www.fastvideo.dk

BASEMENT 1. - 4. april kl. 13-19 - Fri entré**TATIANA LYNG PEDERSEN / SONJA THOMSEN**

Two Arms, Two Legs

I Two Arms, Two Legs bliver du filmet foran en to meter høj projektion af en silhuetlignende skikkelse. Via en computer genereres optagelsen til et tilfældigt kvadrat, der indgår i projektionen. Når du forlader rummet, efterlader du derfor et spor af dig selv og din tilstedeværelse - et spor som forbliver, indtil det udskiftes med andre personers fragmenter. Projektionen er i stadig bevægelse - den fælles skikkelse forandres konstant.

www.tati.dk/radar

TATIANA LYNG PEDERSEN

Det Tonale Rum

Det Tonale Rum er et interaktivt lydunivers, som bliver styret af brugerens bevægelser på en gyngel placeret i et ellers tomt rum. Samspillet mellem gyngelen og brugerens leg med denne aktiverer forskellige former for lydunivers alt efter, hvordan stemningen omkring legen med gyngelen er. Gyngel man forsigtigt, vil lydoplevelsen være anderledes, end hvis man gyngel højt og vovet. Lydsiden er skabt af den islandske lydkunstner Asta Magnúsdóttir.

www.tati.dk/radar

www.itu.dk/people/astaolga

THE YES MEN

The Horribly Stupid Stunt

Hvad ville du gøre, hvis du som erklæret antikapitalist blev inviteret til at tale til en konference som repræsentant for WTO? Det spørgsmål måtte den amerikanske kunstnergruppe The Yes Men (Nikkedukkerne) stille sig, da arrangørerne af en konference om international handelslovgivning i Salzburg blev narret af The Yes Mens fupnummer på WTOs hjemmeside. Deres svar: Parodiere WTOs handelspolitik på mest groteske vis for at fremkalde en kritisk stillingtagen hos tilhørerne, tale nedladende om italienernes arbejdsmoral, prise Hitlers økonomiske politik, forsvare vold mod demonstranter og iscenesætte et tærteattentat, som fører til repræsentantens død. Hvordan tilhørerne reagerede, kan man se i dokumentarfilmen The Horrible Stupid Stunt.

www.theyesmen.org

THE BURDEN OF PROOF

Hans Bernhard på CNN

Da amerikanerne gik til præsidentvalg i 2000, lancerede mediehackeren Hans Bernhard websitet vote-auction.com, der i al sin enkelthed var en virtuel platform, hvor vælgerne kunne sælge deres stemmer til højstbydende. Fup, undergravende virksomhed eller udemokratisk foretagende? Bernhard fik en halv times program på CNN, hvor tørre eksperter og oprørte studieværter forsøgte at begribe fænomenets juridiske status og moralske karakter.

www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/24/internet.vote

THE NET WANTS TO BE FREE - THE SAGA CONTINUES

Natural Selection, The File Room, gatt.org, Anti-Capitalist Operating System

²Internettet er stadig et ufærdigt projekt.² Sådan siger en af den digitale revolutions intellektuelle Geert Lovink. Drømmene om et frit, globalt kommunikations-netværk er kun delvis gået i opfyldelse, og i dag synes udviklingen snarere at gå i retning af en stigende kommercialisering og kontrol med informationsstrømmen. CIA sniffer e-mails som aldrig før, korporationer får lukket kritiske websites ved at vifte med omskrevne lovgivninger forklædt som en check, og Microsoft sidder på 90 procent af markedet. Og hvad er det egentligt for en Texasbaseret virksomhed, som ejer landområdet .iq?

GALLERI BO BJERGGAARD 1.-2. april kl. 16-19 - Fri entré 3.-4. april

kl. 12-16 - Fri entré**ANNE KATRINE DOLVEN**

Videoværker: Puberty / Portrait with Cigarette

Den norske kunstner Anne Katrine Dolven har i de seneste år fået betydelig opmærksomhed for sine køligt komponerede og tankevækkende videoer og for den nye drejning, hun giver klassiske temaer som landskaber og stilleben. I de to video-værker, som præsenteres på denne udstilling, parafaserer Anne Katrine Dolven over to malerier af den norske kunstner Edvard Munch, nemlig Pubertet og Selvportræt med cigaret. Hun holder sig respektfuldt til originalerne og gentager deres farvespil - efterligner rammer og komposition samtidig med, at hun introducerer nye visuelle elementer, som skaber et mere nutidigt udtryk.

www.bjerggaard.com

KOPENHAGENSHOP 1.-4. april kl. 10-18 - Fri entré**AUTOPILOT**

Generativ kunst af Thor Magnusson, Birta Thrastardottir, Pablo Miranda Carranza, Ole Kristensen

Generativ kunst er en særlig gren inden for den computerbaserede kunst. I generativ kunst overlades en del af værkets konstruktion til autonome processer i computeren. På udstillingen vises tre generative kunstværker, som repræsenterer hver sin æstetiske tilgang til genren: Generativ arkitektur, generative tegninger og generativ lyd/animation.

<http://www.kopenhagen.dk/net.art>

GALLERI 24B 1. - 4. april kl. 17-20 - Fri entré**ARTNODE**

Artnode gets physical

Siden midten af 90'erne har kollektivet Artnode udstillet digital kunst på deres website, og selvom deres aktiviteter således har stået i virtualitetens tegn, er de ikke bange for at inddrage den fysiske verden som udstillingsrum. Faktisk er grænsefladen mellem det virtuelle rum, det digitale kredsløb og den fysiske verden et gennemgående tema i Artnodes projekter. På RADAR viser de otte medlemmer værker, som alle placerer sig i en gråzone mellem det virtuelle, digital og fysiske - mellem software og hardware.

www.artnode.org

MUSEET FOR SAMTIDSKUNST ROSKILDE 2. april - 6. juni tir-fre 11-17 lør-søn 10-16 (Entré 30/15 - voksen/barn)**SYNS (((I))) PUNKT**

Hovedværker fra museets samling

Udstillingen viser værker med ideer og visioner, der repræsenterer/afspejler nybrud i den elektroniske kunst og problematiserer værkbegrebet. Nogle af værkerne har traditionel værkarakter mens andre - for eksempel aktioner, performances og installationer, der som fællestræk har en flygtig karakter - i dag udelukkende kan opleves gennem video- og lydoptagelser eller andre former for dokumentation. Udstillingen rummer værker af bl.a. Anne Katrine Dolven, Yoko Ono, Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd, Nam June Paik, Laurie Anderson, John Cage, William Anastasi, Dove Bradshaw og Christian Marclay.

www.samtidskunst.dk

NEON GALLERY 27. marts - 25. april tir-fre kl. 10-17 lør-søn kl. 12-16 - Fri entré**SYN (((I))) PUNKT**

Værker fra Museet for Samtidskunst Roskilde

Fra Museet for Samtidskunst Roskilde har Neon Gallery lånt værker, der forholder sig til Fluxus-

bevægelsen og 60'ernes lydkunst. To af værkerne er relaterede til en af Fluxus-bevægelsens forgrundsfigurer George Maciunas: In memoriam George Maciunas af Joseph Beuys

www.neogallery.nu

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Web Results 1 - 10 of about 18 similar to [www.visitradar.dk/kunst.htm](#). (0.66 seconds)

[Radar](#)

Radar.

[www.visitradar.dk/](#) - 2k - 7 Mar 2005 - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[artificial.dk - your resource on net art, software art, and other ...](#)

artificial.dk www. Miscellaneous. Artnode 10 years, Here is our catalogue of computer based art we can recommend. You'll find net art ...

[www.artificial.dk/networks.html](#) - 45k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[-- IXI SOFTWARE --](#)

ixi software is a network of experimentalists in computer music and computer music software. We are concerned with producing prototypes ...

[www.ixi-software.net/](#) - 3k - 7 Mar 2005 - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[March 23d 2004: Computer Code as Art Material](#)

An interview with three artists from the Autopilot exhibition.

[www.artificial.dk/articles/computercode0304.htm](#) - 20k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[ArchiKluge](#)

An experiment on the possibilities of Generative approaches and Genetic Algorithms in architecture, written in Java.

[www.armyofclerks.net/ArchiKluge/](#) - 7k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[runme.org - say it with software art!](#)

runme.org - say it with software art! ...

[www.runme.org/categories/+generative_art/](#) - 7k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[GENERATIVE.NET](#)

GENERATIVE.NET the generative art resource. generative.net is a collection of work and research by various artists interested in ...

[www.generative.net/](#) - 63k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[army of clerks](#)

Evolutionary design and architecture, algorithmic design, generative design, computational design aesthetics, work by Pablo Miranda Carranza.

[www.armyofclerks.net/](#) - 19k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[ole.kristensen.name | particles](#)

particles. learning graphical programming in opengl i have made a series of variations over a quite straight-forward particle system by panajotis. ...

[www.ole.kristensen.name/particles](#) - 13k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[ole.kristensen.name | flyt dig](#)

flyt dig. flyt dig lets the computer make a drawing based on motion. the software sees through a web cam, decides a direction, and draws a line. ...

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bUg
Oth3r

do U think Big Brothers are sexier ?)



BlahBlahBlah = revue de web & copiés/ collés :]

News from Big Brothers. Trucs de vie privée !)

base target_blank : & [archives](#)

11.11.00

Flicage parental du surf scolaire

Une cour américaine autorise des parents d'élèves à obtenir la liste des sites web visités par les étudiants sur les ordinateurs de l'école...

Transfert : http://www.transfert.net/fr/revue_web/article.cfm?idx_rub=94

.ref#[1334671](#)

10.11.00

Le Japon traque le crime par téléphones mobiles

La police cherche à solliciter la coopération de millions d'internautes et notamment de tous les Japonais qui utilisent l'i-mode, standard de l'internet mobile au Japon. Objectif : permettre l'identification des criminels par le public, où qu'il se promène. Sur le web, un site bilingue, en japonais et en anglais, présente le peu ragoûtant minois des sélectionnés du jour, face et profils tirés lors de missions de surveillances secrètes ou d'une précédente peine de prison.

Les critiques pourront trouver à cette initiative un air de déjà-vu, et comparer cette "i-mode surveillance du territoire" avec la "police de la pensée", qui avant-guerre, s'imposait dans les moindres

Les 12 conseils de l'EFF pour protéger votre vie privée

La pionnière des organisations de défense des droits et libertés civiles de l'ère digitale délivre ses bons conseils (en français).

Ordinateur & Sécurité Internet

Vie privée, crypto, PGP, mots de passe, remailers, stégano, et cætera. (Traduction de security.tao.ca)

Le business de l'information

Introduction & banques (brutes) de liens concernant les outils de protection de la vie privée, l'hacktivisme, etc.

+ [in english](#) + [stats](#)

+ [Vie privée / Rens. généraux](#)

+ Articles sur l'[uZine](#) du miniRézo :

[A qui profite le crime ?](#) (A quoi ça sert de s'identifier ? Ben à rien, en fait)

[JE est un autre](#) (Etat des lieux de qui surveille quoi, et comment s'en protéger)

[Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité : Réprimés !](#)

(l'internet, c'était la liberté.

Aujourd'hui, il s'agit de surveiller, réprimer, réguler...)

NewsLetter.....:



[Précédents n°](#)

Recherche.....:



sur BugBrother

sur le WWW



Ils veulent tous nous fichier !
Présumés Coupables ?

Signez @ [IRIS](#) + [Vos Papiers!](#)

recoins de la vie des insulaires et de leurs colonies chinoises et coréennes.

ZDNet : <http://www.zdnet.fr/actu/soci/a0016745.html>

.ref#[1328291](#)

Lire dans les pensées

Big Brother en aurait rêvé, la médecine va peut-être le faire : un appareil permettant de visualiser les pensées d'autrui sans que ce dernier les ait communiquées à qui que ce soit.

transfert : http://www.transfert.net/fr/techno/article.cfm?idx_rub=89&idx_art=2510

.ref#[1327452](#)

Un russe sachant réprimer fait honneur au KGB

Le quotidien Izvestia rapporte que la production de films pornographiques et pédophiles a fortement augmenté depuis la chute de l'URSS, représentant aujourd'hui 20% du marché alors qu'il y a 10 ans il n'y en avait pas, rien, nada. On notera déjà le parti-pris de la chose : d'après vous, à quoi, ou qui, ça sert d'associer pornographie et pédophilie dans le même sac (même à patates) ?

Au FSB, le successeur du KGB. On apprend en effet que "son programme de surveillance internet Sorm-2 a réussi à mettre au jour plusieurs dizaines de sites pédophiles ou pornographiques et, dans certains cas, à remonter la filière jusqu'aux auteurs de ces sites." Génial, la surveillance électronique de tout le trafic internet du pays (les FAI russes se doivent d'installer un commutateur renvoyant tout le trafic internet au FSB...) !

Eh bien non, c'est ce qu'on appelle vulgairement un "cache-sexe". Le vrai problème, c'est que "les peines dérisoires



Plus d'infos sur Insurgence.org : "Nous ne sommes pas des numéros" !

L'[uZine](#) est de retour !!! Tout ce que vous avez toujours voulu savoir sur le net, et + encore.

[Portail](#) des e-zines indépendants francophones, où l'info sans tabous ni (auto)-censure.

[Webring de la Sécurité Informatique Francophone](#)

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Big Brotherisé?) Bug Brotherisable!)

REGULATION : processus par lequel les gouvernements veulent contrôler la liberté d'expression (cf [article11.net](#))

SECURITE : façon de faire passer les hackers pour des voleurs, et que vive l'e-commerce ! (cf [kitetoo.com](#))

SURVEILLANCE : réponse des forces de l'ordre à l'adage de l'internet : information=pouvoir (cf [lambda.eu.org](#))

Politiciens, marchands et forces de l'ordre veulent réguler, sécuriser et surveiller l'internet alors même que ceux qui ont bâti, et bâtissent encore, l'internet, s'inquiètent de ces dérives totalitaires à la Big Brother (voir [altern.org](#)).

L'internaute, au mépris des droits de l'homme et du citoyen, est de plus en plus considéré comme un cybercriminel potentiel... mais qui va l'aider à protéger sa vie privée, sécuriser son

qui attendent les pédophiles russes n'ont rien pour décourager leurs activités : les actes sexuels avec mineur de moins de seize ans sont passibles tout au plus de quatre ans de camp de travail et les "actes de débauche avec mineur sans emploi de violence" sont punis de quelques dizaines de dollars d'amendes. La peine la plus sévère, six ans de camp, peut être appliquée pour prostitution ou implication dans des activités pornographiques"...

Le FSB se sert donc du fait que les pédophiles ne risquent pas gros pour faire la promo de leur système de surveillance et d'interception généralisée. Ce serait donc ça, le fameux "vide juridique" de l'internet, cette "zone de non-droit" ? Au lieu de sanctionner plus sévèrement les pédophiles, surveillons gaiement les internautes, et qu'ça saute ! On pourrait aussi ouvrir tout le courrier postal, vu qu'on n'a pas encore trouvé d'autre moyen pour faire transiter les K7 vidéos incriminées... non ?

On notera enfin le parti-pris du titre de la dépêche de l'AFP : "La Russie, un important centre de production de films pédophiles". Pas un mot sur l'amalgame pornographie-pédophilie, sur la clémence des sanctions, pas un chiffre non plus sur le nombre de films pédophiles ou le nombre de condamnations, pas un commentaire non plus sur le fait que le FSB aurait, "dans certains cas", pu remonter la filière, alors même que SORM-2 est censé tout surveiller : le FSB chercherait-il à faire la promo de son système tout en laissant entendre qu'il n'est fiable que "dans certains cas" ?

Gageons en tout cas qu'ils ne s'en servent certainement pas pour surveiller les opposants à Poutine en général ou à la guerre en Tchétchénie en particulier. Au fait, combien ça prend un déserteur russe, devant un tribunal militaire, en pleine "guerre" ?

AFP : <http://fr.news.yahoo.com/001110/1/qcl7.html>

.ref#[1324926](#)

ordinateur, et ses communications via l'internet?

[Bienvenue au pays des Bug Brothers!](#)

[Voir aussi, en français :](#)

[Web Sécurité](#) : TOUT savoir ou presque des espionciels / [PGP en français](#) : la référence francophone en la matière / [Panorane](#) : actus de la vie privée & méthodes de protection / [Les cookies démystifiés](#) : tout est dans le titre / [Secuser](#) : actus de la sécurité informatique / [Sécurité.org](#) : outils et liens axés sécurité et cryptographie / [Freenet](#) : en français / [Cryptologie](#) : très bonne introduction en la matière.

Internet & Privacy

[The business of information](#)

Introduction & rough banks of links on How To protect one's privacy, hacktivism, etc.

See also security.tao.ca's

[Computer & Internet Security](#)

[Big Brotherised?\) Bug Brotherisable!](#)

REGULATION : system designed by governments to control the freedom of speech (cf [politechbot](#))

SECURITY : hackers' concern, but e-commerce threat, and propaganda (cf [HNN](#))

MONITORING : polices & secret services' response to the internet definition : "information =power" (cf [cryptome](#))

Politicians, merchants & policemen want to regulate, monitor & secure the internet even though those who built and manage the network worry about those totalitarian(Big Brother style) powers (cf [GILC](#))

Netizens are more and more considered as potential cybercriminals, despite some basic & fundamental human rights... but who's helping those netizens in managing their privacy and improve their knowledge in IT & communications security?

[Welcome to Bug Brothers' world!](#)

Le dortoir des voyeurs est expulsable

Libération rapportait jeudi 9 que voyeurdorm.com venait de perdre le procès que lui intentait la municipalité de Tampa, où se trouve la maison, truffée de webcams et remplie d'"étudiantes", que les internautes peuvent observer à loisirs (strip tease, douches et tout tout tout compris, jour et nuit) pour 260 F/mois. La ville exigeait le déménagement du "dortoir des voyeurs" en vertu d'une loi qui proscriit la présence de commerces de X dans les zones résidentielles.

La société, qui s'était aussi fait connaître en portant plainte pour plagiat contre les créateurs de l'émission TV Big Brother, ou encore en lançant askoj.com (posez vos questions à O.J. Simpsons, vedette de football et vrai-faux tueur de sa femme), avançait pour sa défense que voyeurdorm ne nuisait en rien au voisinage, les voyeurs voyant via l'web. Elle vient de faire appel. Elle vient aussi, du coup, de se refaire un bon coup de pub.

Associated Press : <http://abcnews.go.com/sections/tech/DailyNews/voyeurdorm001107.html>

.ref#[1324797](#)

Le Maroc imposerait un cyber-couvre-feu

Les députés islamistes du Parti de la justice et du développement (PJD) ne sont pas contents. La pornographie, strictement interdite d'entrée sur le territoire marocain, fait florès sur le marché parallèle, mais aussi sur l'internet. S'il est encore difficile de censurer l'accès aux 200 000 internautes recensés dans la pays, le gouvernement envisage par contre sérieusement de réglementer les horaires d'ouverture des cybercafés et de fixer un âge minimum pour les internautes qui les fréquentent.

Autrement dit, pour lutter contre la pornographie, le meilleur moyen est de n'ouvrir les cybercafés que lorsque le

soleil brille, brille, brille, et d'interdire aux mineurs d'y entrer. Et puis tant pis pour ses lycéens interdits de recherches sur le net, tant pis pour ces employés qui ne pourront plus surfer le soir après l'bureau, tant pis pour les dommages collatéraux que cela provoquera. Tant pis.

Le PJD et l'Istiqlal (un autre parti conservateur) ont par ailleurs lancé une campagne visant à censurer le "courrier du coeur" du quotidien populaire "Al Aath al Maghribya", qui connaît un grand succès, notamment auprès des adolescents, mais qu'ils jugent pornographique. A quand la censure des journaux du coeur sur les pages perso, et puis les pages persos tout court, et les forums de discussion, et puis l'internet pour les femmes, vous y avez pensez, faudrait peut-être aussi les en éloigner, non ?

AFP : <http://fr.news.yahoo.com/001109/5/qb5q.html>

.ref#[1324308](#)

Un pro-filtre vire sa cutie

Victime de sa propre campagne en faveur des filtres censé protéger les petits enfants des contenus offensants, un candidat républicain, conservateur et chrétien, vient de virer sa cutie. Il s'oppose en effet aujourd'hui à la mise en place de filtres dans les écoles et bibliothèques après s'être aperçus que ceux qui bloquaient l'accès à la nudité (partielle ou totale) ainsi qu'aux actes et textes à caractère sexuels bloquaient également... son propre site.

Probablement à cause de ses prises de position en matière d'avortement, de viol et d'inceste, mots interdits dans l'internet filtré. Une étude de Netelection.org et de Peacefire.org, spécialiste de la lutte anti-filtre, révèle par ailleurs que les sites web de quatre autres républicains, un libertarien et cinq démocrates sont eux aussi bloqués par le célèbre et décrié Cyber Patrol.

The Register : <http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/14599.html>

.ref#[1323895](#)

9.11.00

La surveillance du web au travail

Chez Noos, la charte d'usage des nouvelles technologies plagie d'ailleurs bizarrement les Tables de la Loi, multipliant les « toujours mettras », « n'utiliseras pas », etc. Certains vont jusqu'à préciser l'usage des nouvelles technologies dans les contrats de travail, soulignant par exemple que tous les messages sont la propriété de l'entreprise. D'autres interdisent tout bonnement l'accès au web, comme chez France Telecom. D'autres enfin restreignent l'accès de 13 à 14h, ou pas plus de 3h par mois, ou restreignent le nombre, et le type, de sites visitables, tout ça grâce à Websense, SurfControl et autres Little Brother, autant de logiciels de la famille des « Employee Internet Management Software » (EIM, gestion de l'Internet) dont le marché est en pleine explosion: 59 millions de dollars en 1999, selon le cabinet IDC, avec une croissance prévue de près de 900 % jusqu'en 2004.

Pour Serge Gauthronet, sociologue, "le fait est qu'un employé qui ne travaille pas, cela se voit: il ne tient pas ses objectifs, sa tâche n'avance pas. Il n'y a pas besoin d'aller chercher les traces de son utilisation des moyens informatiques. Les traces sur le réseau, c'est la même chose: une ligne de chiffres et de codes ne peut pas refléter une journée de travail. Prenons un exemple: un salarié de la Fnac s'est fait licencier au motif qu'il avait volé un téléviseur, le film de la caméra de surveillance le montrant la télé dans les bras. Donc arrestation au petit matin, menottes, garde à vue, etc. Or en fait, il s'agissait de son propre téléviseur qu'il avait mis en réparation et venait rechercher."

Libération : <http://www.liberation.com/multi/actu/20001030/20001103a.html>

.ref#[1316798](#)

[ZDNet - L'Inde adopte des lois contre le cybercrime](#)

L'opérateur dominant en Inde a prévenu la semaine dernière les abonnés de ses services internet qu'ils étaient surveillés. VSNL dit ne faire qu'appliquer la loi, puisque le 17 octobre a été promulgué par l'État fédéral un train de lois sur la société de l'information, qui mettent en œuvre des mesures préconisées par le projet de traité sur le cybercrime du Conseil de l'Europe.

.ref#[1314975](#)

[LinuxFr- Attention voilà les Pirates-Busters !](#)

Le BSA (Business Software Alliance), organisme pour la lutte contre le piratage financé par de grands éditeurs de logiciels avec Microsoft en tête, connu pour ses méthodes intimidatrices vient de présenter sa nouvelle arme secrète : un Van Ford Transit équipé d'un radar et d'une antenne satellite sur le toit dont plusieurs exemplaires sillonnent en ce moment l'Ecosse. Selon les consultants de cette organisation, avec cet équipement ils sont capable de détecter l'usage de logiciels piratés à distance ! Selon [The Register](#), le BSA aurait menacé celui qui, ayant découvert la chose, exprimait quelque incrédulité. Le système TEMPEST permet effectivement de capter le rayonnement d'un écran, et donc de lire ce qui y est inscrit, de là à ce que les chasseurs de logiciels pirates s'en servent... Mettons qu'il s'agisse plutôt de désinformation, intimidation, intoxication, piège à cons.

.ref#[1314148](#)

[NoSpoon- Quand le physionomiste est supplanté par la biométrie](#)

[Wired News](#) indique que suite aux nombreux incidents plus ou moins violents dans les nightclubs néerlandais, 15 établissements ont décidé de s'équiper

de systèmes biométriques (scanners de visage, d'empreinte digitale et des système de cartes à puce) pour filtrer l'accès. Les nouveaux venus se voient ainsi demander leur nom, prénom, adresse et age, puis terminent par une séance de scanner du visage ou des empreintes. A leur retour, leur identifiant est immédiatement comparé avec la blacklist et s'il y a une correspondance, la personne est directement refoulée. Selon certains "spécialistes", de telles pratiques sont uniquement un prétexte pour établir une base de données ciblées pouvant être exploitée commercialement une fois les informations agrégés.

.ref#[1314069](#)

[transfert- La Chine lave plus net](#)

La Chine est l'un des premiers pays à mettre en place une véritable régulation de l'Internet, avec déclarations préalables, restrictions a priori et responsabilités mal placées. Les forums de discussion doivent dorénavant effectuer une identification préalable de tous leurs contributeurs. Ils sont également tenus de censurer d'office tout message "illégal" avant d'en rapporter la teneur, et l'identification, aux autorités. Les sites de presse sont l'autre cible de cette nouvelle vague de régulation. Ils devront en effet obtenir toute une série d'autorisations administratives (nationales, régionales et locales) avant de pouvoir exercer. Toute information se doit par ailleurs d'émaner d'une agence de presse officielle, et les e-journalistes d'avoir acquis une "expérience notable" au sein d'un média d'État. Il est bien évidemment interdit aux pages persos de diffuser quelques informations que ce soit.

.ref#[1314055](#)

8.11.00

[Multimédium- Des campus qui deviennent de mini-monopoles Microsoft](#)

Plus d'une centaine d'institutions d'enseignement aux États-Unis et une

demi-douzaine au Canada bénéficient d'un programme de licences baptisé «Microsoft Campus Agreement» qui permet d'acheter des licences d'utilisation des produits Microsoft au prix du gros. En vertu de ce programme, Microsoft exige une redevance fixe pour chaque employé et/ou étudiant de l'université, plutôt que pour chaque ordinateur. Tous les individus sont comptabilisés, qu'ils aient ou non l'intention d'utiliser les logiciels de Microsoft.

Selon [OS Opinion](#), l'Université du Maryland songe à exiger, chaque semestre, une contribution de l'ordre d'environ 20\$ US de la part de tous ses étudiants, sans exception, à la manière d'une assurance scolaire obligatoire. Plus grave encore que ces quelques 120\$ US dépensés inutilement (s'il utilise Linux, par ex.) par un étudiant après trois années passées à l'Université, certains étudiants craignent qu'en raison de ce forfait, certaines fonctionnalités des logiciels de Microsoft fassent partie intégrante de l'enseignement...

.ref#[1303651](#)

[Multimédium - Un Espion s'infiltré dans votre cellulaire](#)

Depuis quelques jours, impossible de prendre le bus ou le métro à Montréal sans tomber sur une affiche vantant le nouveau service téléphonique sponsorisé d'Espion, qui offre 300 minutes de communications, valables 60 jours, pour 100\$ CA et des pubs de 7 secondes à écouter avant que de pouvoir passer quelque coup de fil que ce soit.

.ref#[1303557](#)

[NosPoon- Internet par le petit bout d'AOL](#)

Selon [01net](#), Walt Disney a alerté la Federal Trade Commission sur une particularité de la nouvelle version de l'interface propriétaire d'AOL. Cette dernière impose aux 25 millions d'abonnés du partenaire win-win de Time Warner d'utiliser impérativement comme page d'accueil la home d'AOL. D'après le fournisseur d'accès, qui a qualifié l'initiative de Disney de "non

constructive", cette nouveauté a été introduite à la demande des utilisateurs qui trouvaient le raccourci vers la page d'accueil AOL trop complexe à utiliser... Un comble quand on sait que les AOLeurs naïfs ou peu au fait des subtilités de l'internet ne voient le Net que par le bout de la lorgnette : surf, e-mail, chat... tout passe par des petits boutons AOL ! L'an dernier, [une plainte](#) avait déjà été déposée contre AOL au motif que son système, une fois installé, interdisait aux internautes de se connecter par un autre FAI, tout en altérant certains fichiers systèmes et ressources logicielles...

.ref#[1303518](#)

[Juriscom- OneTel pris à son propre piège](#)

OneTel, connu pour être un fournisseur d'accès on ne peut plus douteux, attaquait Multimania parce qu'il hébergeait des sites qui, tel OneTelFuck, dénonçaient l'arnaque. OneTel réclamait à Multimania les logs et l'identité des auteurs de ces sites. Multimania avait répondu à l'injonction en fournissant les IP incriminées... qui étaient (on s'en doute !) des adresses OneTel. Multimania avait donc logiquement répondu : "identifiez les vous-mêmes puisqu'ils sont chez vous !". Le juge a suivi et OneTel doit verser 8000 F à Multimania ! Le plus drôle c'est que l'ordonnance de référé est publiée sur le net et comporte 6 fois l'expression ONETELFUCK ! Prémice d'un procès contre Juriscom et le TGI de Paris ? (sources : [ZipiZ](#) et [LinuxFr](#)).

.ref#[1303461](#)

7.11.00

[VNUnet- La BSA incite à la délation en Grande-Bretagne](#)

110 000 francs ! (10 000 livres). C'est la somme que le bureau anglais de la Business Software Alliance (BSA, association internationale de lutte contre le piratage très liée à Microsoft et autres éditeurs de logiciels "propriétaires") propose de verser à toute personne susceptible de dénoncer une entreprise

qui exploite illégalement des logiciels. Une récompense dérisoire en regard des 290 millions de livres qu'ont perdues les éditeurs en 1998 à cause du piratage, selon la BSA, mais assez motivante pour franchir le pas de la délation. Les employés licenciés pour de bonnes ou mauvaises raisons vont pouvoir s'en donner à cœur joie.

En attendant, sur le [site de la BSA](#), ben on trouve ça :

```
Warning: MySQL Connection Failed: Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket '/tmp/mysql.sock' (61) in /usr/home/bsa2/usr/local/etc/httpd/php3lib/loadrow.php3 on line 18.
```

.ref#[1292852](#)

[transfert-Les activistes volent au secours de Vote-auction](#)

Au nom de la liberté d'expression, le milieu activiste lance une campagne de soutien à Vote-auction. Pour contourner la suspension de son nom de domaine, RTMark cherche à faire héberger le site de vente aux enchères de votes et lance un appel au piratage des sites des candidats aux présidentielles américaines.

.ref#[1292229](#)

[AFP- Objets nazis sur Yahoo: les experts préconisent un filtrage pour les Français](#)

Trois experts ont proposé lundi au Tribunal de grande instance de Paris de filtrer les internautes en fonction de leur nationalité et des mots-clés qu'ils utilisent, afin de leur interdire l'accès aux ventes aux enchères d'objets nazis, proposés par le site américain Yahoo.

Mais ce collège d'experts, dont le rapport avait été demandé le 11 août dernier par le Premier vice-président du tribunal, Jean-Jacques Gomez, doute lui-même de l'efficacité des mesures qu'il propose. Selon eux, les solutions consistent à ne pas traiter les demandes des internautes français, dont la nationalité serait automatiquement révélée par leur ordinateur (70% d'entre eux) et dont la recherche serait orientée vers des objets nazis. Pour ceux dont la nationalité n'est

pas révélée (30%), ils proposent de mettre en place un système de déclaration volontaire de nationalité et de filtrage des recherches par mots-clés. Reste qu'il est possible de mentir sur sa nationalité, et de trouver d'autres mots-clés non bloqués. Me Christophe Pecnard, avocat de Yahoo, a fait observer lundi que le filtrage par mots-clés n'était pas parfait puisque le blocage du mot "nazi", par exemple, interdit l'accès aux sites anti-nazis. Vinton Cerf a enfin objecté que l'instauration de systèmes de blocage sur l'internet "qui compte 100 millions de sites aujourd'hui et en comptera un milliard dans cinq ans" pourrait aboutir à "bloquer tout le système".

[ZDnet](#) rapporte que Maître Marc Lévy, avocat de la Licra, a présenté au juge la constatation suivante : Yahoo filtre déjà les internautes de manière à cibler les bandeaux de publicité diffusés sur ses sites. Yahoo France a d'ailleurs repris ces arguments publicitaires dans une note publique intitulée « [Affinité et ciblage](#) ». On peut lire dans ce pensum publicitaire : « Internet permet de cibler précisément les utilisateurs auprès desquels l'annonceur souhaite communiquer (...) ; soit par rapport à un contexte éditorial [mots-clés], soit par rapport à la provenance des internautes (exemple : cibler les internautes belges -.be- sur Yahoo! France) (...) ». Yahoo France avait pris la peine de retirer cette note (trop voyante ?) de ses serveurs, pour la remettre en ligne récemment au milieu du mois d'octobre.

Selon [Transfert](#), en attendant la délibération finale qui aura lieu le 20 novembre, le substitut Pierre Dillange a créé la surprise. Il s'est déclaré perplexe qu'on veuille imposer à Yahoo ! de filtrer l'accès à son site. " La justice française doit statuer à la mesure de ce qui est possible et réalisable ". En l'absence d'une fiabilité à 100 %, le procureur ne voit donc pas pourquoi Yahoo ! appliquerait la condamnation du juge. Pour lui, d'ailleurs, la solution d'une affaire comme celle -ci mériterait plus qu'un arbitrage de la justice : un recours aux autorités politiques.

.ref#[1292104](#)

ZDNet - États-Unis : une loi antipiratage très sévère

Le Bureau du copyright américain n'a pas ménagé d'exceptions notables au controversé DMCA (Digital Millenium Copyright Act), la sévère loi anti-hacking qui ravit les lobbies du disque et du cinéma. Depuis le 28 octobre, il est devenu illégal de « modifier une mesure technologique qui contrôle l'accès » – reverse engineering – à une œuvre musicale ou vidéo numérique soumise au copyright. La peine encourue peut aller jusqu'à 5 ans de prison. Seules exceptions : les travaux de recherche « légitimes » visant à améliorer la sécurité informatique, et notamment la recherche sur les algorithmes de chiffrement. Plutôt préoccupant pour les militants européens du logiciel libre, comme Eurolinux, qui peuvent craindre que cette rigidité américaine ne devienne contagieuse sur le Vieux Continent.

.ref#[1291991](#)

AFP- La Chine renforce son controle sur l'internet

La Chine a publié mardi une nouvelle série de réglementations destinées à contrôler le contenu de l'internet et visant plus particulièrement les forums de discussions et la diffusion d'informations.

Aux termes des deux réglementations, publiées intégralement par le Quotidien du peuple, les sites internet chinois seront tenus pour responsables de la diffusion de toute information sensible, y compris sur les forums de discussions et tous les espaces laissés aux internautes pour s'exprimer.

Les sites étrangers consacrés à la situation des droits de l'homme en Chine, au Tibet ou à la secte interdite Falungong sont pour leur part systématiquement bloqués par les autorités et inaccessibles pour les internautes chinois.

En ce qui concerne les sites chinois spécialisés dans l'information, ils ne pourront fonctionner qu'après avoir reçu diverses autorisations officielles, et pourront être tenus pour responsables de

la diffusion de toute information jugée contestable par les autorités, selon la seconde réglementation publiée par le Quotidien du peuple.

.ref#[1291939](#)

6.11.00

Libération - L'Italie piège ses pédophiles... et les autres avec

La semaine dernière, le procureur Alfredo Ormani a demandé le renvoi devant les tribunaux de 831 internautes italiens et lancé des dizaines de commissions rogatoires à l'encontre de 660 étrangers. Pour démasquer les pédophiles, le magistrat n'a pas hésité à mettre sur pied, avec l'aide de Microsoft, un faux site destiné à servir d'appât. Le Conseil supérieur de la magistrature a, lui aussi, ouvert une enquête, mais à l'encontre du magistrat. On lui reproche d'avoir mis sur pied le site espion et d'avoir de facto «provoqué des délits».

Certains estiment la campagne antipédophiles sur le Net hors de proportion. «Bien sûr, la pédophilie via l'Internet existe, mais c'est un phénomène dérisoire par rapport aux moyens autoritaires et de censure mis en œuvre pour la combattre», réplique Alberto Abruzzese, professeur de sociologie à l'université de Rome. «Les personnes qui s'occupent de pédophilie savent que, sur l'Internet, la pédophilie criminelle est insignifiante. Le lieu le plus dangereux en termes de pédophilie reste la famille.»

En octobre, The Thing Roma et Avana Net ont été débranchés parce qu'ils diffusaient des extraits du livre "Laissez que les enfants"... Consacré à une contre-enquête sur une affaire judiciaire de pédophilie et de satanisme survenue en 1997, l'ouvrage dénonçait le climat d'«hystérie médiatique menaçant les libertés civiles» ayant entouré l'enquête. Légalement vendu en librairie, le livre n'a pas eu droit de cité sur le Net: les sites Thing Roma et Avana Net ont été coupés par leur hébergeur, dépendant de la mairie de Rome, sans même que la justice n'ait à se prononcer.

.ref#[1284471](#)

[RSF- Les journalistes ne doivent pas être des auxiliaires de police](#)

La Cour supérieure de justice de Toronto a rejeté le recours présenté par huit médias pour obtenir l'annulation de la saisie, par la police de la même ville, de leur matériel. Entre le 11 et le 14 juillet 2000, des policiers munis de mandats avaient perquisitionné les locaux de quatorze médias pour saisir des images et photos que ces derniers avaient prises le 15 juin 2000, lors d'une manifestation. La police avait expliqué que ces saisies permettraient d'identifier les manifestants car les photographes de presse avaient pu s'approcher plus près des événements que les photographes de la police. C'est la troisième fois cette année qu'une telle saisie a lieu.

.ref#[1284360](#)

[cyber-rights.net surfe sur la vague de la surveillance électronique](#)

[Cyber-rights.org](#), une association anglaise de défense des libertés sur l'internet, vient de s'associer avec [HushMail](#), une société américaine fournissant un service de webmail crypté. Leur partenariat est clairement dicté par le passage du RIP Act, qui connecte tout le trafic internet anglais aux services secrets de sa Majesté, ainsi qu'à la récente légalisation de la surveillance au travail, au projet de Traité de la Convention Européenne sur la Cybercriminalité, sans oublier Echelon. Par contre, on ne voit pas en quoi cyber-rights.net se distingue d'hushmail.com, sinon par la présentation. Coup de pub ? Reste que l'utilisation régulière de la crypto est, bien sûr, vivement encouragée. Quant à la "sécurité" d'Hushmail, la société avance avoir dévoilé son [code source](#) à la communauté crypto, ce qui constitue, a priori, un gage de fiabilité. Elle avance aussi qu'il est impossible, sauf pour l'auteur et le destinataire, de décrypter les messages. Le service est aussi disponible en [français](#).

.ref#[1281476](#)

Copyleft attitude : [BugBrother](#) n'est pas responsable des liens, idées et propos exprimés dans la revue de web sise là : l'BB copie, colle & compile ces informations qui, bien que parfois copyrightées, sont ici RE diffusées dans un but strictement informatif, et sans aucun objectif commercial : l'BB commente parfois, mais cite ses sources, alors faites tourner !





bUg < BR>Oth3r

C U think Big Brothers are sexier?)



**BlahBlahBlah = re-examined Web & copiés/collés :]
News from Big Brothers. Tricks of private life !)**

base target_blank: & files

11.11.00

Parental Flicage of school surfing

An American court authorizes parents of pupils to obtain the list of the Web sites visited by the students on the computers of the school...

Transfer: http://www.transfert.net/fr/revue_web/article.cfm?idx_rub=94

ref # [1334671](#)

10.11.00

Japan tracking the crime by mobile telephones

The police force seeks to request the co-operation of million Net surfers and in particular all the Japanese who use the I-mode, standard of the mobile Internet in Japan. Objective: to allow the identification of the criminals by the public, where which it walks. On the Web, a bilingual site, in Japanese and English, presents the little ragoûtant little faces of selected day, drawn face and profiles at the time of or preceding secret prison sentence surveillance missions.

Criticisms will be able to find with this initiative an air of already-considering, and to compare this "monitoring I-fashion of the territory" with the "police force of the thought", which pre-war period, was essential in the least recesses of the life of the islanders and their Chinese and Korean colonies.

ZDNet: <http://www.zdnet.fr/actu/soci/a0016745.html>

ref # [1328291](#)

To see in the thoughts

Big Brother would have dreamed some, medicine perhaps will do it: an apparatus allowing to

Les 12 conseils de l'EFF pour protéger votre vie privée

La pionnière des organisations de défense des droits et libertés civiles de l'ère digitale délivre ses bons conseils (en français).

Ordinateur & Sécurité Internet

Vie privée, crypto, PGP, mots de passe, remailers, stégano, et cætera. (Traduction de security.tao.ca)

Le business de l'information

Introduction & banques (brutes) de liens concernant les outils de protection de la vie privée, l'hacktivisme, etc.

+ [in english](#) + [stats](#)

+ [Vie privée / Rens. généraux](#)

+ Articles sur l'[uZine](#) du miniRézo :

[A qui profite le crime ?](#) (A quoi ça sert de s'identifier ? Ben à rien, en fait)

[JE est un autre](#) (Etat des lieux de qui surveille quoi, et comment s'en protéger)

[Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité : Réprimés !](#)

(l'internet, c'était la liberté.

Aujourd'hui, il s'agit de surveiller, réprimer, réguler...)

NewsLetter.....: 

[Précédents n°](#)

Recherche.....: 

sur BugBrother

sur le WWW



Ils veulent tous nous ficher !
Présumés Coupables ?

Signez @ [IRIS](#) + [Vos Papiers!](#)



Plus d'infos sur [Insurgence.org](#) :
"Nous ne sommes pas des numéros" !



L'[uZine](#) est de retour !!! Tout ce que vous avez toujours voulu savoir sur le net, et + encore.



[Portail](#) des e-zines indépendants francophones, où l'info sans tabous ni (auto)-censure.

visualize the thoughts of others without this last communicating them to anyone.

transfer: http://www.transfert.net/fr/techno/article.cfm?idx_rub=89&idx_art=2510

ref # [1327452](#)

Russian knowing to repress made honor with the KGB

The Izvestia daily newspaper reports that the production of films pornographic and pédophiles has to strongly increase since the fall of the USSR, accounting for 20% of the market today whereas there 10 years ago it was not, nothing, nada. One will note already the bias of the thing: according to you, with what, or who, that is used for to associate pornography and pédophilie in the same bag (even with potatoes)?

With the FSB, the successor of the KGB One learns indeed that "his program of monitoring Internet Sorm-2 succeeded in putting at the day several tens of sites pédophiles or pornographic and, in certain cases, to reassemble the die to the authors of these sites." Brilliant, electronic monitoring of all traffic Internet of the country (the Russian FAI must install a switch returning all traffic Internet with the FSB...)!

Eh well not, it is what is called vulgarly a "mask-sex". The true problem, it is that "the ridiculous sorrows which await the Russian pédophiles do not have anything to discourage their activities: the sex acts with minor of less than sixteen years are liable at most four years of camp of work and the "acts of vice with minor without use of violence" are punished of a few tens of dollars of fines. The most severe sorrow, six years of camp, can be applied for prostitution or implication in pornographic activities "...

The FSB is thus useful owing to the fact that the pédophiles do not risk large to make the promo of their generalized interception and monitoring system. It would be thus that, famous "the gap in the law" of the Internet, this "zone of not-right"? Instead of sanctioning the pédophiles more severely, let us supervise the Net surfers merrily, and that that jumps! One could also open all the postal mail, considering which one did not find yet of another means to make forward K7 vidéos not accused...?

One will note finally the bias of the title of the dispatch of the AFP: "Russia, a significant center of production of films pédophiles". Not a word on the amalgam pornography-pédophilie, the leniency of the sanctions, not a figure either on the number of films pédophiles or numbers it judgments, not a comment either on the fact that

[Webring de la Sécurité Informatique Francophone](#) :

[[Previous](#) | [Next](#) | [Random Site](#) | [List Sites](#)]

Big Brotherisé?) Bug Brotherisable!)

REGULATION : processus par lequel les gouvernements veulent contrôler la liberté d'expression (cf [article11.net](#))

SECURITE : façon de faire passer les hackers pour des voleurs, et que vive l'e-commerce ! (cf [kitetoo.com](#))

SURVEILLANCE : réponse des forces de l'ordre à l'adage de l'internet : information=pouvoir (cf [lambda.eu.org](#))

Politiciens, marchands et forces de l'ordre veulent réguler, sécuriser et surveiller l'internet alors même que ceux qui ont bâti, et bâtissent encore, l'internet, s'inquiètent de ces dérives totalitaires à la Big Brother (voir [altern.org](#)).

L'internaute, au mépris des droits de l'homme et du citoyen, est de plus en plus considéré comme un cybercriminel potentiel... mais qui va l'aider à protéger sa vie privée, sécuriser son ordinateur, et ses communications via l'internet?

[Bienvenue au pays des Bug Brothers!](#)

Voir aussi, en français :

[Web Sécurité](#) : TOUT savoir ou presque des espionciels / [PGP en français](#) : la référence francophone en la matière / [Panorane](#) : actus de la vie privée & méthodes de protection / [Les cookies démythifiés](#) : tout est dans le titre / [Secuser](#) : actus de la sécurité informatique / [Sécurité.org](#) : outils et liens axés sécurité et cryptographie / [Freenet](#) : en français / [Cryptologie](#) : très bonne introduction en la matière.

the FSB would have, "in certain cases", which been able to reassemble the die, while at the same time Sorm-2 is supposed all to supervise: would the FSB seek to make the promo of its system while implying that it is reliable only "in certain cases"?

Let us guarantee in any case that they do not certainly make use of it to supervise the opponents with Poutine in general or with the war in Tchétchénie in particular. With does the fact, how much that take a Russian deserter, in front of a military tribunal, in full "war"?

AFP: <http://fr.news.yahoo.com/001110/1/qcl7.html>

ref # [1324926](#)

The dormitory of the Peeping Toms is expulsable

Release brought back Thursday 9 which voyeurdorm.com had just lost the lawsuit that brought to him the municipality of Tampa, where the house is, truffée of webcams and filled of "étudiantes ", that the Net surfers can observe with leisures (strip tease, showers and very included/understood, day and night) for 260 F/ mois. The city required the removal of the "dormitory of the Peeping Toms" under the terms of a law which proscribes the presence of trade of X in the residential zones.

The company, which had been also made known while carrying felt sorry for for plagiarism against the creators of the emission TV Big Brother, or while launching askoj.com (put your questions with O.J. Simpsons, high-speed motorboat of football and truth-false killer of its wife), advanced for its defense that voyeurdorm did not harm of anything in the vicinity, the Peeping Toms seeing via the Web. It has just appealed. It also comes, of the blow, to remake a good blow of pub.

Associated Press: <http://abcnews.go.com/sections/tech/DailyNews/voyeurdorm001107.html>

ref # [1324797](#)

Morocco would impose a cyber-cover-fire

The deputies islamists of the Party of justice and development (PJD) are not content. Pornography, strictly prohibited of entry on the Moroccan territory, made florès on the parallel market, but also on the Internet. If it is still difficult to censure the access to the 200 000 Net surfers listed in the country, the government on

Internet & Privacy

The business of information

Introduction & rough banks of links on How To protect one's privacy, hacktivism, etc.

See also security.tao.ca's

Computer & Internet Security

Big Brotherised?) Bug Brotherisable!)

REGULATION : system designed by governments to control the freedom of speech (cf [politechbot](#))

SECURITY : hackers' concern, but e-commerce threat, and propaganda (cf [HNN](#))

MONITORING : polices & secret services' response to the internet definition : "information =power" (cf [cryptome](#))

Politicians, merchants & policemen want to regulate, monitor & secure the internet even though those who built and manage the network worry about those totalitarian(Big Brother style) powers (cf [GILC](#))

Netizens are more and more considered as potential cybercriminals, despite some basic & fundamental human rights... but who's helping those netizens in managing their privacy and improve their knowledge in IT & communications security?

[Welcome to Bug Brothers' world!](#)

the other hand seriously plans to regulate the schedules of opening of the cybercafés and to fix a minimum age for the Net surfers who attend them.

In other words, to fight against the pornography, the best means is to open the cybercafés only when the sun is shining, shines, shines, and to forbid the minors to enter there. And then so much worse for its prohibited high-school pupils of research on the Net, so much worse for these employees who will not be able any more surfer the evening after the office, so much worse for the collateral damage than that will provoquerra. Such an amount of worse.

The PJD and Istiqlal (another preserving party) in addition launched a campaign aiming at censoring ' ' the lonely hearts column ' ' of the popular daily newspaper ' ' Al Adath Al Maghribya ' ', which is a great success, in particular near the teenagers, but whom they consider pornographic. With when the censure of the newspapers of the heart on the perso pages, and then the persos pages very short, and the forums of discussion, and then the Internet for the women, you have there think, would perhaps also be necessary to move away some, not?

AFP: <http://fr.news.yahoo.com/001109/5/qb5q.html>

ref # [1324308](#)

A pro-filter transfers its cutie

Victim of its own countryside in favour of the filters supposed to protect the little children from the offensive contents, a republican, preserving and Christian candidate, has just transfered its cutie. It is opposed indeed today to the installation of filters in the schools and libraries after having realized that those which blocked the access to nudity (partial or total) like to the acts and sexual texts with character also blocked... its own site. Probably because of its standpoint as regards abortion, of rape and inceste, words prohibited in the filtered Internet. A study of Netelection.org and Peacefire.org , specialist in the fight anti-filter, in addition reveals that the Web sites of four other republicans, a libertarien and five democrats are them also blocked by the famous one and décrié Cyber Patrol.

The Register: <http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/14599.html>

ref # [1323895](#)

9.11.00

Monitoring of the Web to work

Besides at Noos, the charter of use of new technologies plagiarizes oddly the Tables of the Law, multiplying "always will put", "will not use", etc. Some go until specifying the use of new technologies in the contracts of employment, underlining for example that all the messages are the property of the company. Others prohibit all bonnement the access to the Web, as at France Telecom. Others finally restrict the access of 13 to 14h, or not more 3h per month, or restrict the number, and the type, of sites worth visiting, all that thanks to Websense, SurfControl and other Little Brother, as many software of the family of the "Employee Internet Management Software" (EIM, management of the Internet) whose market is in full explosion: 59 million dollars in 1999, according to cabinet IDC, with a growth envisaged of almost 900 % until 2004.

For Serge Gauthronet, sociologist, "the fact is that an employee who does not work, that sees himself: he does not hold his objectives, his task does not advance. There does not need to go to seek the traces of its use of average data processing. The traces on the network, it is the same thing: a line of figures and codes cannot reflect a working day. Let us take an example: an employee of Fnac was made lay off with the reason that it had stolen a television set, the film of the camera of monitoring showing it the tele one in the arms. Thus arrest in the early morning, shackles, police custody, etc. However in fact, it was about its own television set which he had put in repair and came to seek."

Release: <http://www.liberation.com/multi/actu/20001030/2000110á.html>

ref # [1316798](#)

[ZDNet - India adopts laws against the cybercrime](#)

The operator dominating in India warned last week the subscribers of his services Internet which they were supervised. VSNL known as to do nothing but apply the law, since on October 17 was promulgated by the federal State a train of company laws of information, which implement measures recommended by the draft treaty on the cybercrime of the Council of Europe.

.ref# [1314975](#)

[LinuxFr- Attention voilà les Pirates-Busters !](#)

Le BSA (Business Software Alliance), organisme pour la lutte contre le piratage financé par de grands éditeurs de logiciels avec Microsoft en tête, connu pour ses méthodes intimidatrices

vient de présenter sa nouvelle arme secrète : un Van Ford Transit équipé d'un radar et d'une antenne satellite sur le toit dont plusieurs exemplaires sillonnent en ce moment l'Ecosse. Selon les consultants de cette organisation, avec cet équipement ils sont capable de détecter l'usage de logiciels piratés à distance ! Selon [The Register](#), le BSA aurait menacé celui qui, ayant découvert la chose, exprimait quelque incrédulité. Le système TEMPEST permet effectivement de capter le rayonnement d'un écran, et donc de lire ce qui y est inscrit, de là à ce que les chasseurs de logiciels pirates s'en servent... Mettons qu'il s'agisse plutôt de désinformation, intimidation, intoxication, piège à cons.

.ref# [1314148](#)

[NoSpoon- Quand le physionomiste est supplanté par la biométrie](#)

[Wired News](#) indique que suite aux nombreux incidents plus ou moins violents dans les nightclubs néerlandais, 15 établissements ont décidé de s'équiper de systèmes biométriques (scanners de visage, d'empreinte digitale et des système de cartes à puce) pour filtrer l'accès. Les nouveaux venus se voient ainsi demander leur nom, prénom, adresse et age, puis terminent par une séance de scanner du visage ou des empreintes. A leur retour, leur identifiant est immédiatement comparé avec la blacklist et s'il y a une correspondance, la personne est directement refoulée. Selon certains "spécialistes", de telles pratiques sont uniquement un prétexte pour établir une base de données ciblées pouvant être exploitée commercialement une fois les informations agrégés.

.ref# [1314069](#)

[transfert- La Chine lave plus net](#)

La Chine est l'un des premiers pays à mettre en place une véritable régulation de l'Internet, avec déclarations préalables, restrictions a priori et responsabilités mal placées.

Les forums de discussion doivent dorénavant effectuer une identification préalable de tous leurs contributeurs. Ils sont également tenus de censurer d'office tout message "illégal" avant d'en rapporter la teneur, et l'identification, aux autorités. Les sites de presse sont l'autre cible de cette nouvelle vague de régulation. Ils devront en effet obtenir toute une série d'autorisations administratives (nationales, régionales et locales) avant de pouvoir exercer. Toute information se doit par ailleurs d'émaner d'une agence de presse officielle, et les e-journalistes d'avoir acquis une "expérience notable" au sein d'un média d'État. Il est bien évidemment interdit aux pages persos de diffuser quelques

informations que ce soit.

.ref# [1314055](#)

8.11.00

Multimédium- Des campus qui deviennent de mini-monopoles Microsoft

Plus d'une centaine d'institutions d'enseignement aux États-Unis et une demi-douzaine au Canada bénéficient d'un programme de licences baptisé «Microsoft Campus Agreement» qui permet d'acheter des licences d'utilisation des produits Microsoft au prix du gros. En vertu de ce programme, Microsoft exige une redevance fixe pour chaque employé et/ou étudiant de l'université, plutôt que pour chaque ordinateur. Tous les individus sont comptabilisés, qu'ils aient ou non l'intention d'utiliser les logiciels de Microsoft.

Selon [OS Opinion](#), l'Université du Maryland songe à exiger, chaque semestre, une contribution de l'ordre d'environ 20\$ US de la part de tous ses étudiants, sans exception, à la manière d'une assurance scolaire obligatoire. Plus grave encore que ces quelques 120\$ US dépensés inutilement (s'il utilise Linux, par ex.) par un étudiant après trois années passées à l'Université, certains étudiants craignent qu'en raison de ce forfait, certaines fonctionnalités des logiciels de Microsoft fassent partie intégrante de l'enseignement...

.ref# [1303651](#)

Multimédium - Un Espion s'infiltré dans votre cellulaire

Depuis quelques jours, impossible de prendre le bus ou le métro à Montréal sans tomber sur une affiche vantant le nouveau service téléphonique sponsorisé d'Espion, qui offre 300 minutes de communications, valables 60 jours, pour 100\$ CA et des pubs de 7 secondes à écouter avant que de pouvoir passer quelque coup de fil que ce soit.

.ref# [1303557](#)

NosPoon- Internet par le petit bout d'AOL

Selon [01net](#), Walt Disney a alerté la Federal Trade Commission sur une particularité de la nouvelle version de l'interface propriétaire d'AOL. Cette dernière impose aux 25 millions d'abonnés du partenaire win-win de Time Warner d'utiliser impérativement comme page d'accueil la home d'AOL. D'après le fournisseur d'accès, qui a qualifié l'initiative de Disney de "non constructive", cette nouveauté a été introduite à la demande des utilisateurs qui trouvaient le raccourci vers la page d'accueil AOL trop

complexe à utiliser...

Un comble quand on sait que les AOLeurs naïfs ou peu au fait des subtilités de l'internet ne voient le Net que par le bout de la lorgnette : surf, e-mail, chat... tout passe par des petits boutons AOL ! L'an dernier, **une plainte** avait déjà été déposée contre AOL au motif que son système, une fois installé, interdisait aux internautes de se connecter par un autre FAI, tout en altérant certains fichiers systèmes et ressources logicielles...

.ref#[1303518](#)

Juriscom- OneTel pris à son propre piège

OneTel, connu pour être un fournisseur d'accès on ne peut plus douteux, attaquait Multimania parce qu'il hébergeait des sites qui, tel OneTelFuck, dénonçaient l'arnaque. OneTel réclamait à Multimania les logs et l'identité des auteurs de ces sites. Multimania avait répondu à l'injonction en fournissant les IP incriminées... qui étaient (on s'en doute !) des adresses OneTel. Multimania avait donc logiquement répondu : "identifiez les vous-mêmes puisqu'ils sont chez vous !". Le juge a suivi et OneTel doit verser 8000 F à Multimania ! Le plus drôle c'est que l'ordonnance de référé est publiée sur le net et comporte 6 fois l'expression ONETELFUCK ! Prémice d'un procès contre Juriscom et le TGI de Paris ? (sources : [ZipiZ](#) et [LinuxFr](#)).

.ref#[1303461](#)

7.11.00

VNUnet- La BSA incite à la délation en Grande-Bretagne

110 000 francs ! (10 000 livres). C'est la somme que le bureau anglais de la Business Software Alliance (BSA, association internationale de lutte contre le piratage très liée à Microsoft et autres éditeurs de logiciels "propriétaires") propose de verser à toute personne susceptible de dénoncer une entreprise qui exploite illégalement des logiciels. Une récompense dérisoire en regard des 290 millions de livres qu'ont perdues les éditeurs en 1998 à cause du piratage, selon la BSA, mais assez motivante pour franchir le pas de la délation. Les employés licenciés pour de bonnes ou mauvaises raisons vont pouvoir s'en donner à cœur joie.

En attendant, sur le [site de la BSA](#), ben on trouve ça :

```
Warning: MySQL Connection Failed: Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket '/tmp/mysql.sock' (61) in /usr/home/bsa2/usr/local/etc/httpd/php3lib/loadrow.php3 on line 18.
```

.ref# [1292852](#)

[transfert-Les activistes volent au secours de Vote-auction](#)

Au nom de la liberté d'expression, le milieu activiste lance une campagne de soutien à Vote-auction. Pour contourner la suspension de son nom de domaine, RTMark cherche à faire héberger le site de vente aux enchères de votes et lance un appel au piratage des sites des candidats aux présidentielles américaines.

.ref# [1292229](#)

[AFP- Objets nazis sur Yahoo: les experts préconisent un filtrage pour les Français](#)

Trois experts ont proposé lundi au Tribunal de grande instance de Paris de filtrer les internautes en fonction de leur nationalité et des mots-clés qu'ils utilisent, afin de leur interdire l'accès aux ventes aux enchères d'objets nazis, proposés par le site américain Yahoo.

Mais ce collège d'experts, dont le rapport avait été demandé le 11 août dernier par le Premier vice-président du tribunal, Jean-Jacques Gomez, doute lui-même de l'efficacité des mesures qu'il propose. Selon eux, les solutions consistent à ne pas traiter les demandes des internautes français, dont la nationalité serait automatiquement révélée par leur ordinateur (70% d'entre eux) et dont la recherche serait orientée vers des objets nazis. Pour ceux dont la nationalité n'est pas révélée (30%), ils proposent de mettre en place un système de déclaration volontaire de nationalité et de filtrage des recherches par mots-clés. Reste qu'il est possible de mentir sur sa nationalité, et de trouver d'autres mots-clés non bloqués. Me Christophe Pecnard, avocat de Yahoo, a fait observer lundi que le filtrage par mots-clés n'était pas parfait puisque le blocage du mot "nazi", par exemple, interdit l'accès aux sites anti-nazis. Vinton Cerf a enfin objecté que l'instauration de systèmes de blocage sur l'internet "qui compte 100 millions de sites aujourd'hui et en comptera un milliard dans cinq ans" pourrait aboutir à "bloquer tout le système".

ZDnet rapporte que Maître Marc Lévy, avocat de la Licra, a présenté au juge la constatation suivante : Yahoo filtre déjà les internautes de manière à cibler les bandeaux de publicité diffusés sur ses sites. Yahoo France a d'ailleurs repris ces arguments publicitaires dans une note publique intitulée « [Affinité et ciblage](#) ». On peut lire dans ce pensum publicitaire : « Internet permet de cibler précisément les utilisateurs auprès desquels l'annonceur souhaite communiquer (...) ; soit par rapport à un contexte éditorial [mots-clés], soit par rapport à

la provenance des internautes (exemple : cibler les internautes belges -.be- sur Yahoo! France) (...) ». Yahoo France avait pris la peine de retirer cette note (trop voyante ?) de ses serveurs, pour la remettre en ligne récemment au milieu du mois d'octobre.

Selon [Transfert](#), en attendant la délibération finale qui aura lieu le 20 novembre, le substitut Pierre Dillange a créé la surprise. Il s'est déclaré perplexe qu'on veuille imposer à Yahoo ! de filtrer l'accès à son site. " La justice française doit statuer à la mesure de ce qui est possible et réalisable ". En l'absence d'une fiabilité à 100 %, le procureur ne voit donc pas pourquoi Yahoo ! appliquerait la condamnation du juge. Pour lui, d'ailleurs, la solution d'une affaire comme celle - ci mériterait plus qu'un arbitrage de la justice : un recours aux autorités politiques.

.ref#[1292104](#)

[ZDNet - États-Unis : une loi antipiratage très sévère](#)

Le Bureau du copyright américain n'a pas ménagé d'exceptions notables au controversé DMCA (Digital Millenium Copyright Act), la sévère loi anti-hacking qui ravit les lobbies du disque et du cinéma. Depuis le 28 octobre, il est devenu illégal de « modifier une mesure technologique qui contrôle l'accès » – reverse engineering – à une œuvre musicale ou vidéo numérique soumise au copyright. La peine encourue peut aller jusqu'à 5 ans de prison. Seules exceptions : les travaux de recherche « légitimes » visant à améliorer la sécurité informatique, et notamment la recherche sur les algorithmes de chiffrement. Plutôt préoccupant pour les militants européens du logiciel libre, comme Eurolinux, qui peuvent craindre que cette rigidité américaine ne devienne contagieuse sur le Vieux Continent.

.ref#[1291991](#)

[AFP- La Chine renforce son controle sur l'internet](#)

La Chine a publié mardi une nouvelle série de réglementations destinées à contrôler le contenu de l'internet et visant plus particulièrement les forums de discussions et la diffusion d'informations.

Aux termes des deux réglementations, publiées intégralement par le Quotidien du peuple, les sites internet chinois seront tenus pour responsables de la diffusion de toute information sensible, y compris sur les forums de discussions et tous les espaces laissés aux internautes pour s'exprimer.

Les sites étrangers consacrés à la situation des droits de l'homme en Chine, au Tibet ou à la secte interdite Falungong sont pour leur part systématiquement bloqués par les autorités et inaccessibles pour les internautes chinois.

En ce qui concerne les sites chinois spécialisés dans l'information, ils ne pourront fonctionner qu'après avoir reçu diverses autorisations officielles, et pourront être tenus pour responsables de la diffusion de toute information jugée contestable par les autorités, selon la seconde réglementation publiée par le Quotidien du peuple.

.ref# [1291939](#)

6.11.00

Libération - L'Italie piège ses pédophiles... et les autres avec

La semaine dernière, le procureur Alfredo Ormanni a demandé le renvoi devant les tribunaux de 831 internautes italiens et lancé des dizaines de commissions rogatoires à l'encontre de 660 étrangers. Pour démasquer les pédophiles, le magistrat n'a pas hésité à mettre sur pied, avec l'aide de Microsoft, un faux site destiné à servir d'appât. Le Conseil supérieur de la magistrature a, lui aussi, ouvert une enquête, mais à l'encontre du magistrat. On lui reproche d'avoir mis sur pied le site espion et d'avoir de facto «provoqué des délits».

Certains estiment la campagne antipédophiles sur le Net hors de proportion. «Bien sûr, la pédophilie via l'Internet existe, mais c'est un phénomène dérisoire par rapport aux moyens autoritaires et de censure mis en œuvre pour la combattre», réplique Alberto Abruzzese, professeur de sociologie à l'université de Rome. «Les personnes qui s'occupent de pédophilie savent que, sur l'Internet, la pédophilie criminelle est insignifiante. Le lieu le plus dangereux en termes de pédophilie reste la famille.»

En octobre, The Thing Roma et Avana Net ont été débranchés parce qu'ils diffusaient des extraits du livre "Laissez que les enfants"... Consacré à une contre-enquête sur une affaire judiciaire de pédophilie et de satanisme survenue en 1997, l'ouvrage dénonçait le climat d'«hystérie médiatique menaçant les libertés civiles» ayant entouré l'enquête. Légalement vendu en librairie, le livre n'a pas eu droit de cité sur le Net: les sites Thing Roma et Avana Net ont été coupés par leur hébergeur, dépendant de la mairie de Rome, sans même que la justice n'ait à se prononcer.

.ref# [1284471](#)

RSF- Les journalistes ne doivent pas être des auxiliaires de police

La Cour supérieure de justice de Toronto a rejeté le recours présenté par huit médias pour obtenir l'annulation de la saisie, par la police de la même ville, de leur matériel. Entre le 11 et le 14 juillet 2000, des policiers munis de mandats avaient

perquisitionné les locaux de quatorze médias pour saisir des images et photos que ces derniers avaient prises le 15 juin 2000, lors d'une manifestation. La police avait expliqué que ces saisies permettraient d'identifier les manifestants car les photographes de presse avaient pu s'approcher plus près des événements que les photographes de la police. C'est la troisième fois cette année qu'une telle saisie a lieu.

.ref# [1284360](#)

[cyber-rights.net](#) surfe sur la vague de la surveillance électronique

[Cyber-rights.org](#), une association anglaise de défense des libertés sur l'internet, vient de s'associer avec [HushMail](#), une société américaine fournissant un service de webmail crypté. Leur partenariat est clairement dicté par le passage du RIP Act, qui connecte tout le trafic internet anglais aux services secrets de sa Majesté, ainsi qu'à la récente légalisation de la surveillance au travail, au projet de Traité de la Convention Européenne sur la Cybercriminalité, sans oublier Echelon. Par contre, on ne voit pas en quoi cyber-rights.net se distingue d'hushmail.com, sinon par la présentation. Coup de pub ? Reste que l'utilisation régulière de la crypto est, bien sûr, vivement encouragée. Quant à la "sécurité" d'Hushmail, la société avance avoir dévoilé son [code source](#) à la communauté crypto, ce qui constitue, a priori, un gage de fiabilité. Elle avance aussi qu'il est impossible, sauf pour l'auteur et le destinataire, de décrypter les messages. Le service est aussi disponible en [français](#).

.ref# [1281476](#)

Copyright attitude : BugBrother n'est pas responsable des liens, idées et propos exprimés dans la revue de web site là - l'BB copie, colle & compile ces informations qui, bien que parfois copyrightées, sont ici RE-diffusées dans un but strictement informel, et sans aucun objectif commercial - l'BB commente parfois, mais cite ses sources, alors faites tourner !



This is **G o o g l e**'s [cache](#) of http://www.bugbrother.com/archives/2000_11_05_bigband.html as retrieved on 11 Feb 2005 08:33:54 GMT.

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[auction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari](http://www.google.com/search?q=cache:uzsugyVGyscJ:www.bugbrother.com/archives/2000_11_05_bigband.html+vote-auction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari)

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**



bUg
Oth3r

do U think Big Brothers are sexier ?)



BlahBlahBlah = revue de web & copiés/ collés :]

News from Big Brothers. Trucs de vie privée !)

base target_blank : & [archives](#)

11.11.00

Flicage parental du surf scolaire

Une cour américaine autorise des parents d'élèves à obtenir la liste des sites web visités par les étudiants sur les ordinateurs de l'école...

Transfert : http://www.transfert.net/fr/revue_web/article.cfm?idx_rub=94

.ref#[1334671](#)

10.11.00

Le Japon traque le crime par téléphones mobiles

La police cherche à solliciter la coopération de millions d'internautes et

Les 12 conseils de l'EFF pour protéger votre vie privée

La pionnière des organisations de défense des droits et libertés civiles de l'ère digitale délivre ses bons conseils (en français).

Ordinateur & Sécurité Internet

Vie privée, crypto, PGP, mots de passe, remailers, stégano, et cætera. (Traduction de security.tao.ca)

Le business de l'information

Introduction & banques (brutes) de liens concernant les outils de protection de la vie privée, l'hacktivisme, etc.

+ [in english](#) + [stats](#)

+ [Vie privée / Rens. généraux](#)

+ Articles sur l'[uZine](#) du miniRézo :

[A qui profite le crime ?](#) (A quoi ça sert de s'identifier ? Ben à rien, en fait)

[JE est un autre](#) (Etat des lieux de qui surveille quoi, et comment s'en protéger)

[Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité : Réprimés !](#)

(l'internet, c'était la liberté.

Aujourd'hui, il s'agit de surveiller, réprimer, réguler...)

NewsLetter.....:



notamment de tous les Japonais qui utilisent l'i-mode, standard de l'internet mobile au Japon. Objectif : permettre l'identification des criminels par le public, où qu'il se promène. Sur le web, un site bilingue, en japonais et en anglais, présente le peu ragoûtant minois des sélectionnés du jour, face et profils tirés lors de missions de surveillances secrètes ou d'une précédente peine de prison.

Les critiques pourront trouver à cette initiative un air de déjà-vu, et comparer cette "i-mode surveillance du territoire" avec la "police de la pensée", qui avant-guerre, s'imposait dans les moindres recoins de la vie des insulaires et de leurs colonies chinoises et coréennes.

ZDNet : <http://www.zdnet.fr/actu/soci/a0016745.html>

.ref#[1328291](#)

Lire dans les pensées

Big Brother en aurait rêvé, la médecine va peut-être le faire : un appareil permettant de visualiser les pensées d'autrui sans que ce dernier les ait communiquées à qui que ce soit.


transfert : http://www.transfert.net/fr/techno/article.cfm?idx_rub=89&idx_art=2510

.ref#[1327452](#)

Un russe sachant réprimer fait honneur au KGB

Le quotidien Izvestia rapporte que la production de films pornographiques et pédophiles a fortement augmenter depuis la chute de l'URSS, représentant aujourd'hui 20% du marché alors qu'il y a 10 ans il n'y en avait pas, rien, nada. On notera déjà le parti-pris de la chose : d'après vous, à quoi, ou qui, ça sert d'associer pornographie et pédophilie dans le même sac (même à patates) ?

[Précédents n°](#)

Recherche.....: 
sur BugBrother sur le WWW



Il s'en veulent tous nous ficher !
Présumés Coupables ?

Signez @ [IRIS](#) + [Vos Papiers!](#)



Plus d'infos sur [Insurgence.org](#) :
"Nous ne sommes pas des numéros" !



L'[uZine](#) est de retour !!! Tout ce que vous avez toujours voulu savoir sur le net, et + encore.



[Portail](#) des e-zines indépendants francophones, où l'info sans tabous ni (auto)-censure.

[Webring de la Sécurité Informatique Francophone](#) :

[[Previous](#) | [Next](#) | [Random Site](#) | [List Sites](#)]

Big Brotherisé?) Bug Brotherisable!)
REGULATION : processus par lequel les gouvernements veulent contrôler la liberté d'expression (cf [article11.net](#))
SECURITE : façon de faire passer les hackers pour des voleurs, et que vive l'e-commerce ! (cf [kitetoo.com](#))
SURVEILLANCE : réponse des forces de

Au FSB, le successeur du KGB. On apprend en effet que "son programme de surveillance internet Sorm-2 a réussi à mettre au jour plusieurs dizaines de sites pédophiles ou pornographiques et, dans certains cas, à remonter la filière jusqu'aux auteurs de ces sites." Génial, la surveillance électronique de tout le trafic internet du pays (les FAI russes se doivent d'installer un commutateur renvoyant tout le trafic internet au FSB...) !

Eh bien non, c'est ce qu'on appelle vulgairement un "cache-sexe". Le vrai problème, c'est que "les peines dérisoires qui attendent les pédophiles russes n'ont rien pour décourager leurs activités : les actes sexuels avec mineur de moins de seize ans sont passibles tout au plus de quatre ans de camp de travail et les "actes de débauche avec mineur sans emploi de violence" sont punis de quelques dizaines de dollars d'amendes. La peine la plus sévère, six ans de camp, peut être appliquée pour prostitution ou implication dans des activités pornographiques"...

Le FSB se sert donc du fait que les pédophiles ne risquent pas gros pour faire la promo de leur système de surveillance et d'interception généralisée. Ce serait donc ça, le fameux "vide juridique" de l'internet, cette "zone de non-droit" ? Au lieu de sanctionner plus sévèrement les pédophiles, surveillons gaiement les internautes, et qu'ça saute ! On pourrait aussi ouvrir tout le courrier postal, vu qu'on n'a pas encore trouvé d'autre moyen pour faire transiter les K7 vidéos incriminées... non ?

On notera enfin le parti-pris du titre de la dépêche de l'AFP : "La Russie, un important centre de production de films pédophiles". Pas un mot sur l'amalgame pornographie-pédophilie, sur la clémence des sanctions, pas un chiffre non plus sur le nombre de films pédophiles ou le nombre de condamnations, pas un commentaire non plus sur le fait que le FSB aurait, "dans certains cas", pu remonter la filière, alors même que SORM-2 est censé tout surveiller : le FSB chercherait-il à faire la promo de son système tout en laissant entendre qu'il

l'ordre à l'adage de l'internet :
information=pouvoir (cf lambda.eu.org)

Politiciens, marchands et forces de l'ordre veulent réguler, sécuriser et surveiller l'internet alors même que ceux qui ont bâti, et bâtissent encore, l'internet, s'inquiètent de ces dérives totalitaires à la Big Brother (voir altern.org).

L'internaute, au mépris des droits de l'homme et du citoyen, est de plus en plus considéré comme un cybercriminel potentiel... mais qui va l'aider à protéger sa vie privée, sécuriser son ordinateur, et ses communications via l'internet?

[Bienvenue au pays des Bug Brothers!](#)

Voir aussi, en français :

[Web Sécurité](#) : TOUT savoir ou presque des espionciels / [PGP en français](#) : la référence francophone en la matière / [Panoranet](#) : actus de la vie privée & méthodes de protection / [Les cookies démystifiés](#) : tout est dans le titre / [Secuser](#) : actus de la sécurité informatique / [Sécurité.org](#) : outils et liens axés sécurité et cryptographie / [Freenet](#) : en français / [Cryptologie](#) : très bonne introduction en la matière.

Internet & Privacy

[The business of information](#)

Introduction & rough banks of links on How To protect one's privacy, hacktivism, etc.

See also security.tao.ca's

[Computer & Internet Security](#)

[Big Brotherised?](#) [Bug Brotherisable!](#)

REGULATION : system designed by governments to control the freedom of speech (cf [politechbot](#))

SECURITY : hackers' concern, but e-commerce threat, and propaganda (cf [HNN](#))

MONITORING : polices & secret services' response to the internet definition : "information =power" (cf [cryptome](#))

Politicians, merchants & policemen want to regulate, monitor & secure the internet even though those who built and manage the network worry about those totalitarian(Big Brother style) powers (cf [GILC](#))

Netizens are more and more considered

n'est fiable que "dans certains cas" ?

Gageons en tout cas qu'ils ne s'en servent certainement pas pour surveiller les opposants à Poutine en général ou à la guerre en Tchétchénie en particulier. Au fait, combien ça prend un déserteur russe, devant un tribunal militaire, en pleine "guerre" ?

AFP : <http://fr.news.yahoo.com/001110/1/qc17.html>

.ref#[1324926](#)

Le dortoir des voyeurs est expulsable

Libération rapportait jeudi 9 que voyeurdorm.com venait de perdre le procès que lui intentait la municipalité de Tampa, où se trouve la maison, truffée de webcams et remplie d'"étudiantes", que les internautes peuvent observer à loisirs (strip tease, douches et tout tout tout compris, jour et nuit) pour 260 F/mois. La ville exigeait le déménagement du "dortoir des voyeurs" en vertu d'une loi qui proscriit la présence de commerces de X dans les zones résidentielles.

La société, qui s'était aussi fait connaître en portant plainte pour plagiat contre les créateurs de l'émission TV Big Brother, ou encore en lançant askoj.com (posez vos questions à O.J. Simpsons, vedette de football et vrai-faux tueur de sa femme), avançait pour sa défense que voyeurdorm ne nuisait en rien au voisinage, les voyeurs voyant via l'web. Elle vient de faire appel. Elle vient aussi, du coup, de se refaire un bon coup de pub.

Associated Press : <http://abcnews.go.com/sections/tech/DailyNews/voyeurdorm001107.html>

.ref#[1324797](#)

Le Maroc imposerait un cyber-couvre-feu

Les députés islamistes du Parti de la

as potential cybercriminals, despite some basic & fundamental human rights... but who's helping those netizens in managing their privacy and improve their knowledge in IT & communications security?

[Welcome to Bug Brothers' world!](#)

justice et du développement (PJD) ne sont pas contents. La pornographie, strictement interdite d'entrée sur le territoire marocain, fait florès sur le marché parallèle, mais aussi sur l'internet. S'il est encore difficile de censurer l'accès aux 200 000 internautes recensés dans le pays, le gouvernement envisage par contre sérieusement de réglementer les horaires d'ouverture des cybercafés et de fixer un âge minimum pour les internautes qui les fréquentent.

Autrement dit, pour lutter contre la pornographie, le meilleur moyen est de n'ouvrir les cybercafés que lorsque le soleil brille, brille, brille, et d'interdire aux mineurs d'y entrer. Et puis tant pis pour ses lycéens interdits de recherches sur le net, tant pis pour ces employés qui ne pourront plus surfer le soir après l'bureau, tant pis pour les dommages collatéraux que cela provoquera. Tant pis.

Le PJD et l'Istiqlal (un autre parti conservateur) ont par ailleurs lancé une campagne visant à censurer le "courrier du coeur" du quotidien populaire "Al Adath al Maghribya", qui connaît un grand succès, notamment auprès des adolescents, mais qu'ils jugent pornographique. A quand la censure des journaux du coeur sur les pages perso, et puis les pages persos tout court, et les forums de discussion, et puis l'internet pour les femmes, vous y avez pensez, faudrait peut-être aussi les en éloigner, non ?

AFP : <http://fr.news.yahoo.com/001109/5/qb5q.html>

.ref#1324308

Un pro-filtre vire sa cutie

Victime de sa propre campagne en faveur des filtres censé protéger les petits enfants des contenus offensants, un candidat républicain, conservateur et chrétien, vient de virer sa cutie. Il s'oppose en effet aujourd'hui à la mise en place de filtres dans les écoles et bibliothèques après s'être aperçus que

ceux qui bloquaient l'accès à la nudité (partielle ou totale) ainsi qu'aux actes et textes à caractère sexuels bloquaient également... son propre site. Probablement à cause de ses prises de position en matière d'avortement, de viol et d'inceste, mots interdits dans l'internet filtré. Une étude de [Netelection.org](http://www.netelection.org) et de [Peacefire.org](http://www.peacefire.org), spécialiste de la lutte anti-filtre, révèle par ailleurs que les sites web de quatre autres républicains, un libertarien et cinq démocrates sont eux aussi bloqués par le célèbre et décrié Cyber Patrol.

The Register : <http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/6/14599.html>

.ref#[1323895](#)

9.11.00

La surveillance du web au travail

Chez Noos, la charte d'usage des nouvelles technologies plagie d'ailleurs bizarrement les Tables de la Loi, multipliant les «toujours mettras», «n'utiliseras pas», etc. Certains vont jusqu'à préciser l'usage des nouvelles technologies dans les contrats de travail, soulignant par exemple que tous les messages sont la propriété de l'entreprise. D'autres interdisent tout bonnement l'accès au web, comme chez France Telecom. D'autres enfin restreignent l'accès de 13 à 14h, ou pas plus de 3h par mois, ou restreignent le nombre, et le type, de sites visitables, tout ça grâce à Websense, SurfControl et autres Little Brother, autant de logiciels de la famille des «Employee Internet Management Software» (EIM, gestion de l'Internet) dont le marché est en pleine explosion: 59 millions de dollars en 1999, selon le cabinet IDC, avec une croissance prévue de près de 900 % jusqu'en 2004.

Pour Serge Gauthronet, sociologue, "le fait est qu'un employé qui ne travaille pas, cela se voit: il ne tient pas ses objectifs, sa tâche n'avance pas. Il n'y a pas besoin d'aller chercher les traces de son utilisation des moyens informatiques.

Les traces sur le réseau, c'est la même chose: une ligne de chiffres et de codes ne peut pas refléter une journée de travail. Prenons un exemple: un salarié de la Fnac s'est fait licencier au motif qu'il avait volé un téléviseur, le film de la caméra de surveillance le montrant la télé dans les bras. Donc arrestation au petit matin, menottes, garde à vue, etc. Or en fait, il s'agissait de son propre téléviseur qu'il avait mis en réparation et venait rechercher."

Libération : <http://www.liberation.com/multi/actu/20001030/20001103a.html>

.ref#[1316798](#)

[ZDNet - L'Inde adopte des lois contre le cybercrime](#)

L'opérateur dominant en Inde a prévenu la semaine dernière les abonnés de ses services internet qu'ils étaient surveillés. VSNL dit ne faire qu'appliquer la loi, puisque le 17 octobre a été promulgué par l'État fédéral un train de lois sur la société de l'information, qui mettent en œuvre des mesures préconisées par le projet de traité sur le cybercrime du Conseil de l'Europe.

.ref#[1314975](#)

[LinuxFr- Attention voilà les Pirates-Busters !](#)

Le BSA (Business Software Alliance), organisme pour la lutte contre le piratage financé par de grands éditeurs de logiciels avec Microsoft en tête, connu pour ses méthodes intimidatrices vient de présenter sa nouvelle arme secrète : un Van Ford Transit équipé d'un radar et d'une antenne satellite sur le toit dont plusieurs exemplaires sillonnent en ce moment l'Ecosse. Selon les consultants de cette organisation, avec cet équipement ils sont capable de détecter l'usage de logiciels piratés à distance ! Selon [The Register](#), le BSA aurait menacé celui qui, ayant découvert la chose, exprimait quelque incrédulité. Le système TEMPEST permet effectivement de capter le rayonnement d'un écran, et donc de

lire ce qui y est inscrit, de là à ce que les chasseurs de logiciels pirates s'en servent... Mettons qu'il s'agisse plutôt de désinformation, intimidation, intoxication, piège à cons.

.ref#[1314148](#)

[NoSpoon- Quand le physionomiste est supplanté par la biométrie](#)

[Wired News](#) indique que suite aux nombreux incidents plus ou moins violents dans les nightclubs néerlandais, 15 établissements ont décidé de s'équiper de systèmes biométriques (scanners de visage, d'empreinte digitale et des système de cartes à puce) pour filtrer l'accès. Les nouveaux venus se voient ainsi demander leur nom, prénom, adresse et age, puis terminent par une séance de scanner du visage ou des empreintes. A leur retour, leur identifiant est immédiatement comparé avec la blacklist et s'il y a une correspondance, la personne est directement refoulée. Selon certains "spécialistes", de telles pratiques sont uniquement un prétexte pour établir une base de données ciblées pouvant être exploitée commercialement une fois les informations agrégés.

.ref#[1314069](#)

[transfert- La Chine lave plus net](#)

La Chine est l'un des premiers pays à mettre en place une véritable régulation de l'Internet, avec déclarations préalables, restrictions a priori et responsabilités mal placées. Les forums de discussion doivent dorénavant effectuer une identification préalable de tous leurs contributeurs. Ils sont également tenus de censurer d'office tout message "illégal" avant d'en rapporter la teneur, et l'identification, aux autorités. Les sites de presse sont l'autre cible de cette nouvelle vague de régulation. Ils devront en effet obtenir toute une série d'autorisations administratives (nationales, régionales et locales) avant de pouvoir exercer. Toute information se doit par ailleurs d'émaner d'une agence de presse officielle, et les e-journalistes d'avoir acquis une

"expérience notable" au sein d'un média d'État. Il est bien évidemment interdit aux pages persos de diffuser quelques informations que ce soit.

.ref#[1314055](#)

8.11.00

Multimédium- Des campus qui deviennent de mini-monopoles Microsoft

Plus d'une centaine d'institutions d'enseignement aux États-Unis et une demi-douzaine au Canada bénéficient d'un programme de licences baptisé «Microsoft Campus Agreement» qui permet d'acheter des licences d'utilisation des produits Microsoft au prix du gros. En vertu de ce programme, Microsoft exige une redevance fixe pour chaque employé et/ou étudiant de l'université, plutôt que pour chaque ordinateur. Tous les individus sont comptabilisés, qu'ils aient ou non l'intention d'utiliser les logiciels de Microsoft.

Selon [OS Opinion](#), l'Université du Maryland songe à exiger, chaque semestre, une contribution de l'ordre d'environ 20\$ US de la part de tous ses étudiants, sans exception, à la manière d'une assurance scolaire obligatoire. Plus grave encore que ces quelques 120\$ US dépensés inutilement (s'il utilise Linux, par ex.) par un étudiant après trois années passées à l'Université, certains étudiants craignent qu'en raison de ce forfait, certaines fonctionnalités des logiciels de Microsoft fassent partie intégrante de l'enseignement...

.ref#[1303651](#)

Multimédium - Un Espion s'infiltré dans votre cellulaire

Depuis quelques jours, impossible de prendre le bus ou le métro à Montréal sans tomber sur une affiche vantant le nouveau service téléphonique sponsorisé d'Espion, qui offre 300 minutes de communications, valables 60 jours, pour 100\$ CA et des pubs de 7 secondes à écouter avant que de pouvoir passer quelque coup de fil que ce soit.

.ref#[1303557](#)

NosPoon- Internet par le petit bout d'AOL

Selon [O1net](#), Walt Disney a alerté la Federal Trade Commission sur une particularité de la nouvelle version de l'interface propriétaire d'AOL. Cette dernière impose aux 25 millions d'abonnés du partenaire win-win de Time Warner d'utiliser impérativement comme page d'accueil la home d'AOL. D'après le fournisseur d'accès, qui a qualifié l'initiative de Disney de "non constructive", cette nouveauté a été introduite à la demande des utilisateurs qui trouvaient le raccourci vers la page d'accueil AOL trop complexe à utiliser... Un comble quand on sait que les AOLeurs naïfs ou peu au fait des subtilités de l'internet ne voient le Net que par le bout de la lorgnette : surf, e-mail, chat... tout passe par des petits boutons AOL ! L'an dernier, [une plainte](#) avait déjà été déposée contre AOL au motif que son système, une fois installé, interdisait aux internautes de se connecter par un autre FAI, tout en altérant certains fichiers systèmes et ressources logicielles...

.ref#[1303518](#)

Juriscom- OneTel pris à son propre piège

OneTel, connu pour être un fournisseur d'accès on ne peut plus douteux, attaquait Multimania parce qu'il hébergeait des sites qui, tel OneTelFuck, dénonçaient l'arnaque. OneTel réclamait à Multimania les logs et l'identité des auteurs de ces sites. Multimania avait répondu à l'injonction en fournissant les IP incriminées... qui étaient (on s'en doute !) des adresses OneTel. Multimania avait donc logiquement répondu : "identifiez les vous-mêmes puisqu'ils sont chez vous !". Le juge a suivi et OneTel doit verser 8000 F à Multimania ! Le plus drôle c'est que l'ordonnance de référé est publiée sur le net et comporte 6 fois l'expression ONETELFUCK ! Prémice d'un procès contre Juriscom et le TGI de Paris ? (sources : [ZipiZ](#) et [LinuxFr](#)).

.ref#[1303461](#)

7.11.00

[VNUnet- La BSA incite à la délation en Grande-Bretagne](#)

110 000 francs ! (10 000 livres). C'est la somme que le bureau anglais de la Business Software Alliance (BSA, association internationale de lutte contre le piratage très liée à Microsoft et autres éditeurs de logiciels "propriétaires") propose de verser à toute personne susceptible de dénoncer une entreprise qui exploite illégalement des logiciels. Une récompense dérisoire en regard des 290 millions de livres qu'ont perdues les éditeurs en 1998 à cause du piratage, selon la BSA, mais assez motivante pour franchir le pas de la délation. Les employés licenciés pour de bonnes ou mauvaises raisons vont pouvoir s'en donner à cœur joie.

En attendant, sur le [site de la BSA](#), ben on trouve ça :

```
Warning: MySQL Connection Failed: Can't connect to local MySQL server through socket '/tmp/mysql.sock' (61) in /usr/home/bsa2/usr/local/etc/httpd/php3lib/loadrow.php3 on line 18.
```

.ref#[1292852](#)

[transfert-Les activistes volent au secours de **Vote-auction**](#)

Au nom de la liberté d'expression, le milieu activiste lance une campagne de soutien à **Vote-auction**. Pour contourner la suspension de son nom de domaine, RTMark cherche à faire héberger le site de vente aux enchères de votes et lance un appel au piratage des sites des candidats aux présidentielles américaines.

.ref#[1292229](#)

[AFP- Objets nazis sur Yahoo: les experts préconisent un filtrage pour les Français](#)

Trois experts ont proposé lundi au Tribunal de grande instance de Paris de filtrer les internautes en fonction de leur nationalité et des mots-clés qu'ils

utilisent, afin de leur interdire l'accès aux ventes aux enchères d'objets nazis, proposés par le site américain Yahoo.

Mais ce collège d'experts, dont le rapport avait été demandé le 11 août dernier par le Premier vice-président du tribunal, Jean-Jacques Gomez, doute lui-même de l'efficacité des mesures qu'il propose. Selon eux, les solutions consistent à ne pas traiter les demandes des internautes français, dont la nationalité serait automatiquement révélée par leur ordinateur (70% d'entre eux) et dont la recherche serait orientée vers des objets nazis. Pour ceux dont la nationalité n'est pas révélée (30%), ils proposent de mettre en place un système de déclaration volontaire de nationalité et de filtrage des recherches par mots-clés. Reste qu'il est possible de mentir sur sa nationalité, et de trouver d'autres mots-clés non bloqués. Me Christophe Pecnard, avocat de Yahoo, a fait observer lundi que le filtrage par mots-clés n'était pas parfait puisque le blocage du mot "nazi", par exemple, interdit l'accès aux sites anti-nazis. Vinton Cerf a enfin objecté que l'instauration de systèmes de blocage sur l'internet "qui compte 100 millions de sites aujourd'hui et en comptera un milliard dans cinq ans" pourrait aboutir à "bloquer tout le système".

[ZDnet](#) rapporte que Maître Marc Lévy, avocat de la Licra, a présenté au juge la constatation suivante : Yahoo filtre déjà les internautes de manière à cibler les bandeaux de publicité diffusés sur ses sites. Yahoo France a d'ailleurs repris ces arguments publicitaires dans une note publique intitulée « [Affinité et ciblage](#) ». On peut lire dans ce pendum publicitaire : « Internet permet de cibler précisément les utilisateurs auprès desquels l'annonceur souhaite communiquer (...) ; soit par rapport à un contexte éditorial [mots-clés], soit par rapport à la provenance des internautes (exemple : cibler les internautes belges -.be- sur Yahoo! France) (...) ». Yahoo France avait pris la peine de retirer cette note (trop voyante ?) de ses serveurs, pour la remettre en ligne récemment au milieu du mois d'octobre.

Selon [Transfert](#), en attendant la délibération finale qui aura lieu le 20 novembre, le substitut Pierre Dillange a créé la surprise. Il s'est déclaré perplexe qu'on veuille imposer à Yahoo ! de filtrer l'accès à son site. " La justice française doit statuer à la mesure de ce qui est possible et réalisable ". En l'absence d'une fiabilité à 100 %, le procureur ne voit donc pas pourquoi Yahoo ! appliquerait la condamnation du juge. Pour lui, d'ailleurs, la solution d'une affaire comme celle -ci mériterait plus qu'un arbitrage de la justice : un recours aux autorités politiques.

.ref#[1292104](#)

[ZDNet - États-Unis : une loi antipiratage très sévère](#)

Le Bureau du copyright américain n'a pas ménagé d'exceptions notables au controversé DMCA (Digital Millenium Copyright Act), la sévère loi anti-hacking qui ravit les lobbies du disque et du cinéma. Depuis le 28 octobre, il est devenu illégal de « modifier une mesure technologique qui contrôle l'accès » – reverse engineering – à une œuvre musicale ou vidéo numérique soumise au copyright. La peine encourrue peut aller jusqu'à 5 ans de prison. Seules exceptions : les travaux de recherche « légitimes » visant à améliorer la sécurité informatique, et notamment la recherche sur les algorithmes de chiffrement. Plutôt préoccupant pour les militants européens du logiciel libre, comme Eurolinux, qui peuvent craindre que cette rigidité américaine ne devienne contagieuse sur le Vieux Continent.

.ref#[1291991](#)

[AFP- La Chine renforce son controle sur l'internet](#)

La Chine a publié mardi une nouvelle série de réglementations destinées à contrôler le contenu de l'internet et visant plus particulièrement les forums de discussions et la diffusion d'informations. Aux termes des deux réglementations, publiées intégralement par le Quotidien du peuple, les sites internet chinois

seront tenus pour responsables de la diffusion de toute information sensible, y compris sur les forums de discussions et tous les espaces laissés aux internautes pour s'exprimer.

Les sites étrangers consacrés à la situation des droits de l'homme en Chine, au Tibet ou à la secte interdite Falungong sont pour leur part systématiquement bloqués par les autorités et inaccessibles pour les internautes chinois.

En ce qui concerne les sites chinois spécialisés dans l'information, ils ne pourront fonctionner qu'après avoir reçu diverses autorisations officielles, et pourront être tenus pour responsables de la diffusion de toute information jugée contestable par les autorités, selon la seconde réglementation publiée par le Quotidien du peuple.

.ref#[1291939](#)

6.11.00

[Libération - L'Italie piège ses pédophiles... et les autres avec](#)

La semaine dernière, le procureur Alfredo Ormani a demandé le renvoi devant les tribunaux de 831 internautes italiens et lancé des dizaines de commissions rogatoires à l'encontre de 660 étrangers. Pour démasquer les pédophiles, le magistrat n'a pas hésité à mettre sur pied, avec l'aide de Microsoft, un faux site destiné à servir d'appât. Le Conseil supérieur de la magistrature a, lui aussi, ouvert une enquête, mais à l'encontre du magistrat. On lui reproche d'avoir mis sur pied le site espion et d'avoir de facto «provoqué des délits».

Certains estiment la campagne antipédophiles sur le Net hors de proportion. «Bien sûr, la pédophilie via l'Internet existe, mais c'est un phénomène dérisoire par rapport aux moyens autoritaires et de censure mis en œuvre pour la combattre», réplique Alberto Abruzzese, professeur de sociologie à l'université de Rome. «Les personnes qui s'occupent de pédophilie savent que, sur l'Internet, la pédophilie criminelle est insignifiante. Le lieu le plus dangereux en termes de pédophilie reste la famille.»

En octobre, The Thing Roma et Avana Net ont été débranchés parce qu'ils diffusaient des extraits du livre "Laissez que les enfants"... Consacré à une contre-enquête sur une affaire judiciaire de pédophilie et de satanisme survenue en 1997, l'ouvrage dénonçait le climat d'«hystérie médiatique menaçant les libertés civiles» ayant entouré l'enquête. Légalement vendu en librairie, le livre n'a pas eu droit de cité sur le Net: les sites Thing Roma et Avana Net ont été coupés par leur hébergeur, dépendant de la mairie de Rome, sans même que la justice n'ait à se prononcer.

.ref#[1284471](#)

[RSF- Les journalistes ne doivent pas être des auxiliaires de police](#)

La Cour supérieure de justice de Toronto a rejeté le recours présenté par huit médias pour obtenir l'annulation de la saisie, par la police de la même ville, de leur matériel. Entre le 11 et le 14 juillet 2000, des policiers munis de mandats avaient perquisitionné les locaux de quatorze médias pour saisir des images et photos que ces derniers avaient prises le 15 juin 2000, lors d'une manifestation. La police avait expliqué que ces saisies permettraient d'identifier les manifestants car les photographes de presse avaient pu s'approcher plus près des événements que les photographes de la police. C'est la troisième fois cette année qu'une telle saisie a lieu.

.ref#[1284360](#)

[cyber-rights.net surfe sur la vague de la surveillance électronique](#)

[Cyber-rights.org](#), une association anglaise de défense des libertés sur l'internet, vient de s'associer avec [HushMail](#), une société américaine fournissant un service de webmail crypté. Leur partenariat est clairement dicté par le passage du RIP Act, qui connecte tout le trafic internet anglais aux services secrets de sa Majesté, ainsi qu'à la récente légalisation de la surveillance au travail, au projet de Traité de la Convention Européenne sur la Cybercriminalité, sans oublier Echelon.

Par contre, on ne voit pas en quoi cyber-rights.net se distingue d'hushmail.com, sinon par la présentation. Coup de pub ? Reste que l'utilisation régulière de la crypto est, bien sûr, vivement encouragée. Quant à la "sécurité" d'Hushmail, la société avance avoir dévoilé son [code source](#) à la communauté crypto, ce qui constitue, a priori, un gage de fiabilité. Elle avance aussi qu'il est impossible, sauf pour l'auteur et le destinataire, de décrypter les messages. Le service est aussi disponible en [français](#).

.ref#1281476

Copyleft attitude : [BugBrother](#) n'est pas responsable des liens, idées et propos exprimés dans la revue de web sise là : l'BB copie, colle & compile ces informations qui, bien que parfois copyrightées, sont ici RE diffusées dans un but strictement informatif, et sans aucun objectif commercial : l'BB commente parfois, mais cite ses sources, alors faites tourner !



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Web Results 1 - 10 of about 28 similar to www.bugbrother.com/archives/2000_11_05_bigband.html. (0.93 seconds)

[bUg
Oth3r's watching BIG BROTHERS](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

Internet, cryptographie et securite informatique : comment proteger sa vie privee sur le Net ? Outils, methodes, conseils et informations quotidiennes sur la surveillance ...

www.bugbrother.com/ - 78k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[LSljoie.net](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

Site d'information et de veille consacré aux dérives sécuritaires observées sur l'internet...

www.lsjolie.net/ - 2k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[Fédération Informatique et Libertés](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

Fédération Informatique et Libertés, fédération d'associations, ONG et particuliers engagés dans la défense de la vie privée et de la liberté d'expression.

www.vie-privee.org/ - 34k - 7 Mar 2005 - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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Infoblog : mobilité extrême... en test. Etre jeune, homo et anarchiste sur la Terre promise. Par Aaron Lakoff – Yossi est un jeune ...

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[GlobeNet <> No-Log * Je ne suis pas un log de connexion !](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

Service d'accès à Internet sans abonnement de l'association GlobeNet. No Log garantit la confidentialité des données personnelles des utilisateurs.

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"Ein weiter Weg"

Mit internationalen Abkommen will der Internet-Jurist Henry H. Perritt globalen Glückrittern beikommen

Die Fragen stellte Thomas Fischermann

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I lug a bunch of [briefedlogs](#) along linklines of long term longing

Surfskill, correspondence and reflections upon 20 wide ranging categories; major ones:

[indignality](#), [relations of \(understanding\)](#) mineral powders to photosynthesis, [economics](#) and [violence](#).

Welcome to the [\(one before last?\)](#) october 2000 issue which is [POET*PIET'S](#) or, as I prefer to call myself (post-Putin since his name spells Poetin in Holland): Pietje Precies) 15th in a [logseries](#) (more than 2 years worth) with the usual staples: [Underdogs](#), [scapegoats](#), the [humble and downtrodden](#); [alternative economics](#), [indiginous topics](#), [ecology](#), [philosophy](#)
Hate me? Love me? Should you care to lemme know either way: pensievepiet@netscape.net

all these liddul biddy connector comments end up above the piece (in white as usual)

Content:[Papuans](#) x x x [tribal leaders still leaders without direct feedback from their people???](#) x x x I get mad at some libertarians for all the same old reasons x x x [be funny, post porn and beat it too?????](#) x x x [the eternal divide](#) x x x [palestinians](#) x x x [Phil Graham](#) x x x [inversion of Vaneigem gets him close at times](#) x x x [Saul Williams rap-poetry](#) x x x [nicci's afro-charity](#) x x x [jesus jokes](#) x x x [rare \(old\) link to my callahan book index and a new one](#) x x x [heliocentric astrology](#) x x x

10/24 00:06 **Freeport-McMoRan, in a Hole in Indonesia, Can't Stop Digging** By Adam Majendie and Kate Linebaugh Timika, Indonesia, Oct. 24 (Bloomberg) **Pollution and Pineapples** San Francisco-based environmental group Project Underground says the tailings are "the biggest source of heavy metal pollution resulting from gold mining." Freeport says the tailings are not toxic, just unsightly, and it spends \$1 million a year to try to find a way to grow pineapples and other crops to cover the gray expanse once mining ends. An environmental audit in 1999 by Montgomery Watson supported Freeport's claim. Critics in the government want more. "I don't feel satisfied with their environmental management," said Surna Djajadiningrat, Indonesia's director general of mining in Jakarta. "Even at the current capacity, they cannot show us that they are able to manage that properly." On May 4 this year, Freeport's environmental record dramatically worsened. That night, after what the company says was a period of unusually high rainfall, a landslide of waste rock from Grasberg slid into nearby Lake Wanagon, sending a wall of water and rock down the valley below. Swept Away Four contractors camped below the lake were swept away and killed, along with the flood-warning system that was supposed to alert the village of Banti, 10 miles down the valley. The river rose 20 feet and washed away pigsties and crops in Banti. "The lake's gone," said Tom Henderson, Grasberg mine superintendent. "You can't get it back." To the local Amungme tribe, who see the mountains as the head of their spiritual mother and the lakes and rivers as her hair, the destruction of the lake is a sacrilege. "I feel as if someone is tearing off my scalp," said Mama Yosepha, an Amungme leader. "This is a sacred place." For the first time since operations began in 1972, the mining ministry forced Freeport to cut output by limiting mining at the Grasberg pit to 200,000 tons a day from 230,000 before the landslide. The cut was made pending the results of an investigation that is now in the hands of Rizal Ramli, economic affairs minister, who took office in August. The local tribes blame Freeport and made it pay compensation. Johny Umaleng, 27, whose pigs were drowned by the deluge, says Freeport paid him 10 million rupiah (\$1,150) -- four times his monthly earnings as a contract worker at the mine. "Morally Obligated" He says he feels the compensation is adequate. Freeport is moving Umaleng's family -- and 45 others that live near the river -- up the hill to new homes. "We've impacted their lives, so we are morally obliged to provide them safe housing," said the sociologist Batey, the Freeport manager in charge of community relations. For Umaleng and other Papuans, there is little alternative employment other than that generated by the mine, and families walk for days over the hills into the tribal lands of the Komoro and the Amungme looking for work. "The reality is that there is almost no other economic engine here in West Papua, and as long as this is the one place where you can get education and good treatment, people will continue to come," said the priest Lowry, Freeport's vice president of social and community affairs. Freeport donates money to the local communities through its so-called 1 percent fund, where about one-hundredth of its revenue from the mine -- \$14.4 million last year -- is spent for projects such as a 100-bed hospital. Bone to a Dog Many local people say that's not enough. "It's like throwing a dry bone to a dog," said Yohannes Deikme of the

Amungme Tribal Association. Said Vanguard's French, "If you were a local tribesman and you suddenly saw this lovely golf course, you'd think you could take a bit of money out of the system, wouldn't you?" Batey acknowledges Freeport has made mistakes and says now the company must work to build respect with the Papuans. It has put tribesman Tom Beanal, a leader of the Papuan independence movement, on the board of its Indonesian unit. Beanal unsuccessfully tried to sue the company in 1996 for "cultural genocide" and has alleged that Freeport's private security force acted in concert with the military in violating human rights. Winning local confidence won't be easy. Accusations against Freeport go back decades and often stem from the company's government-mandated support for troops stationed in the area. Pipeline Cut In July 1977, when a Papuan independence group cut the slurry pipeline that carried Freeport's copper, the army retaliated by bombing the village of Banti -- then called Wa --destroying most of the 17 new houses Freeport had just built for the villagers. Tribal leaders such as Mama Yosepha and Deikme's tribal association allege Freeport was complicit in military torture, detention, and the murder of civilians; Freeport denies all such allegations. With a weakened central government in Jakarta, the company needs to gain the backing of pro-independence groups, which are gaining strength. In October, 30 people were killed in Wamena -- 150 miles east of the mine -- when the army tried to remove separatist flags raised in the town.

There is in this moment a conference going on in Vlodrup, Holland, organized by the Maharishi University of Management where Tribal Leaders are invited to become members of the World Federation of Traditional Leaders. Ursula: I could make sure that those would become members who are the real ones. They also told me that they do not want appointed leaders, who have been appointed by missionaries and politicians, they want those who come from the line of the leaders and chosen by the council of elders. I find that we should have first our conference to find out who would be qualified if ever we go into that. But I have been so eager to do this conference in Cebu and this came as a welcome possibility. I share the same sentiments as you. But the government and the missionaries, miners etc are fielding their people and interfering, those people seem to have respect for the indigenous traditions, they want to revive the traditional ways of farming, combining it with ayurvedic approaches to assure a healthy food-supply, this is the main reason. Rains: Who's going to be teaching who and who will be the winners. Sounds like it could be a raising call to all conference lions of the world, to attend another free get together. The trouble with this is, the ones that hear about it and attend are the western educated ones that seek....often personal ambition and financial gain, or have been brainwashed into some development agenda, by a corporate backed ngo. me: haaah!!! Funny to see confusion about 'real ones' (Why not disqualify all delegates and call only those real who remain within sight of their territory (a live line to a huge screen webcamming feed back and so forth..) and remarks about freeloading 'conflyons'. I does a misanthrope who has just read about a relatively more famous one (LFCeline, incidentally, he worked for the UN between WW's) a heap of good. :o(

Ya'a'tee FREEDOM magazines latest issue has an excellent article on the Big Mountain situation. **A TRUST BROKEN, A HERITAGE BETRAYED: Battle for Native American Rights** by Thomas G Whittle & Carlynn Lee McCormick is well researched, and the authors are not afraid to tell the truth. I HIGHLY RECCOMEND you read it and pass it on to as many as possible. You should find the article at freedommag.org or contact the editor at editor@freedommag.org. And as I have your attention for a moment, for those of you who feel like sending a fax to help us, please fax Hilary Clinton. Weaving For Freedom Foundation has been trying to arrange a meeting with Hillary and the Dine Weavers for seven and a half years. There seems to be openings in Hilarys schedule for December, so please ask that she take the time to meet with the Elders. send the fax to attn:Patty Solis Doyle 202 456 5340 For all my relations BoPeep Is this following message containing misguided info??? Does it refer to an article of yours? I couldn't find it surfing your webpage. Dear Poetpiet, Thank you very much. The only thing misguided about the message is that the article can be found on the website. Please provide us your surface mail address and we will mail you one. It isn't on the web site yet. Best, tom

Allow me to get mad at some Libertarian items here: ----- Voteauction.com reaps cynical voters Author: Justin Matlick "What Internet critics don't recognize is that sites like Voteauction are reflecting, not dictating, cultural attitudes. When hundreds of GenXers flout the law by putting their votes up for auction, they are opting out of the entire American political system." (10/18/00) pacificresearch.org/oped/101800jm.html Americans could not look hard enough to look for Indians willing to sell their land and now you are upset about something that is meaninglessly mercenary already????? ----- Embattled vote auction site returns to the Web Voteauction.com was apparently counted out too soon. The Austrian-based site, which lets Americans sell their votes to the highest bidder, has returned to the Web with a slightly toned-down message. (10/25/00) ----- Government accountability project In 1993 the federal government passed the Government Performance and Results Act. How are

they doing at it? This project relies on the expertise of scholars, government and private sector leaders, and business experts to assess that. The Government Accountability Project's goal is to increase accountability and transparency to bring about more effective government. -mail: mercatus@gmu.edu URL: <http://www.mercatus.org/policy/pslp.htm> ----- Butterfly-adorned Libertarian creating a political flap San Francisco's once-moribund Libertarian Party organization has been revived in a very Bay Area-way, by party chairman Starchild, who's been known to appear in public in a butterfly costume. (10/24/00) www0.mercurycenter.com/columnists/chung/docs/chungstr24sf.htm ----- Is America losing its high-tech edge? Author: Aaron Lukas The U.S. high-tech industry has nothing to worry about as long as Europe continues its current tax and regulatory policies. (10/23/00) URL: cato.org/dailys/10-23-00.html ----- National treasures Author: Lew Rockwell "It is election time, which means open season on the well-to-do. We are supposed to favor expropriating them in (as much as their riches is due to expropriation you assholes!!!!!!) order to meet social needs to be provided by the government. ... It's all nonsense. The rich are the driving force behind wealth creation, economic innovation, job and income growth, and the improvement of living standards generally." (10/18/00) URL: ises.org/fullstory.asp?control=531&FS=National+Treasures ----- Stay and fight! Author: Lindsay Perigo "[T]o all of those understandably tempted to get off the planet because of...relentless nihilism, [Lindsay Perigo says] stay and fight!" (10/19/00) freeradical.co.nz/content/pishow/vol3/pi001019.html Yuuuukkkk!!!!!! Schubart was right (while diagnosing) that love of the far off was a trait of nihilism and betrayal of your neighbours, nearests though obviously not dearest. You all turn that around but such of sleight of devious gland don't pass by me unnoted, does it? Well, herewith. cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/10/24/vote.auction/index.html ----- Are politicians leaders? Author: William Anderson Elections don't choose society's authentic leaders, says Anderson. Real leaders emerge from within the ranks of the voluntary sector of society. (10/20/00) mises.org/fullstory.asp?control=532&FS=Are+Politicians+Leaders%3F

All the way to two thirds down this file: some typical (and here, probably temporary) Nettime.org (derived places and) posts from this month: a Luther Blissett spoofy one (if that's what you wanna call their insistence on being allowed ((posting)) their porn <<and probably beating it too>>); they seem to wanna be thought of as funny (but I feel like I wasted my time after reading one of their most often, nearly always; pretty frustatious that, but I'll try again on this piece; one of the links gave me a laugh .. just colours flashing across the screen). To: nettime-l@bbs.thing.net Subject: <nettime> NO PROTEST NO PROFIT From: [snafu <snafu@kyuuz.org>](mailto:snafu@kyuuz.org) Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 12:22:57 +0200 Delivered-To: nettime-archive@nettime.khm.de NO PROTEST NO PROFIT First International Competition of Net.Protest <<<CALL FOR ENTRIES>>> Following the recent cases of the Roman Civic Network censorships - the Luther Blissett's book "Let the little children..." and Francesca da Rimini's interview - The Thing Rome and 0100101110101101.ORG launch the First International Competition of Net.Protest. All the e-mails of protest sent to the City Council of Rome at the following addresses: [Mariella Gramaglia mailto:m.gramaglia@comune.roma.it](mailto:Mariella.Gramaglia@comune.roma.it) [Mauro Biddau mailto:m.biddau@comune.roma.it](mailto:Mauro.Biddau@comune.roma.it) [Claudia De Paolis mailto:cored@comune.roma.it](mailto:Claudia.DePaolis@comune.roma.it) will be evaluated by an extraordinary international panel composed by Natalie Bookchin (net.artist and teacher, School of Visual Art, Los Angeles), Steve Dietz (Walker Art Center, Minneapolis), Matthew Fuller (: 'artist and writer, London'), Tillman Baumgaertel (journalist and net.art critic, Berlin), Ricardo Dominguez (conceptual net-striker, New York). The Jury have fixed the following criteria of evaluation for the messages of protest: Text-only messages are evaluated on the following basis: a) the coherence with the reasons of the anti-censorship protest. b) the level of emotional charge. c) the capacity to sublimate the emotional charge into an artistic form of writing. Therefore, messages will be economically estimated in this way: Argumentative: 0.50 dollars Scandalized: 1 dollar | Aggressive: 2 dollars || Ironic/Sarcastic: 3 dollars ||| Paranoid: 4 dollars |||| Seductive: 5 dollars ||||| Erotic: 6 dollars ||||| Poetic: 7 dollars ||||| Surreal: 8 dollars ||||| Mytho-poetic: 9 dollars ||||| Other: to be estimated Original Ascii drawings get an extra bonus of 7 dollars. Attached images, animations, movies and sounds will be evaluated on the following criteria: a) Level of coherence or "resonance" with the subject and the body of the text. b) Capacity to drive the imagination of the censors in an uncensored world. The value of each of the attachments is fixed between 1 and 5 dollars. A maximum of 3 attachments per protest email will be evaluated. Attached scripts, applets and software will be evaluated on the following criteria: a) Conceptual interest of the anti-censorship interface. b) Formal interest of dynamic anti-censorship pages. Proprietary softwares are excluded from the competition. The value of original scripts, applets and softwares is estimated between 10 and 100 dollars and will be proportional to the complexity of the code. WARNING: Any message of protest should not be heavier than 1.5 Mb. This is NOT an e-mail bombing campaign, but a net.art competition. Each competitor can apply with only one message. The

Thing Rome and 0100101110101101.ORG declines any responsibility for derogatory or offensive messages, which will be excluded from the competition. The Deadline for all the Net.Protest is fixed for the 30 of October. All of the messages (including the ones already sent) should be sent in BCC to mailto:PROTEST=PROFIT@0100101110101101.ORG

At the end of the competition the Jury will make a total estimation of the e-mails and will establish a final price, as a result of the addition of all the messages. This final price will fix the value of the net.artwork "NO PROTEST NO PROFIT". On the basis of this estimation, The Thing Rome will make an economical offer to the City of Rome, in order to buy the Inboxes and the Outboxes of Mariella Gramaglia, Mauro Biddau and Claudia De Paolis, in the period included between the 2nd and the 30th of October. An important cultural institution, still covered, will buy the right to use the artwork, for a major exhibition. The exhibition will be considered by no means a collective event, whose success will be divided amongst all the participants. The money that will come from the exhibition will be re-invested in the next protest. The authors (shareholders) of the artwork, will have the power to decide in which kind of protest to re-invest their money. The power of decision of each author will be proportional to the contribution (the economical value of the protest message) that each of them produced. In this way, at any new PROTEST, the PROFIT of the protesters will increase, demonstrating that the only way to increase your capital is to fight for it.

PROTEST! INVEST! The Thing Rome ec.n.org/thingnet (this place is all in Italian so lemme add a linklist from A'dam with as many E as G ((and a few more languages)) links:) thing.desk.nl/

(one interesting link there: <http://bug.village.virginia.edu/waxweb>; a feature movie about bees and weapons(bit of a blasphemy to associate target dancers with target destroyers and paranoid superstitions if you ask me but I'm sure nobody will till it is too late for indignant inflections (???); if you look hard enough for it you may find the synopsis series, the 24th (halfway) of which reads: Jacob walks through the night, and the next morning arrives at White Sands, a huge stretch of white dunes made of gypsum particles eroded from a deposit miles away. There, in the dunes, oscillating shapes drop from the sky, breaking through the thin layers of time to show Jacob the variety of forms that the future dead can assume. During this show, the landscape fragments ; Jacob rides the pieces to a tower in the desert. This is a transit point, where he meets the Space Shuttle as it drops from the sky. The shuttle takes him back to his bed at the Garden of Eden, where there is a message waiting for him in his grandfather's diary, written by the dead. The message tells him that he will not be able to stop walking until he has found the victim that the future dead intend for him to kill, somewhere on another planet inside the earth.... the bees, waiting for him there, will identify the victim for him on his arrival. At the end of this communication, Jacob returns to the White Sands.) This is one of the larger sections; as a protest to the awkward forming I stuck the whole second half of the story [here \(temporarily\)](#).

To all the real bandits to all those who sense a bounty coming on their heads to all those who do not want to stay in the new economy saloon anymore load up your guns it's time to settle with the sheriff it's time to take by storm the diligence of institutions stop censorship now ! A NET STRIKE FOR BANDITS!

Monday 23, October 2000 hours 14.00-17.00 (Greenwich Time) target: www.comune.roma.it/index.htm Bandits. Banned. On October 2 the City of Rome banned the webspace of the Rome City Network hosting the **AvAna.net** association. The group was blamed to have published materials "unfit" to a City Network, following an exposition by Father Fortunato Di Noto, a known pedophile-hunter priest, who claimed the Luther Blissett's book "Let the little children..." to be a text fostering pedophilia. Actually, the book - regularly sold in every bookstore of Italy - is just an inquiry on the issue of pedophilia and on the judicial mistakes generated by an irrational and spectacular approach to the matter. Bandits. Banned. Two days later, the same City of Rome banned from the City Network a page of The Thing Rome website, showing an interview with australian artist Francesca Da Rimini (aka Doll Yoko). The group was blamed to have used - as illustration of the article - images "unfit" to a City Network. The images were taken from Doll Space, a known web art work, financed by Australia Council, winner of two international prizes and bought by the University of Westminster. **The artist made these images by using a Dutch print dating back to 1789: one of the first illustration of Marquis De Sade's books.** Bandits. Banned. <<<<snip>>>> Some press: Telepolis: "Sex, Internet, Zensur und Markenzeichen" (german) <http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/inhalt/co/8935/1.html> ExibArt: "The City of Rome censors The Thing and AvANA Net" (italian) exibart.com/IDNotizia1451.htm Punto Informatico: "Blind censorship" (italian) <http://punto-informatico.it/p.asp?i=33519> Brainstorm: "Against the online Holy Inquisition" (italian) apogonline.com/berny/inquisizione.html Il manifesto: "censorship.com" and "The censored artist" (italian) <http://www.ilmanifesto.it/Quotidiano-archivio/14-Ottobre-2000/art28.htm> <http://www.ilmanifesto.it/Quotidiano-archivio/14-Ottobre-2000/art29.htm>

HTTP://WWW.0100101110101101.ORG/PROTEST=PROFIT Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 15:53:40 -0500 From: "Steve Dietz" steve.dietz@walkerart.org To: m.gramaglia@comune.roma.it, m.biddau@comune.roma.it, cored@comune.roma.it Subject: do not destroy NO PROTEST NO

PROFIT messages Oct. 19, 2000 I am writing to remind you that related to unacceptable censorship actions against The Thing - Italy, the NO PROTEST NO PROFIT competition has been launched. In the net economy, control and restriction of access to information creates economic value--even if that is not the primary goal of the restrictions or the information creators. The messages you receive as part of NO PROTEST NO PROFIT have an economic value both because access to them--via access to your mailboxes--is restricted and because, collectively, they represent an "info-aesthetic" action/object (Manovich).

As an interested party in the evaluation and preservation of such works, I am asking you to save and collect these messages, which have significant economic and historical value in the context of the burgeoning field of net art. insincerely, Steve Dietz Director, New Media Initiatives Walker Art Center subscribe Webwalker: <http://www.walkerart.org/gallery9/webwalker>

2 contributions on the well situated rich **on the well connected rich (3 entries): felix stadler ----- Halfway down it reads: The current buzzword may be "network", but although it conjures up dreams of social internationalism for some, it gives others - who are much more powerful - an appetite for mercantile interconnection. <<<<snip>>>>** The current hotchpotch of journalistic clichés (e-democracy, e-voting, politics dot com, interactive citizens, and so on) is reminiscent of the debate on "free" radio stations in France in the 1970s. Despite their amateur, non-profit origins they could not resist the temptation of advertising revenue and stock market flotation for very long. Here again, the aim is apparently to boost the sagging legitimacy of an increasingly top-heavy, status-conscious system by recharging its civic and democratic batteries. As Armand Mattelart puts it, "The techno-utopia is a highly effective ideological weapon in the struggle to influence people and gain acceptance for the free-market vision of the world order. [...] Short-sighted techno-libertarians help to consolidate the simplistic representation of an abstract, evil state, in contrast with an idealised civil society in which truly sovereign individuals communicate freely" (8). ><<<<snip>>>>>> In a study of the 10,000 demonstrations held in France in 1980-90, Olivier Fillieule established that political involvement has changed less than was suggested. For one thing, protest activity is not characterised "by extreme fluidity, with individual involvement fluctuating as circumstances change". Moreover, militant action is not the work of people operating "outside the traditional movements", for "workers constitute the group most frequently involved in demonstrations." Last, "the largest gatherings are the ones defended by trade unions. The so-called 'post-materialist' movements are not really convincing, regardless of whether they focus on social mores, the environment, abortion rights, pacifism or even politics in general. These movements are generally supported by tiny groups" (14). Nicholas Negroponte (see article by Philippe Breton in this issue) recently said "We will socialise inside digital neighbourhoods where physical space is no longer relevant". Fortunately, protest action will very probably continue elsewhere. And it will involve the collective experiences of people acting together, in the same place, with meetings, demonstrations, meals, distribution of pamphlets and newspapers, crowds. As, for example, was the case with the non-digital demonstrations in France at the end of 1995. These gatherings will continue to occur in a given place, shaped by past history, acting for (and with) large social groups with low mobility and poor "connections". Nor do the latter imagine that new technology will put an end to their isolation. They will continue to resist, not because they are at last connected to some planetary network, but because their social experience, militant activity and understanding of the world have shown them how urgent it is to refuse a "digital" revolution whose main effect would be to perpetuate the power of the traders and masters. **cisler on the well connected rich At the MIT Media Lab's Digital Nations meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts, we discussed this issue. Here's part of my forthcoming report: William Mitchell, whose book "City of Bits" was one of the first full text works on the World Wide Web, welcomed a group of several hundred consultants, educators, technocrats, government representatives, and company representatives to the Lab, whose director Nicholas Negroponte was recovering from a recent accident in Dublin, Ireland. Mitchell said that the fundamental paradox of technology was that the people, groups, and nations that benefited most were those that were the best educated, most affluent and most powerful. The technology adopted, whether it is an industrial processes, more deadly military hardware, or information systems give even more power to the groups and nations of privilege. Mitchell asked if we can design our way out of this problem? What are the kinds of policies and institutional structures that are needed? And what kind of technologies do we need? Technophobes like Jerry Mander think it's a losing battle, and he's embarrassed that his anti-globalization forum has a web page! Castells says that one option is to ride out the developments by isolating a society from the technological changes, as Bhutan did in the 1930's depression. However, we are so interconnected at some levels (finance, medicine, transport, fuel) that it's just about impossible. It's clear that not everyone is going to use the Internet, and 57% of those not online in the U. S. have no interest in doing so!**

====forward by Phil Graham===== **Dromographic Stress Disorder: How E-Commerce Makes Survivors of Us All** by Steve Beard (on Virilio) This

appeared in issue 18 of the UK "Critical/Information/Services" magazine Mute: Does Paul Virilio still have something to say about cyberspace now it has morphed from an electronic frontier into a 24/7 automated trading post? The wily French theorist has always been a bit of a doom-monger when it comes to new media but he has also been highly adept at making connections between the seductions of platform portability and the dangers of reflex cognitive-behavioural conditioning (have you checked your email/mobile/stock price yet? how long before you reply to an electronic message? the interval defines a breathing space). In fact his particular brand of apocalyptic Catholic moralising means he positively relishes the darkside of the virtual force. Virilio is the electronic desert prophet constantly warning of the "generalised accident" which waits at the end of the technological curve. In the dark days of nuclear deterrence this used to be the threat of extermination posed by the atomic bomb. But in the new times of engineered virtual enlightenment it is the "information bomb" which apparently threatens to exterminate us in something like a global stock market annihilation. Virilio is the great annunciator of the technological endtime, but as demand-management economist Joseph Maynard Keynes remarked long ago in the long term we are all dead anyway (life is determined by human reproduction and not by technological evolution).

Virilio's new book *The Information Bomb* (Verso) is full of dire auguries and sees him beginning to clear new ground with distant early warnings about the dangers of genetic engineering. But it his pronouncements on the domain of e-commerce or what he calls the "global perception market" which are most interesting. Virilio's theoretical roots in Edmund Husserl and the French school of phenomenology means he is particularly well placed to understand that, as a post-nuclear medium of parallel processing and networked communication, the internet not only bypasses any root node of strategic command-and-control but also over-exposes the distributed perceptual cues of the survivors we have all become. In this scenario the spooky Echelon surveillance system is merely a retro-nuclear nostalgia cult while it is the live web-cams which dot the net which are actually doing the real business of turning us all into each other's keepers by heralding privileged "points of view" as future "points of sale" (get your JenniCam T-shirts here).

Virilio himself may be nostalgic for what he regards as the unmediated sustainability of an inhabitable ecological niche, but he also understands that the information landscape is delivered through the "instantaneous superimposition of actual and virtual images." In other words, he understands that the web is a pure advertising medium whose condition of entry is that objects should become commodity-signs in an ecstatic cult of self-reflexive mourning. "Actual" things doubled up as their own "virtual" effigies are like second-hand items displayed in heat-sealed plastic bags: they recover a margin of untouchability whose fetishistic allure begins to incite the fashionable to play the familiar game of provoking death. From here on in it's all really just a matter of joining new media whores to old media punters through the data revenue stream generated by a transaction. What this means in banal terms is a movement towards the discipline of electronic customer relationship management and Virilio begins to hook up from the other side of his cautionary analysis (and probably much to his horror) with a gung-ho digital marketing guru like Seth Godin. Godin is the Vice President of Direct Marketing at the American portal Yahoo! and the author of the cult manual *Permission Marketing: Turning Strangers into Friends and Friends into Customers* (Simon & Schuster). He has argued persuasively that older media like magazines, radio and television depended upon a model of "interruption marketing" in which advertising messages appeared in the intervals between the flow of content. The web however explodes the interval into a new spacetime of instantaneous ubiquity in which the important thing for traffic analysts is not to increase click-through rates but to "make each click worth more." The click defines a hyper attention deficit which is capable of being leveraged by a new science of cognitive-behavioural therapy into an engineered perception of brand value. Godin acknowledges that the basis of permission marketing is "trust" and insists that "you can't market at people anymore: you have to market with them." What makes this functional are the new techniques of data collection and analysis which allow the sustainability of engineered perceptual cues to be measured over the "lifetime value of the average customer." Virilio takes a less sanguine view of this kind of tactical databody capture when he links it to the commercial applications of the human genome map as a form of "cybernetic eugenicism". But what is fascinating is how far ahead the American is of Virilio's own thinking. Godin insists that interruption marketing is not web-friendly because it depends upon the one-to-many massifications of "demographic reach" whereas the secret of permission marketing is the one-to-one personalisation afforded by "frequency" (As he says: "Ten TV ads cost ten times as much as one TV ad. That's why permission marketers tend to focus on reach not frequency. But on the net frequency is free. The people who subscribe to your newsletter get it from you every week and it costs you nothing to send it out. Digital media have zero marginal cost and infinite potential frequency"). It is here that Godin sketches out a science of "dromographics" which succeeds Virilio's own art of "dromology". "Dromographics" might be considered the science of modelling relative analogue speed vectors within a digital spacetime whose absolute limit is defined by the speed of ones and zeros travelling along a fibre-optic cable. (Information now travels at the speed of light unlike the human capacity to process it.) In this sense Godin boundary-rides the flight of perceptions within Virilio's "light-time" of networked electronic commerce. Emergent platforms, file formats and protocols like WAP and MP3 in this scenario become technological vehicles which abstract the flux of disintermediated intersubjective communication in order to deliver new possibility spaces for arresting the structural play of value. This moment of totemic arrest can be identified as a "hit" or a "meme" or a "trend" and at the moment its sequencing still ghosts the older rites of negative taboo whose contours persist like core memory dumps

in the information landscape (Virilio lists some of them as Heaven's Gate, Sensation!, Rape in the Highlands, the Museum of Eroticism and transgressive body art). But it seems that more familiar rites of positive taboo like the gift are just as effective for supporting the extraction of surplus value. Godin suggests that the web user will be gratified to offer up information about themselves in return for something like a free sample, a big discount or even a commodity up for grabs within a specified interval like a download time or an hour of the day. This however is no cybernetic registration of a communist utopia (English cyber-cult scholar Richard Barbrook's late notion of "cyber-communism" as an "evolving synthesis of gift and commodity within the net" is naturally a transparent apology for the Blairite mixed economy). Instead it reinscribes the circuit of profitable exchange within a post-nuclear medium by liquidating its depreciating military-industrial stockpiles of sink capital and reserve labour and flipping them into a chaotic regime of digital recombination where capital becomes human and labour becomes symbolic. What Virilio seems reluctant to admit is that when the nuclear apocalypse failed to occur it precisely detonated the information bomb within whose global impact zone of mutually assured production we all now compete. All of which is perhaps only another way of saying that the sticky path through the jungle of e-commerce leads directly from the start-up dream of an Initial Public Offering into the Xanadu of an interactive fall-out shelter. It looks as if advancing a credible exit strategy really is the only way of receding the symptoms of dromographic stress disorder. # archive: <http://www.nettime.org> contact: nettime@bbs.thing.net ===== "Nothing is true. Everything is permitted." - William S. Burroughs John Armitage Principal Lecturer in Politics and Media Studies Division of Government & Politics University of Northumbria Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST UK Tel: 0191 227 4971 Fax: 0191 227 4654 Email (w): john.armitage@unn.ac.uk Email (h): j.armitage@technologica.demon.co.uk Read: Machinic Modulations: new cultural theory & technopolitics tandf.co.uk/journals/archive/r-archive/ang-con.html

Phil on the palestinians as myth: What a strange and confusing time. The concept of globalised humanity - once nothing but a Marxist utopia - is now being pushed most hard by institutions such as the WTO, UN, IMF, World Bank, etc, etc, as well as by the most right-wing commercial institutions (by which I mean weapons- and money-mongering monoliths) on whose behalf the former (legislative) group appears to work most successfully. On the one hand, there is the celebration of nationhood by self-professed leftists who would formerly have been committed to internationalisation; on the other, we see the disparagement of nation-states as a dangerous - if not evil - fiction by other self-professed leftists. Meanwhile, humanity has never seemed (at least to me) so destructive, nasty, or farcical in its endeavours, each apparent win signifying a defeat of another qualitative kind. Humanity in the abstract has only ever been of limited usefulness. This is true at any level: "the individual", "the family", "the organisation", "the nation", "the culture", "the ethnic group", "the religion" --- all hopeless abstractions after a certain, very simplistic level of conceptual application. Perhaps this is all we are capable of in the end. Pales was a god who took the form of a donkey. Palestine is the name of a geographically (i.e. geometrically) defined space, the nature of which, as we know, is as movable as collective (mis)understandings and (dis)agreements, which are almost always mediated by violence at some point in history. As far as Judaism goes, I understand it as a religion, and thus as a relation without geographical, ethnic, or cultural borders, like Islam or Catholicism or Buddhism or whatever. I am not sure that juxtaposing the achievements of, say, Kosovars in surviving their own "rescue" by remote control carpet bombing on the part of the "forces for good" (I note Al Gore's statement in the third "debate" that 'not a single human life was lost in the Kosovo war A single American life') to the South African apartheid regime under the aegis of 'national self-determination' is useful or even vaguely commensurable. Put differently, "national self-determination" is an incomprehensible term in the first place. There is no such thing. Hasn't been for decades if there ever was (I very much doubt it). So I wonder what "national self-determination" might mean. I also wonder on what basis a group would claim nationhood in the first place, if not on cultural, ethnic, linguistic, colonial, geographical, militaristic, or religious bases. Which of these - or which collection of these - would be more legitimate bases for claiming nationhood? It seems to me that we keep extrapolating clearly flawed and failed political models out to larger units of organisation, where now we can think of the earth as if we existed outside it (and some people do for periods of time), as if "it" (viz the whole of human activity) could be controlled from a few centres. Richard's comment about taking what many of us have for granted is quite clear and legitimate to my mind (but what is it that most of us have that those less fortunate do not?), especially in the context of the groups he listed. I'm not sure how you relate that comment to a regime based on the assumption that certain "types" of human beings are not really human at all. People claim all sorts of abstract rationales for killing off or dehumanising other people: democracy, freedom, racial hygiene, evolutionary or technological inferiority, economic efficiency, etc. Thus, according to dominant definitions, some people can be bombed, deprived of resources, tortured, murdered, exploited, isparaged as less-than-human, uncared for, and so on. Like I said, weird times. I doubt if we have the

language or conceptual ability to explain and comprehend what is going on. regards, Phil Opinions expressed in this email are my own unless otherwise stated. Phil Graham, Lecturer (Communication), Graduate School of Management University of Queensland, Ph: 617 3381 1083; Fax: 617 3381 1083; Mobile 0401 737 315; homepage: www.uq.edu.au/~uqpggraha ----- In a bit on Nazi's (see previous issue for more on them) he wrote: Will the Balkan region suddenly become something more to the "west" than an advertising billboard for the latest weapons systems? I sincerely hope so, but that will take more than merely sacrificing the "great men". I am also pleased Milosevic is gone. I never liked his wife either. My point, and I think F. Hartmann's too, is that we need to look beyond the great-villain/hero/liberator view of history that obscures the real relations that make mass murder possible and - quite obviously - desirable for *whole populations*. Otherwise we'll never understand it. Then we'll never be able to stop it. I'll start quietly celebrating when there's no more loud noises. My subject to him: invitation to a quiet party of the dead resurectable (plus mailsig) a little while later: I offer material to help rectify your recent assertion your recent nettime post proves you have not followed my slightly less recent advice. oops, I guess I did not do a good job. What I mean to say is that your assertions: Humanity in the abstract has only ever been of limited usefulness. This is true at any level: "the individual", "the family", "the organisation", "the nation", "the culture", "the ethnic group", "the religion" --- all hopeless abstractions after a certain, very simplistic level of conceptual application. Perhaps this is all we are capable of in the end. <<<snip>>> Put differently, "national self-determination" is an incomprehensible term in the first place. There is no such thing. Hasn't been for decades if there ever was (I very much doubt it). Ever is a too big word; surely noman's land has kept people out of each other's hair a lot no? Another reason to be wary of what Jared Diamond seems to believe is 'success' and 'luck' of mass societies ... appear completely false in the light of the likes of Ulrich von Beckerath; please pick on of 10 or so files containing his work for starters: On Sat, 28 Oct 2000 23:24:55 Phil Graham wrote: And you have proved my point by sending me to a website about money: i.e. alienated human life (past present and future). Money in the way it would be set to work in Beckerath's (Bth) sense could telecast as well as microscope; Hello again: At 02:28 AM 29/10/00 -0700, you wrote: On Sat, 28 Oct 2000 23:24:55 Phil Graham wrote: Money can't do anything. People do things. Money is a technology, one of the few initially "neutral" ones. Its use is a symptom of human nature, not its structural characteristics. Money now functions like myth. disperse (product and skill) info as well as ground it (focus on the whereabouts and quality thereof), harmonize outreach and coordinate allocation; par position and identify; discussion and decision. I can't think of a starker contrast to your depiction of bloodless and sterile megamonomaniacal zombiedom such as I myself have given the world an extra sample of recently (Vaneigem's money despising (cause misunderstanding) 'work'), you sound suspiciously much like him now Coincidence??? Mockery? Hmmm ... --- errr .. neither coincidence nor mockery: misunderstanding on your part of what I am trying to say in too few words I would think. Thanks for the information anyway. Phil (concretely) part of the first exchange: The remedy does not lie in any of the symptoms; it is contained in the nature of the problem. Preproblematic nature is what you logically refer to. Problems are unnatural; the emblematicity of nature however is indeed contained, continent and 'emittable, timable (as much as and why not paralelling and modeling for money ones???). First, there is no such thing as "unnatural". Second this: "the emblematicity of nature however is indeed contained, continent and 'emittable, timable (as much as and why not paralelling and modeling for money ones" is to me a bizarre way of thinking that seeks to reduce multidimensional complexity to banal measurement. It's like the problem with maps: they are models of the real which don't show the effects of floods or earthquakes or whatever. They are themed around very narrow aspects of the world and are thus of extremely limited use. Nature is not timeable, nor is it emblematic, not in any useful sense (other than to coordinate massified humanity on the one hand; and denaturalise nature on the other - by reducing it to an "emblem" of itself). Good luck with your journey. I think we see the world in entirely different ways. You think my view needs rectifying. I think yours is confused and over-simplistic (and thus could use some balance). Que sera. Thanks for your mail. Phil Thank you too for your efforts and I agree we disagree but won't admit we must (finding disagreement disagreeable and when it comes to basic extensions of the dull but comforting general platitudes like: all sentient creatures process oxygen ((who cares if they burn with desires as nonmutually as possible??? What decides the right of way when they compete with engines but barely becoming conscious of the indeed magnitude wise 'mythic' consequences) (entirely unnecessary and regrettable), since such types of potentially common sense would and could redeem a social graduation and stratification such as we are stacking up (against??? ahead of????) ourselves. Adament and hoping to

be none to unsustainably imposing, piet On Mon, 30 Oct 2000 22:17:56 Phil Graham wrote: I agree. And you are not unsustainably imposing in the least. All my best well I know I am when I fuck up on my own iffily innovative brackets within brackets systemicism as I did in my last effort (....(())(....) instead of the (.....(()).. ..) called for to not be unnecessarily inconsequent. I had assumed a brachiology rather than a bracketectomy, thus the symbolism of open ended non-closure of meaning. If there's anything you want from the collection in the biblio, let me know and I can send attachments. Frankly, they give me a headache because they're all (or partly) wrong anyway. Even where they're okay I think they're too hard to read. What the hell. We can only try. You are sportily sparring and mity polite matey!!!! I'll be reading my netpicks of your work shortly. I have to be sport(ing/ily/ingly); it's a national obligation. Phil (matripatriotically) AND --- I very much like the French revolution/Robespierre angle -- in there somewhere is a thread (or at least an expression) of what I perceive to be the nature of the problems we face as a species. Not in money, but in human relationships (specifically value-relations which have nothing to do with money, at least not directly). Phil

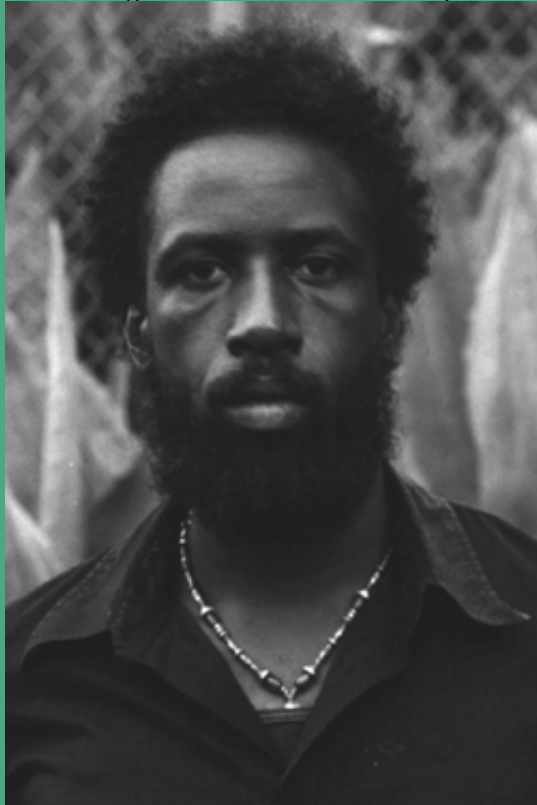
Vaneigem

criticism will be here soon (I'm still reading him (again); see last issue); suffice it to say he does a lot of dualling and turning upside out starting from several perspectives of exact as well as human sciences, quite a wild ride; some of his assertions and formulas need only little tweaking for a turn from blackest reactionary bullflap into the right sorta loopsnap

<http://us.imdb.com/> Gotta see if the 'memorable quote' function at this site brings out that life saving prison rappoetry text from Slam (Praised for its **passionate use of poetry as an antidote to violence**, "Slam" tells the story of smalltime drug dealer/rapper Ray Joshua (Williams), jailed for a murder he didn't commit <<<quoting ithaca.edu>>>) I wouldn't mind seeing at ease. "Ray has the bad luck to be at the scene of a shooting, where the police catch him with a half-pound of marijuana on him. Ray is a gentle soul whose passion is his poetry, which he does rapid fire, rap style but without music. Williams wrote the pieces he performs. ("You massage the universe's spine as you twirl through time," starts one of his typical poems.)" <http://www.albany.edu/writers-inst/fns00n2.html> (some reviews) 21 reviews at amazon and these quotes: Ray Joshua: The wind is the moon's imagination wandering. It seeps through cracks, ripples the grass, explores the unknown. My love is my soul's imagination. How do I love you? Imagine. You servin' time outside of the penitentiary, doin' exactly what they want you to do: POW! POW! all day. That's the motherfuckin' master plan, niggy. I am before, I am before before. Before death is eternity, after death is eternity, there is no death - there is only eternity. My niggaz are dyin' before their time. My niggaz are servin' unjust time. My niggaz are dying because of... time.) (my [earlier note](#)) [twice the first time](#) Artist: Saul Williams Album: Elohim 12"; Black Whole Styles Comp. Title: Twice the First Time ([sung by himself](#)) i will not rhyme on tracks niggas on a chain gang used to do that (Huh!) way back i will not rhyme over tracks niggas on a chain gang used to do that (Huh!) way back don't drop the beat on me don't drop the beat no ah i am not the son of sha klak klak i am before that i am before i am before before before death is eternity after death is eternity there is no death there's only eternity and i be riding on the wings of eternity like CLA CLA CLA SHA KLACK KLACK GET ME THE FUCK OFF THIS TRACK as if the heart beat wasn't enough they got us using drum machines now the hums of the machines tryin to make our drums humdrums tryin to???? our magic insturments be political prisoners up inside computers as if the heart were not enough as if the heart were not enough and as heart beats bring percussions fallen trees bring reproccussions citys play upon our souls like broken drums redrum the essence of creation from city slums but city slums mute our drums and our drums become humdrums cuz city slums have never been where our drums are from just the place where our daughters and sons become offbeat heartbeats slaves to city streets and hearts get broken and heartbeats stop broken heartbeats become breakbeats for niggas to rhyme on top, but.. i won't rhyme on top no tracks niggas on a chain gang used to do that (Huh) way back i won't rhyme over tracks niggas on a chain gang used to do that (Huh) way back don't drop the beat no don't drop the beat noooo not untill you've listen to Rakim on a rocky mountain top have you heard hip hop extract the urban element which created it and let a open wide country side illustrate it riding in a freight train in the freezing rain listening to Coltrane my reality went insane and i think i saw Jesus he was playing hopscotch with Betty Carter who was cursing him out in a scat-like gibberish for not saying 'butterfingers' and my fingers run through grains of sand like seeds of time the pains of man the frames of mind which built these frames which is the structure of my urban superstructure the trains and planes can corrupt and obstruct

your planes of thought so you that forget how to walk through the woods which ain't good cuz you ain't never walked through the trees listenin' to nobody beats the biz and you ain't never heard hip hop and you must stop that damn track from going... please don't drop the beat don't drop the beat nooo and... i will not rhyme on tracks niggas on a chain gang used to that (huh) way back (repeat) don't drop the beat noooo don't drop the beat no don't drop the beat no don't drop the beat ...heartbeat my heartbeat goes on and on and on... yeah

<http://www-scf.usc.edu/~troho/saul.html> (pic and interview 1st sept) Artist: Saul Williams Album: Lyricist



Lounge Volume One Title: Ohm "ohm" is chanted in long drawn out syllables throughout the song) [Saul Williams] through meditation I program my heart to beat breakbeats and hum basslines on exhalation *Saul beatboxes* "ohm" I burn seven day candles that melt into twelve inch circles on my mantle and spin funk like myrrh *Saul beatboxes* "ohm" and I can fade worlds in and out with my mixing patterns letting the Earth spin as I blend in Saturn niggaz be like spinning windmills, braiding hair locking, popping, as the sonic force of the soul keeps the planets rocking the beat don't stop when, soulless matter blows into the cosmos, trying to be stars the beat don't stop when, Earth sends out satellites to spy on Saturnites and control Mars cause niggaz got a peace treaty with Martians and we be keepin em up to date with sacred gibberish like "sho' nuff" and "it's on" the beat goes on, the beat goes on, the beat goes "ohm" and I roam through the streets of downtown Venus trying to auction off monuments of Osiris' severed penis but they don't want no penis in Venus for androgynous cosmology sets their spirits free and they neither men nor women be but they be down with a billion niggaz who have yet to see that interplanetary truth is androgynous and they be sending us shoutouts through shooting stars and niggaz be like, "Whattup?" and talking Mars cause we are so-lar and regardless of how far we roam from home the universe remains our center, like "ohm" I am no Earthling, I drink moonshine on Mars and mistake meteors for stars cause I can't hold my liquor but I can hold my breath and ascend like wind to the black hole and play galaxaphones on the fire escapes of your soul blowing tunes through lunar wombs, impregnating stars giving birth to suns, that darken the skins that skin our drums and we be beating infinity over sacred hums spinning funk like myrrh until Jesus comes and Jesus comes everytime we drum and the moon drips blood and eclipses the sun and out of darkness comes a *Saul beatboxes* and out of darkness comes a *Saul beatboxes* and out of darkness comes the... I spoon powdered drum beats into plastic bagsI spoon powdered drum beats into plastic bags sellin' kilos of kente scag takin' drags off of collards and cornbread tree-basing through saxophones and flutes like mad the high notes make me space float i be exhalin' in rings that circle Saturn leavin'stains in my veins in astrological patterns yeah, i'm sirius B Dogon niggas plotted shit, lovely but the Feds are also plottin' me they're tryin' to imprison my astrology to put my stars behind bars my stars in stripes using blood splattered banners as nationalist kites but i control the wind that's why they call it the hawk i am horus son of isis son of osiris worshipped as jesus resurrected like lazarus but you can

call me lazzie lazy yeah, i'm lazy cause i'd rather sit and build than work and plow a field worshipping a daily yield of cash green crop your evolution stopped with the evolution of your technology a society of automatic tellers and money machines nigga what? my culture is lima beans [official 'slam' site](#) <http://tezcat.com/>

[~malachit/slam/](#) (this one don't work now) Listen to an Audio Interview <http://www.annonline.com/interviews/990715/>

Nicci's modest mass mailing: Dear Friend, At last I have managed to get a website going for the non-profit charity I helped to create last year in Africa. If any of you want to help out with fundraising or sponsoring it would be amazing !!! Otherwise can you forward our address to everyone in your address book so eventually it will reach a billionaire who can perhaps sponsor the little Africans forever and eternity !!!:) :)))) THANKS GUYS Love Nicola OUR WEB ADDRESS: <http://humanitrust.ninhave.net/> presently after checking your URL Great nic, I just pasted and wrote the following into my logs (up to 15th_log.htm now) minutes before being graced with your efforts, I'll have a look soon. love piet PS: still haven't seen any niccipicci's. Care to try sending some again???? Aaaaaah, now I see you!!!!!! To check wether we had been paying attention to the dreadful bible and related readings we as kids used to have to repeat the last word after it (the reading) stopped (thank heaven!!!!!!) the last word on your page is lette; mmmmm, isn't that a famous river one crosses on the way to in- and excarnalation to wash off all (with) knowledge???? hi piet, well currently listening to the interview...a man

of definite soul..thanks for the link...!!

This Message Is From: Frances Beal (Pynchon mentor some say) <fmbeal@igc.org> ***** A little humor to lighten your day: ALL-PURPOSE OFFENSIVE JESUS JOKE THREE PROOFS THAT JESUS WAS MEXICAN: 1. His first name was Jesus. 2. He was bilingual. 3. He was always being harassed by the authorities. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS BLACK 1. He called everybody "brother." 2. He liked Gospel. 3. He couldn't get a fair trial. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS JEWISH 1. He went into His Father's business. 2. He lived at home until He was 33. 3. He was sure his mother was a virgin, and his mother was sure He was God. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS ITALIAN 1. He talked with his hands. 2. He had wine with every meal. 3. He used olive oil. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS A CALIFORNIAN 1. He never cut his hair. 2. He walked around barefoot. 3. He started a new religion. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS IRISH 1. He never got married. 2. He was always telling stories. 3. He loved green pastures. But perhaps the most compelling evidence: THREE PROOFS THAT JESUS WAS A WOMAN 1. He had to feed a crowd at a moment's notice when there was no food. 2. He kept trying to get the message across to a bunch of men who JUST DIDN'T GET IT. 3. Even when He was dead, He had to get up because there was more work for him to do.

green (in holland we say 'gifgroen', meaning: poison green and that applies to this alchemystical exclusivity here) section

last issue's multiply mysterious 'n' questionable(third and last was the right answer)(**ancient_wisdom_digest**) URL (an **io.com**, illuminati online one (just a server, really) where My Callahan Index rendering is hypered to (but the <http://www.htdig.org/> search engine there don't find it, neither me nor (the right) Callahan . . . **and no I don't relate very much to all these other URL's herein**, for them you are better off looking at **danwinter.com**): Date: Tue, 09 Feb 1999 19:52:36 -0800 From: Barry Carter <bcarte@igc.apc.org> Subject: ORMES was (Miami Circle:) -
-Message sent by Barry Carter <bcarte@igc.apc.org> Dear Friends, At 04:01 AM 2/9/99 -0700, MICHAEL SPITZER wrote: THE MIAMI CIRCLE A Key Toward Understanding a Unified Field As Displayed in The Ancient Planetary Archaeomatrix Re-discovered by Carl P. Munck, Sr. After further study, based on the GPS readings given to me over the phone by Richard C. Hoagland on Friday, Feb.5, 1999 ... I have concluded that The Miami Circle site is a major part of the ancient planetary archaeomatrix, re- discovered by Carl P. Munck, Sr. It is becoming more and more apparent that there is a relationship between mathematical form and physical substance. The hard problem has been to identify a physical mechanism which could provide a connection between the universe of thought and the physical world. It is fairly clear that the ancients had some ideas about these connective structures. Modern science has also been searching for this connection. The quantum physicist David Bohm, toward the end of his life, became more and more convinced that there was a connection. He postulated a concept that he called the "implicate order" as the source for this information field. Numerous other modern scientists have proposed similar ideas. Biologist Rupert Sheldrake calls this field of mind the "morphogenic field". Nobel laureat Brian Jospheon has instituted the Mind-Matter Unification Project at Cambridge University. I could list a dozen more world class scientists who are working on the same problem. In quantum physics, finding the connection between mind and matter has been called the "hard problem". **Dr. Philip Callahan**, who in his early years tested chemical biocides for the US Department of Agriculture, noticed an interesting phenomena almost fifty years ago. Dr. Callahan noticed that certain soils were paramagnetic. Paramagnetic means that they have slight magnetic properties. Dr. Callahan also discovered that paramagnetic soils were much more productive in relation to the strength of their measured paramagnetic properties. The most paramagnetic soils were those which contained a high portion of volcanic or limestone based minerals. Dr. Callahan postulated that paramagnetic soils provided a better electromagnetic connection between the atmosphere and the plants growing on these soils. He also noticed another phenomena, certain agricultural fields in Ireland and other countries had cylindrical stone structures which seemed to promote the growth of plants in certain portions of the circle around these structures. Dr. Callahan got lung cancer in the early 1990s, probably as a result of his exposure to agricultural chemicals as a young scientist working for the USDA. Using his knowledge of paramagnetic forces, Dr. Callahan developed a treatment for his cancer which was so successful that when he went back to his doctor, his doctor said that he must have been misdiagnosed and could not have had lung cancer because the form of lung cancer that he was diagnosed with was invariably fatal. Dr.

Callahan is now 75. He has been cancer free for over five years. His cure was what he calls "sackcloth and ashes". He has patented this product. The patent can be found at: http://www.patents.ibm.com/details?pn=US05247933__&language=en An excerpt from one of Dr. Callahan's books can be found at: [//members.tripod.com/~poetpiet/guest_appearances/paramagnetism.htm](http://members.tripod.com/~poetpiet/guest_appearances/paramagnetism.htm) Dr. Callahan claims that what cured his cancer was known in ancient Israel as the "shatnez". Here is Dr. Callahan's description of the shatnez: "The PICRAM is constructed by soaking wool-linen cloth or burlap in seawater. In the top photograph, the cloth is connected to a simple banana plug at the corner and wrapped around the plastic of the plug where it is held in place by two rubber bands. Harry Kornburg, my patent co-author, translated the Hebrew which describes such a piece of cloth worn by the Jewish High Priest. It enhanced his immune system in order that he could safely examine lepers like those sent to him by Christ. The bible is by far the best science book for low energy systems ever written. The Hebrew name for my PICRAM ELF detector is Shatnez. It was worn as a long ribbon strap wrapped around the high priest's body." Another researcher, Don Gerrard published a book in 1990 called "The Paper Doctor". This book was so controversial with the medical establishment that it was promptly banned. In this book, Gerrard claimed that homeopathic medicines had an energy field around them the shape of which could be determined by dowsing. He also claimed that water placed over a shape which duplicated the shape that was dowsed would assume the medicinal properties of the original homeopathic medicine. Though his book was banned, someone has kindly provided a copy of it on the internet. This can be found at: algonet.se/~johnnyfg/books/paperdoc/index.htm There is an ancient Hindu treatment which is quite similar to Gerard's. More information on this can be found at: http://www.oaktree.co.uk/mandala/sanjevini/bk_cover.htm Wherever we look we find evidence that pure form can influence many aspects of our material existence. But what is the physical mechanism which connects mind and matter? Are these just isolated anomalies or is there some common explanation for these phenomena? In the late seventies an agricultural chemist and cotton farmer named David Hudson discovered some materials on his farm with very unusual properties. Over the course of the following decade, Hudson spent several million dollars and much of his time to find out the nature of these materials. In 1988 he filed for US and worldwide patents on these materials. He called them Orbitally Re-arranged Monoatomic Elements or ORMES for short. A couple of Hudson's patents can be found on the web at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/Patents/patents.htm Here is a partial list of the properties of these materials: They are superconductors at body temperature. It has long been suspected in the scientific community that body temperature superconductors exist. See: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/research/research.htm Click on "Superconductors in the Brain". These materials are a monoatomic or diatomic form of the precious metal elements. In this form they have an atomic weight which is only 5/9 of their weight in the metallic form. If ORME iridium is slowly heated and cooled it can be induced to have a weight ranging from 575% of normal to 25% less than normal. A chart showing this phenomena accompanied Hudson's patent. This chart can be found at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/Patents/figur012.gif When the ORME iridium loses all weight, it also disappears. Where does it go? The theory is that it goes to a non-physical realm. There is other evidence that these materials might be the connectors between mind and matter. Hudson found that they ORME rhodium and iridium each composed about 2.5% of the dry matter weight of brain tissue. Hudson found that the ORME form of the precious metal elements is over 7000 times more common than these same elements in their metallic form. He found that they are most abundant in volcanic sources and in sedimentary materials. Other researchers have found that they are abundant in salt sea water. A chart which compares their abundance in sea water is available at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/ORMUS/ormus4.htm Hudson and others believe that the ORME materials are present in all water, even distilled water. We believe that they give water many of its properties. As you concentrate ORMES in water, the water becomes more viscous, slipperier and weighs less. We suspect that the ORME materials are easily imprinted with the information inherent in form. Since they form a significant portion of the Earth's core, it is likely that structures which accumulate form energy on the Earth's surface would be able to modify the Earth's magnetic structure. When these elements are first exposed to moving magnetic fields they are paramagnetic, that is, they have a weak magnetic attraction. As exposure continues they become diamagnetic and are repelled by the fluctuating magnetic field. In Dr. Callahan's paramagnetic soils they would exhibit the paramagnetic property. In higher concentrations, with stronger magnetic fields they exhibit the diamagnetic levitation of superconductors. David Hudson also noticed historic connections relating to these materials. He discovered that they matched the properties of the alchemical white powder of gold. In developing his patented process for making these materials he borrowed heavily from alchemical processes. Other researchers have been able to duplicate ancient alchemical processes using an understanding gained from Hudson's theory. Hudson and other historic researchers have linked these materials to the Great Pyramid, Moses on Mt. Horab, manna, shewbread, Hindu and Chinese alchemy and the Essene community on the Dead Sea. Some of these links can be found at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/Historical/historic.htm Of particular interest are some recent lectures by Sir Laurence Gardner. Links to these lectures can be found at: geocities.com/CapitolHill/Congress/2301/Directory.html and at: peg.apc.org/~nexus/starfire1.html Our knowledge of these materials promises to revolutionize all areas of science and completely change our knowledge of ancient history. From working with these materials

over the past few years I have found that they can bring about changes in consciousness and enhance psychic abilities. They really seem to be the link between mind and matter. Most of the public information on the ORME materials can be found from links at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/whatisit.htm This web site also has instructions for three different methods for obtaining these materials from natural sources. With kindest regards, Barry Carter <bcarter@igc.apc.org> Blue Mountain Native Forest Alliance WEB Page: triax.com/bmnfa/index.htm Voice: 541-523-3357 Fax: 541-523-9438 - ---- Help Protect America's Heritage Forests at <http://www.ourforests.org>

Ps couldn't find recent work of or by him

www.ecoworld.com/Trees/ecoworld_Water_Home.cfm is a faulty link I reported: Ps: nice site; I would like to work both ends of it. Out in the field propagating heirloom apples and updating/adding to a website such as yours; it's gonna be great, keep going!!!! How do you like mine? No comparison I know but what else?

on Philip Callahan see also: [\(about other rock powders\)](#) This pageseries is a long detailed polemic against 'Dallas's own **dirtdoctor.com** who's 'guru' is Callahan; in fact they are both contributors to **Acresusa.com** (STILL nothing much at their page, just subbing info; well worth it!!!! - this paper is nevertheless a hardy pioneer when it comes to truth-telling). "I (Field Roebuck?? No email adress provided; he is a rose lover anyway) devote the second half of this website to informing the site visitor about our local source of chaff -- the curious and often ludicrous pronouncements of Dallas' own mountebank of misinformation, John Howard Garrett, the self-anointed and self-serving "Doctor of Dirt." "

Hi Don, Harry, Joanna and all other godchildren of the great late John Hamaker; as you might know there is a big climatodo in the Hague shortly. Is the new edition gonna be done by then Don??? Don't we all get (p)review copies first??? Bit of proofing won't hurt.

<http://forums.gardenweb.com/forums/load/sources/msg0811325114631.html> Posted by LES STAMPER - 7 (lesstamper@earthlink.net) on Sun, Aug 20, 00 at 11:32 Looking for a source for truck load quantities of rock powders. I live in Western North Carolina. Any help appreciated! LES The only one that I know of is "Peacefull Valley Supply Co." in California at www.Groworganic.com.

Heliocentricity My next batch of homing work: this sorta reminds me of a thought I head upon reading danwinter.com's latest wherein he speaks of an obscure (but to him necessary needed to get to the other side of the sun and not in half a years time but at a flash right throught it; I never suspected (or noticed before) that he has a sort of christian dogmatrace flashing through him at strikingly unknown speeds. Just a measure of his alienation and substance shun I guess. www.starcenter.com/ - 7k webworker.com/galactic/center.html - 11k - .. **astroannie.com/curious_examples/helio_animation/** - 2k - heliocentric astrology... Heliocentric, As Seen From the Sun Here, the week is charted from a.....Here, the week is charted from a heliocentric perspective. Notice that. 11th go ogle result: [http://www.elysian.co.uk/reading.htm#Heliocentric Astrology](http://www.elysian.co.uk/reading.htm#Heliocentric_Astrology)The difference in interpretation is that a heliocentric placement in a sign indicates matters of public interest; geocentric positions are more concerned with private, subjective matters. Heliocentric planets describe our more public activities, alliances and actions. <http://www.saros.zynet.co.uk/galast.html#SIDEREAL> Galactic Astrology is relatively new, less than 15 years old as a technique. It is still developing and the body of experience that gives natal astrology its richness is still developing. But in application it has profound implications. It can allow the true path of an individual in the course of human history to be charted. For events, their place in history can be assessed and their long term consequences understood. And ultimately, no longer being exclusively Earth based, the principles can be applied to charts drawn up on other bodies in the Solar System, for that time when humanity may venture beyond the confines of Earth. To conclude, I would like to return to the origins of astrology to speculate on whether or not Galactic Astrology is really new. To the builders of the early stone circles and barrows, some five thousand years ago, the motions of the Sun and Moon seemed to be understood. Stone circles show alignments to key Sun and Moon positions, and the

striking stone rows of Kintraw and Carnac point towards a simple but effective predictor of lunar eclipses. The motions of the planets may have been beyond them, and in appearance they would seem to be moving stars. But the stars themselves would have been very apparent, and the Milky Way even more so. Perhaps they related the Sun and Moon to the background of the stars and that rather striking band of the Milky Way. Perhaps they made larger arrangements of their monuments to mirror the stars. There are certainly many groupings of stone circles that seem to form a pattern that has not yet been explained. For example, three large circles in Derbyshire, Arbor Low, Bull Ring and Wet Withers, form a well defined triangle that is at the centre of a complex of many smaller stone circles. At about the time of their construction, Vega was the Pole star, much brighter than the current pole star. Near it, the bright stars of Deneb and Altair form a triangle that straddles the Milky Way. Perhaps those early builders created a model of the sky on the ground, to enable them to set up relationships on the physical plane that mirrored the stars, the realm of the Galaxy.

Correction: <http://www.redwoodcity.com/library/news/liblog/index.html> (librarylog; funny, one normally need not add such file names as this one to get where wants to go but here one MUST)

<http://www.daring-dollface.com> <http://members.aol.com/dollfaceLL> yes i am the same person on all of the pages.....kiss,,jeanne:) aaarrrr, what was the question????? All I remember asking is why you don't make a nice showing of friends and scenery; nudity is not for everyone in Holland except in summer and the exceptions on top of that. We do have a famous coldbraver who takes trips into frigid extremes of it just to prove it and here in Holland there are 2 jockstrap maniac skaters; the one who is already in his 50s got arrested recently when he strayed to far from amsterdam.

To vwbev (check archives; see took her page down meanwhile): remember me recommending Graves? <http://chronicle.com/free/v47/i09/09a01601.htm> A Role Model for Jesus (via robotwisdom.com this article about some New Dead Sea Scroll inspired books reveal parallels (hard to prove plagiarisms?) to "king jesus" by Robert Graves ("In the Old Testament, sure, we see messianic figures," says Mr. Knohl. "Divine, et cetera, et cetera." In the Book of Isaiah, the character of a "suffering servant" appears. "But never a messiah and suffering. In the eyes of the Old Testament, a suffering messiah is a contradiction.") but of course one of the authors pride himself in (him and his colleague) reaching the conclusions "independently";

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I lug a bunch of [briefedlogs](#) along linklines of long term longing

Surfskill, correspondence and reflections upon 20 wide ranging categories; major ones:

[indignality, relations of \(understanding\) mineral powders to photosynthesis, economics and violence.](#)

Welcome to the [\(one before last?\)](#) october 2000 issue which is [POET*PIET's](#) or, as I prefer to call myself (post-Putin since his name spells Poetin in Holland): [Pietje Precies](#) 15th in a [logseries](#) (more than 2 years worth) with the usual staples: Underdogs, scapegoats, the humble and downtrodden; [alternative economics](#), indiginous topics, [ecology](#), philosophy
Hate me? Love me? Should you care to lemme know either way: pensievepiet@netscape.net

all these liddul biddy connector comments end up above the piece (in white as usual)

Content:[Papuans](#) x x x [tribal leaders still leaders without direct feedback from their people???](#) x x x I get mad at some libertarians for all the same old reasons x x x [be funny, post porn and beat it too?????](#) x x x [the eternal divide](#) x x x [palestinians](#) x x x [Phil Graham](#) x x x [inversion of Vaneigem gets him close at times](#) x x x [Saul Williams rap-poetry](#) x x x [nicci's afro-charity](#) x x x [jesus jokes](#) x x x [rare \(old\) link to my callahan book index and a new one](#) x x x [heliocentric astrology](#) x x x

10/24 00:06 [Freeport-McMoRan, in a Hole in Indonesia, Can't Stop Digging](#) By Adam Majendie and Kate Linebaugh Timika, Indonesia, Oct. 24 (Bloomberg) Pollution and Pineapples San Francisco-based environmental group Project Underground says the tailings are "the biggest source of heavy metal pollution resulting from gold mining." Freeport says the tailings are not toxic, just unsightly, and it spends \$1 million a year to try to find a way to grow pineapples and other crops to cover the gray expanse once mining ends. An environmental audit in 1999 by Montgomery Watson supported Freeport's claim. Critics in the government want more. "I don't feel satisfied with their environmental management," said Surna Djajadiningrat, Indonesia's director general of mining in Jakarta. "Even at the current capacity, they cannot show us that they are able to manage that properly." On May 4 this year, Freeport's environmental record dramatically worsened. That night, after what the company says was a period of unusually high rainfall, a landslide of waste rock from Grasberg slid into nearby Lake Wanagon, sending a wall of water and rock down the valley below. Swept Away Four contractors camped below the lake were swept away and killed, along with the flood-warning system that

was supposed to alert the village of Banti, 10 miles down the valley. The river rose 20 feet and washed away pigsties and crops in Banti. "The lake's gone," said Tom Henderson, Grasberg mine superintendent. "You can't get it back." To the local Amungme tribe, who see the mountains as the head of their spiritual mother and the lakes and rivers as her hair, the destruction of the lake is a sacrilege. "I feel as if someone is tearing off my scalp," said Mama Yosepha, an Amungme leader. "This is a sacred place." For the first time since operations began in 1972, the mining ministry forced Freeport to cut output by limiting mining at the Grasberg pit to 200,000 tons a day from 230,000 before the landslide. The cut was made pending the results of an investigation that is now in the hands of Rizal Ramli, economic affairs minister, who took office in August. The local tribes blame Freeport and made it pay compensation. Johny Umaleng, 27, whose pigs were drowned by the deluge, says Freeport paid him 10 million rupiah (\$1,150) -- four times his monthly earnings as a contract worker at the mine. 'Morally Obligated' He says he feels the compensation is adequate. Freeport is moving Umaleng's family -- and 45 others that live near the river -- up the hill to new homes. "We've impacted their lives, so we are morally obliged to provide them safe housing," said the sociologist Batey, the Freeport manager in charge of community relations. For Umaleng and other Papuans, there is little alternative employment other than that generated by the mine, and families walk for days over the hills into the tribal lands of the Komoro and the Amungme looking for work. "The reality is that there is almost no other economic engine here in West Papua, and as long as this is the one place where you can get education and good treatment, people will continue to come," said the priest Lowry, Freeport's vice president of social and community affairs. Freeport donates money to the local communities through its so-called 1 percent fund, where about one-hundredth of its revenue from the mine -- \$14.4 million last year -- is spent for projects such as a 100-bed hospital. Bone to a Dog Many local people say that's not enough. "It's like throwing a dry bone to a dog," said Yohannes Deikme of the Amungme Tribal Association. Said Vanguard's French, "If you were a local tribesman and you suddenly saw this lovely golf course, you'd think you could take a bit of money out of the system, wouldn't you?" Batey acknowledges Freeport has made mistakes and says now the company must work to build respect with the Papuans. It has put tribesman Tom Beanal, a leader of the Papuan independence movement, on the board of its Indonesian unit. Beanal unsuccessfully tried to sue the company in 1996 for "cultural genocide" and has alleged that Freeport's private security force acted in concert with the military in violating human rights. Winning local confidence won't be easy. Accusations against Freeport go back decades and often stem from the company's government-mandated support for troops stationed in the area. Pipeline Cut In July 1977, when a Papuan independence group cut the slurry pipeline that carried Freeport's copper, the army retaliated by bombing the village of Banti -- then called Wa --destroying most of the 17 new houses Freeport had just built for the villagers. Tribal leaders such as Mama Yosepha and Deikme's tribal association allege Freeport was complicit in military torture, detention, and the murder of civilians; Freeport denies all such allegations. With a weakened central government in Jakarta, the company needs to gain the backing of pro-independence groups, which are gaining strength. In October, 30 people were killed in Wamena -- 150 miles east of the mine -- when the army tried to remove separatist flags raised in the town.

There is in this moment a conference going on in Vlodrup, Holland, organized by the Maharishi University of Management where Tribal Leaders are invited to become members of the World Federation of Traditional Leaders.

Ursula: I could make sure that those would become members who are the real ones. They also told me that they do not want appointed leaders, who have been appointed by missionaries and politicians, they want those who come from the line of the leaders and chosen by the council of elders. I find that we should have first our conference to find out who would be qualified if ever we go into that. But I have been so eager to do this conference in Cebu and this came as a welcome possibility. I share the same sentiments as you. But the government and the missionaries, miners etc are fielding their people and interfering, those people seem to have respect for the indigenous traditions, they want to revive the traditional ways of farming, combining it with ayurvedic approaches to assure a healthy food-supply, this is the main reason.

Rains: Who's going to be teaching who and who will be the winners. Sounds like it could be a raising call to all conference lions of the world, to attend another free get together. The trouble with this is, the ones that hear about it and attend are the western educated ones that seek....often personal ambition and financial gain, or have been brainwashed into some development agenda, by a corporate backed ngo.

me: haaah!!! Funny to see confusion about 'real ones' (Why not disqualify all delegates and call only those real who remain within sight of their territory (a live line to a huge screen webcamming feed back and so forth..) and remarks about freeloading 'conflions'. I does a misanthrope who has just read about a relatively more famous one (LFCeline, incidentally, he worked for the UN between WW's) a heap of good. :o(

Ya'a'tee FREEDOM magazines latest issue has an excellent article on the Big Mountain situation. **A TRUST BROKEN, A HERITAGE BETRAYED: Battle for Native American Rights** by Thomas G Whittle & Carlynn Lee McCormick is well researched, and the authors are not afraid to tell the truth. I HIGHLY RECCOMEND you read it and pass it on to as many as possible. You should find the article at freedommag.org or contact the editor at editor@freedommag.org. And as I have your attention for a moment, for those of you who feel like sending a fax to help us, please fax Hilary Clinton. Weaving For Freedom Foundation has been trying to arrange a meeting with Hillary and the Dine Weavers for seven and a half years. There seems to be openings in Hilary's schedule for December, so please ask that she take the time to meet with the Elders. send the fax to [attnPattySolisDoyle 202 456 5340](mailto:attnPattySolisDoyle@2024565340) For all my relations BoPeep Is this

following message containing misguided info??? Does it refer to an article of yours? I couldn't find it surfing your webpage. misguided about the message is that the article can be found on the website. Please provide us your surface mail address and we will mail you one. It isn't on the web site yet. Best, tom

Dear Poetpiet, Thank you very much. The only thing

Allow me to get mad at some Libertarian items here: ----- Voteauction.com reaps cynical voters Author: Justin Matlick "What Internet critics don't recognize is that sites like Voteauction are reflecting, not dictating, cultural attitudes. When hundreds of GenXers flout the law by putting their votes up for auction, they are opting out of the entire American political system." (10/18/00) pacificresearch.org/oped/101800jm.html Americans could not look hard enough to look for Indians willing to sell their land and now you are upset about something that is meaninglessly mercenary already????? ----- Embattled vote auction site returns to the Web Voteauction.com was apparently counted out too soon. The Austrian-based site, which lets Americans sell their votes to the highest bidder, has returned to the Web with a slightly toned-down message. (10/25/00) ----- Government accountability project In 1993 the federal government passed the Government Performance and Results Act. How are they doing at it? This project relies on the expertise of scholars, government and private sector leaders, and business experts to assess that. The Government Accountability Project's goal is to increase accountability and transparency to bring about more effective government. -mail: mercatus@gmu.edu URL: http://www.mercatus.org/policy/pslp.htm ----- Butterfly-adorned Libertarian creating a political flap San Francisco's once-moribund Libertarian Party organization has been revived in a very Bay Area-way, by party chairman Starchild, who's been known to appear in public in a butterfly costume. (10/24/00) www0.mercurycenter.com/columnists/chung/docs/chungstr24sf.htm ----- Is America losing its high-tech edge? Author: Aaron Lukas The U.S. high-tech industry has nothing to worry about as long as Europe continues its current tax and regulatory policies. (10/23/00) URL: cato.org/dailys/10-23-00.html ----- National treasures Author: Lew Rockwell "It is election time, which means open season on the well-to-do. We are supposed to favor expropriating them in (as much as their riches is due to expropriation you assholes!!!!!!) order to meet social needs to be provided by the government. ... It's all nonsense. The rich are the driving force behind wealth creation, economic innovation, job and income growth, and the improvement of living standards generally." (10/18/00) URL: ises.org/fullstory.asp?control=531&FS=National+Treasures ----- Stay and fight! Author: Lindsay Perigo "[T]o all of those understandably tempted to get off the planet because of...relentless nihilism, [Lindsay Perigo says] stay and fight!" (10/19/00) freeradical.co.nz/content/pishow/vol3/pi001019.html Yuuuukkk!!!!!! Schubart was right (while diagnosing) that love of the far off was a trait of nihilism and betrayal of your neighbours, nearests though obviously not dearest. You all turn that around but such of sleight of devious gland don't pass by me unnoted, does it? Well, herewith. cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/10/24/vote.auction/index.html ----- Are politicians leaders? Author: William Anderson Elections don't choose society's authentic leaders, says Anderson. Real leaders emerge from within the ranks of the voluntary sector of society. (10/20/00) mises.org/fullstory.asp?control=532&FS=Are+Politicians+Leaders%3F

All the way to two thirds down this file: some typical (and here, probably temporary) **Nettime.org** (derived places and) posts from this month: a Luther Blissett spoofy one (if that's what you wanna call their insistence on being allowed ((posting)) their porn <<and probably beating it too>>); they seem to wanna be thought of as funny (but I feel like I wasted my time after reading one of their most often, nearly always; pretty frustatious that, but I'll try again on this piece; one of the links gave me a laugh .. just colours flashing across the screen). To: nettime-l@bbs.thing.net Subject: <nettime> NO PROTEST NO PROFIT From: snafu <snafu@kyuzz.org> Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 12:22:57 +0200 Delivered-To: nettime-archive@nettime.khm.de NO PROTEST NO PROFIT First International Competition of Net.Protest <<<CALL FOR ENTRIES>>> Following the recent cases of the Roman Civic Network censorships - the Luther Blissett's book "Let the little children..." and Francesca da Rimini's interview - The Thing Rome and 0100101110101101.ORG launch the First International Competition of Net.Protest. All the e-mails of protest sent to the City Council of Rome at the following addresses: Mariella Gramaglia mailto:m.gramaglia@comune.roma.it Mauro Biddau mailto:m.biddau@comune.roma.it Claudia De Paolis mailto:cored@comune.roma.it will be evaluated by an extraordinary

international panel composed by Natalie Bookchin (net.artist and teacher, School of Visual Art, Los Angeles), Steve Dietz (Walker Art Center, Minneapolis), Matthew Fuller (: 'artist and writer, London'), Tillman Baumgaertel (journalist and net.art critic, Berlin), Ricardo Dominguez (conceptual net-striker, New York). The Jury have fixed the following criteria of evaluation for the messages of protest: Text-only messages are evaluated on the following basis: a) the coherence with the reasons of the anti-censorship protest. b) the level of emotional charge. c) the capacity to sublimate the emotional charge into an artistic form of writing. Therefore, messages will be economically estimated in this way: Argumentative: 0.50 dollars Scandalized: 1 dollar | Aggressive: 2 dollars || Ironic/Sarcastic: 3 dollars ||| Paranoid: 4 dollars |||| Seductive: 5 dollars ||||| Erotic: 6 dollars ||||| Poetic: 7 dollars ||||| Surreal: 8 dollars ||||| Mytho-poetic: 9 dollars ||||| Other: to be estimated Original Ascii drawings get an extra bonus of 7 dollars. Attached images, animations, movies and sounds will be evaluated on the following criteria: a) Level of coherence or "resonance" with the subject and the body of the text. b) Capacity to drive the imagination of the censors in an uncensored world. The value of each of the attachments is fixed between 1 and 5 dollars. A maximum of 3 attachments per protest email will be evaluated. Attached scripts, applets and software will be evaluated on the following criteria: a) Conceptual interest of the anti-censorship interface. b) Formal interest of dynamic anti-censorship pages. Proprietary softwares are excluded from the competition. The value of original scripts, applets and softwares is estimated between 10 and 100 dollars and will be proportional to the complexity of the code. WARNING: Any message of protest should not be heavier than 1.5 Mb. This is NOT an e-mail bombing campaign, but a net.art competition. Each competitor can apply with only one message. The Thing Rome and 0100101110101101.ORG declines any responsibility for derogatory or offensive messages, which will be excluded from the competition. The Deadline for all the Net.Protest is fixed for the 30 of October. All of the messages (including the ones already sent) should be sent in BCC to <mailto:PROTEST=PROFIT@0100101110101101.ORG>

At the end of the competition the Jury will make a total estimation of the e-mails and will establish a final price, as a result of the addition of all the messages. This final price will fix the value of the net.artwork "NO PROTEST NO PROFIT". On the basis of this estimation, The Thing Rome will make an economical offer to the City of Rome, in order to buy the Inboxes and the Outboxes of Mariella Gramaglia, Mauro Biddau and Claudia De Paolis, in the period included between the 2nd and the 30th of October. An important cultural institution, still covered, will buy the right to use the artwork, for a major exhibition. The exhibition will be considered by no means a collective event, whose success will be divided amongst all the participants. The money that will come from the exhibition will be re-invested in the next protest. The authors (shareholders) of the artwork, will have the power to decide in which kind of protest to re-invest their money. The power of decision of each author will be proportional to the contribution (the economical value of the protest message) that each of them produced. In this way, at any new PROTEST, the PROFIT of the protesters will increase, demonstrating that the only way to increase your capital is to fight for it.

PROTEST! INVEST! The Thing Rome ecm.org/thingnet (this place is all in Italian so lemme add a linklist from A'dam with as many E as G ((and a few more languages)) links:) thing.desk.nl/

(one interesting link there: <http://bug.village.virginia.edu/waxweb>; a feature movie about bees and weapons(bit of a blasphemy to associate target dancers with target destroyers and paranoid superstitions if you ask me but I'm sure nobody will till it is too late for indignant inflections (???); if you look hard enough for it you may find the synopsis series, the 24th (halfway) of which reads: Jacob walks through the night, and the next morning arrives at White Sands, a huge stretch of white dunes made of gypsum particles eroded from a deposit miles away. There, in the dunes, oscillating shapes drop from the sky, breaking through the thin layers of time to show Jacob the variety of forms that the future dead can assume. During this show, the landscape fragments ; Jacob rides the pieces to a tower in the desert. This is a transit point, where he meets the Space Shuttle as it drops from the sky. The shuttle takes him back to his bed at the Garden of Eden, where there is a message waiting for him in his grandfather's diary, written by the dead. The message tells him that he will not be able to stop walking until he has found the victim that the future dead intend for him to kill, somewhere on another planet inside the earth.... the bees, waiting for him there, will identify the victim for him on his arrival. At the end of this communication, Jacob returns to the White Sands.) This is one of the larger sections; as a protest to the awkward forming I stuck the whole second half of the story [here \(temporarily\)](#).

To all the real bandits to all those who sense a bounty coming on their heads to all those who do not want to stay in the new economy saloon anymore load up your guns it's time to settle with the sheriff it's time to take by storm the diligence of institutions stop censorship now ! A NET STRIKE FOR BANDITS! Monday 23, October 2000 hours 14.00-17.00 (Greenwich Time) target: www.comune.roma.it/index.htm Bandits. Banned. On October 2 the City of Rome banned the webspace of the Rome City Network hosting the **AvAna.net** association. The group was blamed to have published materials "unfit" to a City Network, following an exposition by Father Fortunato Di Noto, a known pedophile-hunter priest, who claimed the Luther Blissett's book "Let the little children..." to be a text fostering pedophilia. Actually, the book - regularly sold in every bookstore of Italy - is just an inquiry on the issue of pedophilia and on the judicial

mistakes generated by an irrational and spectacular approach to the matter. Bandits. Banned. Two days later, the same City of Rome banned from the City Network a page of The Thing Rome website, showing an interview with Australian artist Francesca Da Rimini (aka Doll Yoko). The group was blamed to have used - as illustration of the article - images "unfit" to a City Network. The images were taken from Doll Space, a known web art work, financed by Australia Council, winner of two international prizes and bought by the University of Westminster. **The artist made these images by using a Dutch print dating back to 1789: one of the first illustration of Marquis De Sade's books.** Bandits. Banned. <<<<snip>>>> Some press: Telepolis: "Sex, Internet, Zensur und Markenzeichen" (german) <http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/inhalt/co/8935/1.html> ExibArt: "The City of Rome censors The Thing and AvAna Net" (italian) exibart.com/IDNotizia1451.htm Punto Informatico: "Blind censorship" (italian) <http://punto-informatico.it/p.asp?i=33519> Brainstorm: "Against the online Holy Inquisition" (italian) apogeeonline.com/berny/inquisizione.html Il manifesto: "censorship.com" and "The censored artist" (italian) <http://www.ilmanifesto.it/Quotidiano-archivio/14-Ottobre-2000/art28.htm> <http://www.ilmanifesto.it/Quotidiano-archivio/14-Ottobre-2000/art29.htm>

HTTP://WWW.0100101110101101.ORG/PROTEST=PROFIT Date: Thu, 19 Oct 2000 15:53:40 -0500 From: "Steve Dietz" steve.dietz@walkerart.org To: m.gramaglia@comune.roma.it, m.biddau@comune.roma.it, cored@comune.roma.it Subject: do not destroy NO PROTEST NO PROFIT messages Oct. 19, 2000 I am writing to remind you that related to unacceptable censorship actions against The Thing - Italy, the NO PROTEST NO PROFIT competition has been launched. In the net economy, control and restriction of access to information creates economic value--even if that is not the primary goal of the restrictions or the information creators. The messages you receive as part of NO PROTEST NO PROFIT have an economic value both because access to them--via access to your mailboxes--is restricted and because, collectively, they represent an "info-aesthetic" action/object (Manovich).

As an interested party in the evaluation and preservation of such works, I am asking you to save and collect these messages, which have significant economic and historical value in the context of the burgeoning field of net art. insincerely, Steve Dietz Director, New Media Initiatives Walker Art Center [subscribe Webwalker: http://www.walkerart.org/gallery9/webwalker](http://www.walkerart.org/gallery9/webwalker)

2 contributions on the well situated rich **on the well connected rich (3 entries): felix stadler ----- Halfway down it reads: The current buzzword may be "network", but although it conjures up dreams of social internationalism for some, it gives others - who are much more powerful - an appetite for mercantile interconnection. <<<<snip>>>> The current hotchpotch of journalistic clichés (e-democracy, e-voting, politics dot com, interactive citizens, and so on) is reminiscent of the debate on "free" radio stations in France in the 1970s. Despite their amateur, non-profit origins they could not resist the temptation of advertising revenue and stock market flotation for very long. Here again, the aim is apparently to boost the sagging legitimacy of an increasingly top-heavy, status-conscious system by recharging its civic and democratic batteries. As Armand Mattelart puts it, "The techno-utopia is a highly effective ideological weapon in the struggle to influence people and gain acceptance for the free-market vision of the world order. [...] Short-sighted techno-libertarians help to consolidate the simplistic representation of an abstract, evil state, in contrast with an idealised civil society in which truly sovereign individuals communicate freely" (8). >>>><<<<snip>>>>>> In a study of the 10,000 demonstrations held in France in 1980-90, Olivier Fillieule established that political involvement has changed less than was suggested. For one thing, protest activity is not characterised "by extreme fluidity, with individual involvement fluctuating as circumstances change". Moreover, militant action is not the work of people operating "outside the traditional movements", for "workers constitute the group most frequently involved in demonstrations." Last, "the largest gatherings are the ones defended by trade unions. The so-called 'post-materialist' movements are not really convincing, regardless of whether they focus on social mores, the environment, abortion rights, pacifism or even politics in general. These movements are generally supported by tiny groups" (14). Nicholas Negroponte (see article by Philippe Breton in this issue) recently said "We will socialise inside digital neighbourhoods where physical space is no longer relevant". Fortunately, protest action will very probably continue elsewhere. And it will involve the collective experiences of people acting together, in the same place, with meetings, demonstrations, meals, distribution of pamphlets and newspapers, crowds. As, for example, was the case with the non-digital demonstrations in France at the end of 1995. These gatherings will continue to occur in a given place, shaped by past history, acting for (and with) large social groups with low mobility and poor "connections". Nor do the latter imagine that new technology will put an end to their isolation. They will continue to resist, not because they are at last connected to some planetary network, but because their social experience, militant activity and understanding of the world have shown them how urgent it is to refuse a "digital" revolution whose main effect would be to perpetuate the power of the traders and masters. **cisler on the well connected rich At the MIT Media Lab's****

Digital Nations meeting in Cambridge, Massachusetts, we discussed this issue. Here's part of my forthcoming report: William Mitchell, whose book "City of Bits" was one of the first full text works on the World Wide Web, welcomed a group of several hundred consultants, educators, technocrats, government representatives, and company representatives to the Lab, whose director Nicholas Negroponte was recovering from a recent accident in Dublin, Ireland. Mitchell said that the fundamental paradox of technology was that the people, groups, and nations that benefited most were those that were the best educated, most affluent and most powerful. The technology adopted, whether it is an industrial processes, more deadly military hardware, or information systems give even more power to the groups and nations of privilege. Mitchell asked if we can design our way out of this problem? What are the kinds of policies and institutional structures that are needed? And what kind of technologies do we need? Technophobes like Jerry Mander think it's a losing battle, and he's embarrassed that his anti-globalization forum has a web page! Castells says that one option is to ride out the developments by isolating a society from the technological changes, as Bhutan did in the 1930's depression. However, we are so interconnected at some levels (finance, medicine, transport, fuel) that it's just about impossible. It's clear that not everyone is going to use the Internet, and 57% of those not online in the U. S. have no interest in doing so!

====forward by Phil Graham===== **Dromographic Stress Disorder: How E-Commerce Makes Survivors of Us All** by Steve Beard (on Virilio) This appeared in issue 18 of the UK "Critical/Information/Services" magazine Mute: Does Paul Virilio still have something to say about cyberspace now it has morphed from an electronic frontier into a 24/7 automated trading post? The wily French theorist has always been a bit of a doom-monger when it comes to new media but he has also been highly adept at making connections between the seductions of platform portability and the dangers of reflex cognitive-behavioural conditioning (have you checked your email/mobile/stock price yet? how long before you reply to an electronic message? the interval defines a breathing space). In fact his particular brand of apocalyptic Catholic moralising means he positively relishes the darkside of the virtual force. Virilio is the electronic desert prophet constantly warning of the "generalised accident" which waits at the end of the technological curve. In the dark days of nuclear deterrence this used to be the threat of extermination posed by the atomic bomb. But in the new times of engineered virtual enlightenment it is the "information bomb" which apparently threatens to exterminate us in something like a global stock market annihilation. Virilio is the great annunciator of the technological endtime, but as demand-management economist Joseph Maynard Keynes remarked long ago in the long term we are all dead anyway (life is determined by human reproduction and not by technological evolution). Virilio's new book *The Information Bomb* (Verso) is full of dire auguries and sees him beginning to clear new ground with distant early warnings about the dangers of genetic engineering. But it his pronouncements on the domain of e-commerce or what he calls the "global perception market" which are most interesting. Virilio's theoretical roots in Edmund Husserl and the French school of phenomenology means he is particularly well placed to understand that, as a post-nuclear medium of parallel processing and networked communication, the internet not only bypasses any root node of strategic command-and-control but also over-exposes the distributed perceptual cues of the survivors we have all become. In this scenario the spooky Echelon surveillance system is merely a retro-nuclear nostalgia cult while it is the live web-cams which dot the net which are actually doing the real business of turning us all into each other's keepers by heralding privileged "points of view" as future "points of sale" (get your JenniCam T-shirts here). Virilio himself may be nostalgic for what he regards as the unmediated sustainability of an inhabitable ecological niche, but he also understands that the information landscape is delivered through the "instantaneous superimposition of actual and virtual images." In other words, he understands that the web is a pure advertising medium whose condition of entry is that objects should become commodity-signs in an ecstatic cult of self-reflexive mourning. "Actual" things doubled up as their own "virtual" effigies are like second-hand items displayed in heat-sealed plastic bags: they recover a margin of untouchability whose fetishistic allure begins to incite the fashionable to play the familiar game of provoking death. From here on in it's all really just a matter of joining new media whores to old media punters through the data revenue stream generated by a transaction. What this means in banal terms is a movement towards the discipline of electronic customer relationship management and Virilio begins to hook up from the other side of his cautionary analysis (and probably much to his horror) with a gung-ho digital marketing guru like Seth Godin. Godin is the Vice President of Direct Marketing at the American portal Yahoo! and the author of the cult manual *Permission Marketing: Turning Strangers into Friends and Friends into Customers* (Simon & Schuster). He has argued persuasively that older media like magazines, radio and television depended upon a model of "interruption marketing" in which advertising messages appeared in the intervals between the flow of content. The web however explodes the interval into a new spacetime of instantaneous ubiquity in which the important thing for traffic analysts is not to increase click-through rates but to "make each click worth more." The click defines a hyper attention deficit which is capable of being leveraged by a new science of cognitive-behavioural therapy into an engineered perception of brand value. Godin acknowledges that the basis of permission marketing is "trust" and insists that "you can't market at people anymore: you have to market with them." What makes this functional are the new

techniques of data collection and analysis which allow the sustainability of engineered perceptual cues to be measured over the "lifetime value of the average customer." Virilio takes a less sanguine view of this kind of tactical databody capture when he links it to the commercial applications of the human genome map as a form of "cybernetic eugenicism". But what is fascinating is how far ahead the American is of Virilio's own thinking. Godin insists that interruption marketing is not web-friendly because it depends upon the one-to-many massifications of "demographic reach" whereas the secret of permission marketing is the one-to-one personalisation afforded by "frequency" (As he says: "Ten TV ads cost ten times as much as one TV ad. That's why permission marketers tend to focus on reach not frequency. But on the net frequency is free. The people who subscribe to your newsletter get it from you every week and it costs you nothing to send it out. Digital media have zero marginal cost and infinite potential frequency"). It is here that Godin sketches out a science of "dromographics" which succeeds Virilio's own art of "dromology". "Dromographics" might be considered the science of modelling relative analogue speed vectors within a digital spacetime whose absolute limit is defined by the speed of ones and zeros travelling along a fibre-optic cable. (Information now travels at the speed of light unlike the human capacity to process it.) In this sense Godin boundary-rides the flight of perceptions within Virilio's "light-time" of networked electronic commerce. Emergent platforms, file formats and protocols like WAP and MP3 in this scenario become technological vehicles which abstract the flux of disintermediated intersubjective communication in order to deliver new possibility spaces for arresting the structural play of value. This moment of totemic arrest can be identified as a "hit" or a "meme" or a "trend" and at the moment its sequencing still ghosts the older rites of negative taboo whose contours persist like core memory dumps in the information landscape (Virilio lists some of them as Heaven's Gate, Sensation!, Rape in the Highlands, the Museum of Eroticism and transgressive body art). But it seems that more familiar rites of positive taboo like the gift are just as effective for supporting the extraction of surplus value. Godin suggests that the web user will be gratified to offer up information about themselves in return for something like a free sample, a big discount or even a commodity up for grabs within a specified interval like a download time or an hour of the day. This however is no cybernetic registration of a communist utopia (English cyber-cult scholar Richard Barbrook's late notion of "cyber-communism" as an "evolving synthesis of gift and commodity within the net" is naturally a transparent apology for the Blairite mixed economy). Instead it reinscribes the circuit of profitable exchange within a post-nuclear medium by liquidating its depreciating military-industrial stockpiles of sink capital and reserve labour and flipping them into a chaotic regime of digital recombination where capital becomes human and labour becomes symbolic. What Virilio seems reluctant to admit is that when the nuclear apocalypse failed to occur it precisely detonated the information bomb within whose global impact zone of mutually assured production we all now compete. All of which is perhaps only another way of saying that the sticky path through the jungle of e-commerce leads directly from the start-up dream of an Initial Public Offering into the Xanadu of an interactive fall-out shelter. It looks as if advancing a credible exit strategy really is the only way of receding the symptoms of dromographic stress disorder. # archive: <http://www.nettime.org> contact: nettime@bbs.thing.net ===== "Nothing is true. Everything is permitted." - William S. Burroughs John Armitage Principal Lecturer in Politics and Media Studies Division of Government & Politics University of Northumbria Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8ST UK Tel: 0191 227 4971 Fax: 0191 227 4654 Email (w): john.armitage@unn.ac.uk Email (h): j.armitage@technologica.demon.co.uk Read: Machinic Modulations: new cultural theory & technopolitics tandf.co.uk/journals/archive/r-archive/ang-con.html

Phil on the palestinians as myth: What a strange and confusing time. The concept of globalised humanity - once nothing but a Marxist utopia - is now being pushed most hard by institutions such as the WTO, UN, IMF, World Bank, etc, etc, as well as by the most right-wing commercial institutions (by which I mean weapons- and money-mongering monoliths) on whose behalf the former (legislative) group appears to work most successfully. On the one hand, there is the celebration of nationhood by self-professed leftists who would formerly have been committed to internationalisation; on the other, we see the disparagement of nation-states as a dangerous - if not evil - fiction by other self-professed leftists. Meanwhile, humanity has never seemed (at least to me) so destructive, nasty, or farcical in its endeavours, each apparent win signifying a defeat of another qualitative kind. Humanity in the abstract has only ever been of limited usefulness. This is true at any level: "the individual", "the family", "the organisation", "the nation", "the culture", "the ethnic group", "the religion" --- all hopeless abstractions after a certain, very simplistic level of conceptual application. Perhaps this is all we are capable of in the end. Pales was a god who took the form of a donkey. Palestine is the name of a geographically (i.e. geometrically) defined space, the nature of which, as we know, is as movable as collective (mis)understandings and (dis)agreements, which are almost always mediated by violence at some point in history. As far as Judaism goes, I understand it as a religion, and thus as a relation without geographical, ethnic, or cultural borders, like Islam or Catholicism or Buddhism or whatever. I am not sure that

juxtaposing the achievements of, say, Kosovars in surviving their own "rescue" by remote control carpet bombing on the part of the "forces for good" (I note Al Gore's statement in the third "debate" that 'not a single human life was lost in the Kosovo war A single American life') to the South African apartheid regime under the aegis of 'national self-determination' is useful or even vaguely commensurable. Put differently, "national self-determination" is an incomprehensible term in the first place. There is no such thing. Hasn't been for decades if there ever was (I very much doubt it). So I wonder what "national self-determination" might mean. I also wonder on what basis a group would claim nationhood in the first place, if not on cultural, ethnic, linguistic, colonial, geographical, militaristic, or religious bases. Which of these - or which collection of these - would be more legitimate bases for claiming nationhood?

It seems to me that we keep extrapolating clearly flawed and failed political models out to larger units of organisation, where now we can think of the earth as if we existed outside it (and some people do for periods of time), as if "it" (viz the whole of human activity) could be controlled from a few centres. Richard's comment about taking what many of us have for granted is quite clear and legitimate to my mind (but what is it that most of us have that those less fortunate do not?), especially in the context of the groups he listed.

I'm not sure how you relate that comment to a regime based on the assumption that certain "types" of human beings are not really human at all. People claim all sorts of abstract rationales for killing off or dehumanising other people: democracy, freedom, racial hygiene, evolutionary or technological inferiority, economic efficiency, etc. Thus, according to dominant definitions, some people can be bombed, deprived of resources, tortured, murdered, exploited, isparaged as less-than-human, uncared for, and so on. Like I said, weird times. I doubt if we have the language or conceptual ability to explain and comprehend what is going on.

regards, Phil
 Opinions expressed in this email are my own unless otherwise stated. Phil Graham, Lecturer (Communication), Graduate School of Management University of Queensland, Ph: 617 3381 1083; Fax: 617 3381 1083; Mobile 0401 737 315; homepage: www.uq.edu.au/~uqpggraha ----- In a bit on Nazi's (see previous issue for more on them) he wrote: Will the Balkan region suddenly become something more to the "west" than an advertising billboard for the latest weapons systems?

I sincerely hope so, but that will take more than merely sacrificing the "great men". I am also pleased Milosevic is gone. I never liked his wife either. My point, and I think F. Hartmann's too, is that we need to look beyond the great-villain/hero/liberator view of history that obscures the real relations that make mass murder possible and - quite obviously - desirable for *whole populations*. Otherwise we'll never understand it. Then we'll never be able to stop it.

I'll start quietly celebrating when there's no more loud noises. My subject to him: invitation to a quiet party of the dead resurectable (plus mailsig) a little while later: I offer material to help rectify your recent assertion your recent nettime post proves you have not followed my slightly less recent advice. oops, I guess I did not do a good job. What I mean to say is that your assertions: Humanity in the abstract has only ever been of limited usefulness. This is true at any level: "the individual", "the family", "the organisation", "the nation", "the culture", "the ethnic group", "the religion" --- all hopeless abstractions after a certain, very simplistic level of conceptual application. Perhaps this is all we are capable of in the end. <<<snip>>> Put differently,

"national self-determination" is an incomprehensible term in the first place. There is no such thing. Hasn't been for decades if there ever was (I very much doubt it). Ever is a too big word; surely noman's land has kept people out of each other's hair a lot no? Another reason to be wary of what Jared Diamond seems to believe is 'success' and 'luck' of mass societies ...appear completely false in the light of the likes of Ulrich von Beckerath; please pick on of 10 or so files containing his work for starters: On Sat, 28 Oct 2000 23:24:55 Phil Graham wrote: And you have proved my point by sending me to a website about money: i.e. alienated human life (past present and future).

Money in the way it would be set to work in Beckerath's (Bth) sense could telecast as well as microscope; Hello again: At 02:28 AM 29/10/00 -0700, you wrote: On Sat, 28 Oct 2000 23:24:55 Phil Graham wrote: Money can't do anything. People do things. Money is a technology, one of the few initially "neutral" ones. Its use is a symptom of human nature, not its structural characteristics. Money now functions like myth.

disperse (product and skill)info as well as ground it (focus on the whereabouts and quality thereof), harmonize outreach and coordinate allocation; par position and identify; discussion and decision. I can't think of a starker contrast to your depiction of bloodless and sterile megamonomaniacal zombiedom such as I myself have given the world an extra sample of recently (Vaneigem's money despising (cause misunderstanding) 'work'), you sound suspiciously much like him now Coincidence??? Mockery?

Hmmm ... --- errr .. neither coincidence nor mockery: misunderstanding on your part of what I am trying to say in too few words I would think. Thanks for the information anyway. Phil (concretely) part of the first exchange: The remedy does not lie in any of the symptoms; it is contained in the nature of the problem. Preproblematic nature is what you logically refer to. Problems are unnatural; the emblematicity of nature however is

indeed contained, continent and 'emittable, timable (as much as and why not paralelling and modeling for money ones???)'. **First, there is no such thing as "unnatural". Second this:** "the emblematicity of nature however is indeed contained, continent and 'emittable, timable (as much as and why not paralelling and modeling for money ones" is to me a bizarre way of thinking that seeks to reduce multidimensional complexity to banal measurement. It's like the problem with maps: they are models of the real which don't show the effects of floods or earthquakes or whatever. They are themed around very narrow aspects of the world and are thus of extremely limited use. Nature is not timeable, nor is it emblematic, not in any useful sense (other than to coordinate massified humanity on the one hand; and denaturalise nature on the other - by reducing it to an "emblem" of itself). Good luck with your journey. I think we see the world in entirely different ways. You think my view needs rectifying. I think yours is confused and over-simplistic (and thus could use some balance). Que sera. Thanks for your mail. Phil Thank you too for your efforts and I agree we disagree but won't admit we must (finding disagreement disagreeable and when it comes to basic extensions of the dull but comforting general platitudes like: all sentient creatures process oxygen ((who cares if they burn with desires as nonmutually as possible??? What decides the right of way when they compete with engines but barely becoming conscious of the indeed magnitude wise 'mythic' consequences) (entirely unnecessary and regrettable), since such types of potentially common sense would and could redeem a social graduation and stratification such as we are stacking up (against??? ahead of????) ourselves. Adament and hoping to be none to unsustainably imposing, piet On Mon, 30 Oct 2000 22:17:56 Phil Graham wrote: **I agree. And you are not unsustainably imposing in the least. All my best** well I know I am when I fuck up on my own iffily innovative brackets within brackets systemicism as I did in my last effort (.....(())(....) instead of the (.....(()).. ..) called for to not be unecessarily inconsequent. I had assumed a brachiology rather than a bracketectomy, thus the symbolism of open ended non-closure of meaning. If there's anything you want from the collection in the biblio, let me know and I can send attachments. Frankly, they give me a headache because they're all (or partly) wrong anyway. Even where they're okay I think they're too hard to read. What the hell. We can only try. You are sportily sparring and mity polite matey!!!! I'll be reading my netpicks of your work shortly. I have to be sport(ing/ily/ingly); it's a national obligation. Phil (matripatriotically) AND --- I very much like the French revolution/Robespierre angle -- in there somewhere is a thread (or at least an expression) of what I perceive to be the nature of the problems we face as a species. Not in money, but in human relationships (specifically value-relations which have nothing to do with money, at least not directly). Phil

Vaneigem

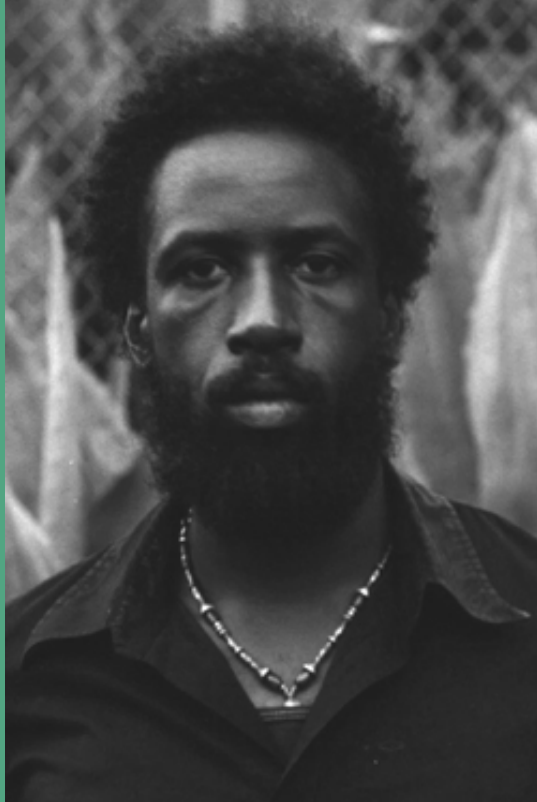
criticism will be here soon (I'm still reading him (again); see last issue); suffice it to say he does a lot of dualling and turning upside out starting from several perspectives of exact as well as human sciences, quite a wild ride; some of his assertions and formulas need only little tweaking for a turn from blackest reactionary bullflap into the right sorta loopsnap

<http://us.imdb.com/> Gotto see if the 'memorable quote' function at this site brings out that life saving prison rappoetry text from Slam (Praised for its **passionate use of poetry as an antidote to violence**, "Slam" tells the story of smalltime drug dealer/rapper Ray Joshua (Williams), jailed for a murder he didn't commit <<<quoting ithaca.edu>>>) I wouldn't mind seeing at ease. "Ray has the bad luck to be at the scene of a shooting, where the police catch him with a half-pound of marijuana on him. Ray is a gentle soul whose passion is his poetry, which he does rapid fire, rap style but without music. Williams wrote the pieces he performs. ("You massage the universe's spine as you twirl through time," starts one of his typical poems.)" <http://www.albany.edu/writers-inst/fns00n2.html> (some reviews) 21 reviews at amazon and these quotes: Ray Joshua: The wind is the moon's imagination wandering. It seeps through cracks, ripples the grass, explores the unknown. My love is my soul's imagination. How do I love you? Imagine. You servin' time outside of the penitentiary, doin' exactly what they want you to do: POW! POW! all day. That's the motherfuckin' master plan, niggy. I am before, I am before before. Before death is eternity, after death is eternity, there is no death - there is only eternity. My niggaz are dyin' before their time. My niggaz are servin' unjust time. My niggaz are dying because of... time.) (my [earlier note](#)) [twice the first time](#) Artist: Saul Williams Album: Elohim 12"; Black Whole Styles Comp. Title:

Twice the First Time [\(sung by hisself\)](#) i will not rhyme on tracks niggas on a chain gang used to do that (Huh!) way back i will not rhyme over tracks niggas on a chain gang used to do that (Huh!) way back don't drop the beat on me don't drop the beat no ah i am not the son of sha klak klak i am before that i am before i am before before before death is eternity after death is eternity there is no death there's only eternity and i be riding on the wings of eternity like CLA CLA CLA SHA KLACK KLACK GET ME THE FUCK OFF THIS TRACK as if the heart beat wasn't enough they got us using drum machines now the hums of the machines tryin to make our drums humdrums tryin to ????? our magic instruments be political prisoners up inside computers as if the heart were not enough as if the heart were not enough and as heart beats bring percussions fallen trees bring reproussions citys play upon our souls like broken drums redrum the essence of creation from city slums but city slums mute our drums and our drums become humdrums cuz city slums have never been where our drums are from just the place where our daughters and sons become offbeat heartbeats slaves to city streets and hearts get broken and heartbeats stop broken heartbeats become breakbeats for niggas to rhyme on top, but.. i won't rhyme on top no tracks niggas on a chain gang used to do that (Huh) way back i won't rhyme over tracks niggas on a chain gang used to do that (Huh) way back don't drop the beat no don't drop the beat noooo not untill you've listen to Rakim on a rocky mountain top have you heard hip hop extract the urban element which created it and let a open wide country side illustrate it riding in a freight train in the freezing rain listening to Coltrane my reality went insane and i think i saw Jesus he was playing hopscotch with Betty Carter who was cursing him out in a scat-like gibberish for not saying 'butterfingers' and my fingers run through grains of sand like seeds of time the pains of man the frames of mind which built these frames which is the structure of my urban superstructure the trains and planes can corrupt and obstruct your planes of thought so you that forget how to walk through the woods which ain't good cuz you ain't never walked through the trees listenin' to nobody beats the biz and you ain't never heard hip hop and you must stop that damn track from going... please don't drop the beat don't drop the beat nooo and... i will not rhyme on tracks niggas on a chain gang used to that (huh) way back (repeat) don't drop the beat noooo don't drop the beat no don't drop the beat no don't drop the beat ...heartbeat my heartbeat goes on and on and on... yeah

<http://www-scf.usc.edu/~troho/saul.html> (pic and interview 1st sept)

Artist: Saul Williams Album: Lyricist



Lounge Volume One Title: Ohm "ohm" is chanted in long drawn out syllables throughout the song) [Saul Williams] through meditation I program my heart to beat breakbeats and hum basslines on exhalation *Saul beatboxes* "ohm" I burn seven day candles that melt into twelve inch circles on my mantle and spin funk like myrrh *Saul beatboxes* "ohm" and I can fade worlds in and out with my mixing patterns letting the Earth spin as I blend in Saturn niggaz be like spinning windmills, braiding hair locking, popping, as the sonic force of the soul keeps the planets rocking the beat don't stop when, soulless matter blows into the cosmos, trying to be stars the beat don't stop when, Earth sends out satellites to spy on Saturnites and control Mars cause niggaz got a peace treaty with Martians and we be keepin em up to date with sacred gibberish like "sho' nuff" and "it's on" the beat goes on, the beat goes on, the beat goes "ohm" and I roam through the streets of downtown Venus trying to auction off monuments of Osiris' severed penis but they don't want no penis in Venus for androgynous cosmology sets their spirits free and they neither men nor women be but they be down with a billion niggaz who have yet to see that interplanetary truth is androgynous and they be sending us shoutouts through shooting stars and niggaz be like, "Whattup?" and talking Mars cause we are so-lar and regardless of how far we roam from home the universe remains our center, like "ohm" I am no Earthling, I drink moonshine on Mars and mistake meteors for stars cause I can't hold my liquor but I can hold my breath and ascend like wind to the black hole and play galaxaphones on the fire escapes of your soul blowing tunes through lunar wombs, impregnating stars giving birth to suns, that darken the skins that skin our drums and we be beating infinity over sacred hums spinning funk like myrrh until Jesus comes and Jesus comes everytime we drum and the moon drips blood and eclipses the sun and out of darkness comes a *Saul beatboxes* and out of darkness comes a *Saul beatboxes* and out of darkness comes the... I spoon powdered drum beats into plastic bagsI spoon powdered drum beats into plastic bags sellin' kilos of kente scag takin' drags off of collards and cornbread tree-basing through saxophones and flutes like mad the high notes make me space float i be exhalin' in rings that circle Saturn leavin'stains in my veins in astrological patterns yeah, i'm sirius B Dogon niggas plotted shit, lovely but the Feds are also plottin' me they're tryin' to imprison my astrology to put my stars behind bars my stars in stripes using blood splattered banners as nationalist kites but i control the wind that's why they call it the hawk i am horus son of isis son of osiris worshipped as jesus resurrected like lazarus but you can call me lazzie lazy yeah, i'm lazy cause i'd rather sit and build than work and plow a field worshipping a daily yield of cash green crop your evolution stopped with

the evolution of your technology a society of automatic tellers and money machines nigga what? my culture is lima beans [official 'slam' site](#) <http://tezcat.com/~malachit/slam/> (this one don't work now) Listen to an Audio Interview <http://www.annonline.com/interviews/990715/>

Nicci's modest mass mailing: Dear Friend, At last I have managed to get a website going for the non-profit charity I helped to create last year in Africa. If any of you want to help out with fundraising or sponsoring it would be amazing !!! Otherwise can you forward our address to everyone in your address book so eventually it will reach a billionaire who can perhaps sponsor the little Africans forever and eternity !!!) :)))) THANKS GUYS Love Nicola OUR WEB ADDRESS: <http://humanitrust.ninthave.net/> presently after checking your URL Great nic, I just pasted and wrote the following into my logs (up to 15th_log.htm now) minutes before being graced with your efforts, I'll have a look soon. love piet PS: still haven't seen any niccipicci's. Care to try sending some again???? Aaaaaah, now I see you!!!!!! To check wether we had been paying attention to the dreadful bible and related readings we as kids used to have to repeat the last word after it (the reading) stopped (thank heaven!!!!!!) the last word on your page is lette; mmmmm, isn't that a famous river one crosses on the way to in- and excarnalation to wash off all (with) knowledge???? hi piet, well currently listening to the interview...a man of definate soul..thanks for the link...!!

This Message Is From: Frances Beal (Pynchon mentor some say) <fmbeal@igc.org> ***** A little humor to lighten your day: ALL-PURPOSE OFFENSIVE JESUS JOKE THREE PROOFS THAT JESUS WAS MEXICAN: 1. His first name was Jesus. 2. He was bilingual. 3. He was always being harassed by the authorities. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS BLACK 1. He called everybody "brother." 2. He liked Gospel. 3. He couldn't get a fair trial. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS JEWISH 1. He went into His Father's business. 2. He lived at home until He was 33. 3. He was sure his mother was a virgin, and his mother was sure He was God. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS ITALIAN 1. He talked with his hands. 2. He had wine with every meal. 3. He used olive oil. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS A CALIFORNIAN 1. He never cut his hair. 2. He walked around barefoot. 3. He started a new religion. But then there were equally good arguments that JESUS WAS IRISH 1. He never got married. 2. He was always telling stories. 3. He loved green pastures. But perhaps the most compelling evidence: THREE PROOFS THAT JESUS WAS A WOMAN 1. He had to feed a crowd at a moment's notice when there was no food. 2. He kept trying to get the message across to a bunch of men who JUST DIDN'T GET IT. 3. Even when He was dead, He had to get up because there was more work for him to do.

green (in holland we say 'gifgroen', meaning: poison green and that applies to this alchemystical exclusivity here) section

last issue's multiply mysterious 'n' questionable (third and last was the right answer) (ancient_wisdom_digest) URL (an io.com, illuminati online one (just a server, really) where My Callahan Index rendering is hypered to (but the <http://www.htdig.org/> search engine there don't find it, neither me nor (the right) Callahan . . . and no I don't relate very much to all these other URL's herein, for them you are better off looking at danwinter.com): Date: Tue, 09 Feb 1999 19:52:36 -0800 From: Barry Carter <brcarter@igc.apc.org> Subject: ORMES was (Miami Circle:) -Message sent by Barry Carter <brcarter@igc.apc.org> Dear Friends, At 04:01 AM 2/9/99 -0700, MICHAEL SPITZER wrote: THE MIAMI CIRCLE A Key Toward Understanding a Unified Field As Displayed in The Ancient Planetary Archaeomatrix Re-discovered by Carl P. Munck, Sr. After further study, based on the GPS readings given to me over the phone by Richard C. Hoagland on Friday, Feb.5, 1999 ... I have concluded that The Miami Circle site is a major part of the ancient planetary archaeomatrix, re- discovered by Carl P. Munck, Sr. It is becoming more and more apparent that there is a relationship between mathematical form and physical substance. The hard problem has been to identify a physical mechanism which could provide a connection between the universe of thought and the physical world. It is fairly clear that the ancients had some ideas about these connective structures. Modern science has also been searching for this connection. The quantum physicist David Bohm, toward the end of his life, became more and more convinced that there was a connection. He postulated a concept that he called the "implicate order" as the

source for this information field. Numerous other modern scientists have proposed similar ideas. Biologist Rupert Sheldrake calls this field of mind the "morphogenic field". Nobel laureate Brian Jospheon has instituted the Mind-Matter Unification Project at Cambridge University. I could list a dozen more world class scientists who are working on the same problem. In quantum physics, finding the connection between mind and matter has been called the "hard problem".

Dr. Philip Callahan, who in his early years tested chemical biocides for the US Department of Agriculture, noticed an interesting phenomena almost fifty years ago. Dr. Callahan noticed that certain soils were paramagnetic. Paramagnetic means that they have slight magnetic properties. Dr. Callahan also discovered that paramagnetic soils were much more productive in relation to the strength of their measured paramagnetic properties. The most paramagnetic soils were those which contained a high portion of volcanic or limestone based minerals. Dr. Callahan postulated that paramagnetic soils provided a better electromagnetic connection between the atmosphere and the plants growing on these soils. He also noticed another phenomena, certain agricultural fields in Ireland and other countries had cylindrical stone structures which seemed to promote the growth of plants in certain portions of the circle around these structures. Dr. Callahan got lung cancer in the early 1990s, probably as a result of his exposure to agricultural chemicals as a young scientist working for the USDA. Using his knowledge of paramagnetic forces, Dr. Callahan developed a treatment for his cancer which was so successful that when he went back to his doctor, his doctor said that he must have been misdiagnosed and could not have had lung cancer because the form of lung cancer that he was diagnosed with was invariably fatal. Dr. Callahan is now 75. He has been cancer free for over five years. His cure was what he calls "sackcloth and ashes". He has patented this product. The patent can be found at: http://www.patents.ibm.com/details?pn=US05247933__&language=en An excerpt from one of Dr. Callahan's books can be found at: [//members.tripod.com/~poetpiet/guest_appearances/paramagnetism.htm](http://members.tripod.com/~poetpiet/guest_appearances/paramagnetism.htm) Dr. Callahan claims that what cured his cancer was known in ancient Isreal aa the "shatnez". Here is Dr. Callahan's description of the shatnez: "The PICRAM is constructed by soaking wool-linen clothor burlap in seawater. In the top photograph, the cloth is connected to a simple banana plug at the corner and wrapped around the plastic of the plug where it is held in place by two rubber bands. Harry Kornburg, my patent co-author, translated the Hebrew which describes such a piece of cloth worn by the Jewish High Priest. It enhanced his immune system in order that he could safely examine lepers like those sent to him by Christ. The bible is by far the best science book for low energy systems ever written. The Hebrew name for my PICRAM ELF detector is Shatnez. It was worn as a long ribbon strap wrapped around the high priest's body." Another researcher, Don Gerrard published a book in 1990 called "The Paper Doctor". This book was so controversial with the medical establishment that it was promptly banned. In this book, Gerrard claimed that homeopathic medicines had an energy field around them the shape of which could be determined by dowsing. He also claimed that water placed over a shape which duplicated the shape that was dowsed would would assume the medicinal properties of the original homeopathic medicine. Though his book was banned, someone has kindly provided a copy of it on the internet. This can be found at: algonet.se/~johnnyfg/books/paperdoc/index.htm There is an ancient Hindu treatment which is quite similar to Gerard's. More information on this can be found at: http://www.oaktree.co.uk/mandala/sanjevini/bk_cover.htm Wherever we look we find evidence that pure form can influence many aspects of our material existence. But what is the physical mechanism which connects mind and matter? Are these just isolated anomolies or is there some common explanation for these phenomena?

In the late seventies an agricultural chemist and cotton farmer named David Hudson discovered some materials on his farm with very unusual properties. Over the course of the following decade, Hudson spent several million dollars and much of his time to find out the nature of these materials. In 1988 he filed for US and worldwide patents on these materials. He called them Orbitally Re-arranged Monoatomic Elements or ORMES for short. A couple of Hudson's patents can be found on the web at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/Patents/patents.htm Here is a partial list of the properties of these materials: They are superconductors at body temperature. It has long been suspected in the scientific community that body temperature superconductors exist. See: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/research/research.htm lick on "Superconductors in the Brain". These materials are a monatomic or diatomic form of the precious metal elements. In this form they have an atomic weight which is only 5/9 of their weight in the metallic form. If ORME iridium is slowly heated and cooled it can be induced to have a weight ranging from 575% of normal to 25% less than nothing. A chart showing this phenomena accompanied Hudson's patent. This chart can be found at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/Patents/figur012.gif When the ORME iridium looses all weight, it also disappears. Where does it go? The theory is that it goes to a non-physical realm. There is other evidence that these materials might be the connectors between mind and matter. Hudson found that they ORME rhodium and iridium each composed about 2.5% of the dry matter weight of brain tissue. Hudson found that the ORME form of the precious metal elements is over 7000 times more common than these same elements in their metallic form. He found that they are most abundant in volcanic sources and in sedimentary materials. Other researchers have found that they are abundant in salt sea water. A chart which compares their abundance in sea water is available at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/ORMUS/ormus4.htm Hudson and others believe that the ORME materials are present in all water, even distilled water. We believe that they give water many of its properties. As you concentrate ORMES in water,

the water becomes more viscous, slipperier and weighs less. We suspect that the ORME materials are easily imprinted with the information inherent in form. Since they form a significant portion of the Earth's core, it is likely that structures which accumulate form energy on the Earth's surface would be able to modify the Earth's magnetic structure. When these elements are first exposed to moving magnetic fields they are paramagnetic, that is, they have a weak magnetic attraction. As exposure continues they become diamagnetic and are repelled by the fluctuating magnetic field. In Dr. Callahan's paramagnetic soils they would exhibit the paramagnetic property. In higher concentrations, with stronger magnetic fields they exhibit the diamagnetic levitation of superconductors. David Hudson also noticed historic connections relating to these materials. He discovered that they matched the properties of the alchemical white powder of gold. In developing his patented process for making these materials he borrowed heavily from alchemical processes. Other researchers have been able to duplicate ancient alchemical processes using an understanding gained from Hudson's theory. Hudson and other historic researchers have linked these materials to the Great Pyramid, Moses on Mt. Horab, manna, shewbread, Hindu and Chinese alchemy and the Essene community on the Dead Sea. Some of these links can be found at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/Historical/historic.htm Of particular interest are some recent lectures by Sir Laurence Gardner. Links to these lectures can be found at: geocities.com/CapitolHill/Congress/2301/Directory.html and at: peg.apc.org/~nexus/starfire1.html Our knowledge of these materials promises to revolutionize all areas of science and completely change our knowledge of ancient history. From working with these materials over the past few years I have found that they can bring about changes in consciousness and enhance psychic abilities. They really seem to be the link between mind and matter. Most of the public information on the ORME materials can be found from links at: triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/whatisit.htm This web site also has instructions for three different methods for obtaining these materials from natural sources. With kindest regards, Barry Carter <bcarter@igc.apc.org> Blue Mountain Native Forest Alliance WEB Page: triax.com/bmnfa/index.htm Voice: 541-523-3357 Fax: 541-523-9438 - ---- Help Protect America's Heritage Forests at <http://www.ourforests.org>

Ps couldn't find recent work of or by him

ecoworld.com/Trees/ecoworld_Water_Home.cfm is a faulty link I reported: Ps: nice site; I would like to work both ends of it. Out in the field propagating heirloom apples and updating/adding to a website such as yours; it's gonna be great, keep going!!!! How do you like mine? No comparison I know but what else?

on Philip Callahan see also: [\(about other rock powders\)](#) This pageseries is a long detailed polemic against 'Dallas's own **dirtdoctor.com** who's 'guru' is Callahan; in fact they are both contributors to **Acresusa.com** (STILL nothing much at their page, just subbing info; well worth it!!!! - this paper is nevertheless a hardy pioneer when it comes to truth-telling). "I (Field Roebuck?? No email address provided; he is a rose lover anyway) devote the second half of this website to informing the site visitor about our local source of chaff -- the curious and often ludicrous pronouncements of Dallas' own mountebank of misinformation, John Howard Garrett, the self-anointed and self-serving "Doctor of Dirt." "

Hi Don, Harry, Joanna and all other godchildren of the great late John Hamaker; as you might know there is a big climatodo in the Hague shortly. Is the new edition gonna be done by then Don??? Don't we all get (p)review copies first??? Bit of proofing won't hurt.

<http://forums.gardenweb.com/forums/load/sources/msg0811325114631.html> Posted by LES STAMPER - 7 (lesstamper@earthlink.net) on Sun, Aug 20, 00 at 11:32 Looking for a source for truck load quantities of rock powders. I live in Western North Carolina. Any help appreciated! LES The only one that I know of is "Peacefull Valley Supply Co." in California at www.Groworganic.com.

Heliocentricity My next batch of homing work: this sorta reminds me of a thought I had upon reading danwinter.com's latest wherein he speaks of an obscure (but to him necessary needed to get to the other side of the sun and not in half a years time but at a flash right through it;

I never suspected (or noticed before) that he has a sort of christian dogmatrace flashing through him at strikingly unknown speeds. Just a measure of his alienation and substance shun I guess. www.starcenter.com/ - 7k webworker.com/galactic/center.html - 11k - .. astroannie.com/curious_examples/helio_animation/ - 2k - heliocentric astrology... Heliocentric, As Seen From the Sun Here, the week is charted from a.....Here, the week is charted from a heliocentric perspective. Notice that. 11th go ogle result: [http://www.elysian.co.uk/reading.htm#Heliocentric Astrology](http://www.elysian.co.uk/reading.htm#Heliocentric_Astrology)The difference in interpretation is that a heliocentric placement in a sign indicates matters of public interest; geocentric positions are more concerned with private, subjective matters. Heliocentric planets describe our more public activities, alliances and actions. <http://www.saros.zynet.co.uk/galast.html#SIDEREAL> Galactic Astrology is relatively new, less than 15 years old as a technique. It is still developing and the body of experience that gives natal astrology its richness is still developing. But in application it has profound implications. It can allow the true path of an individual in the course of human history to be charted. For events, their place in history can be assessed and their long term consequences understood. And ultimately, no longer being exclusively Earth based, the principles can be applied to charts drawn up on other bodies in the Solar System, for that time when humanity may venture beyond the confines of Earth. To conclude, I would like to return to the origins of astrology to speculate on whether or not Galactic Astrology is really new. To the builders of the early stone circles and barrows, some five thousand years ago, the motions of the Sun and Moon seemed to be understood. Stone circles show alignments to key Sun and Moon positions, and the striking stone rows of Kintraw and Carnac point towards a simple but effective predictor of lunar eclipses. The motions of the planets may have been beyond them, and in appearance they would seem to be moving stars. But the stars themselves would have been very apparent, and the Milky Way even more so. Perhaps they related the Sun and Moon to the background of the stars and that rather striking band of the Milky Way. Perhaps they made larger arrangements of their monuments to mirror the stars. There are certainly many groupings of stone circles that seem to form a pattern that has not yet been explained. For example, three large circles in Derbyshire, Arbor Low, Bull Ring and Wet Withers, form a well defined triangle that is at the centre of a complex of many smaller stone circles. At about the time of their construction, Vega was the Pole star, much brighter than the current pole star. Near it, the bright stars of Deneb and Altair form a triangle that straddles the Milky Way. Perhaps those early builders created a model of the sky on the ground, to enable them to set up relationships on the physical plane that mirrored the stars, the realm of the Galaxy.

Correction: <http://www.redwoodcity.com/library/news/liblog/index.html> (librarylog; funny, one normally need not add such file names as this one to get where wants to go but here one MUST)

<http://www.daring-dollface.com> <http://members.aol.com/dollfaceLL> yes i am the same person on all of the pages.....kiss,,jeanne:) aaarrrr, what was the question????? All I remember asking is why you don't make a nice showing of friends and scenery; nudity is not for everyone in Holland except in summer and the exceptions on top of that. We do have a famous coldbraver who takes trips into frigid extremes of it just to prove it and here in Holland there are 2 jockstrap maniac skaters; the one who is already in his 50s got arrested recently when he strayed to far from amsterdam.

To vwbev (check archives; see took her page down meanwhile): remember me recommending Graves? <http://chronicle.com/free/v47/i09/09a01601.htm> A Role Model for Jesus (via robotwisdom.com this article about some New Dead Sea Scroll inspired books reveal parallels (hard to prove plagiarisms?) to "king jesus" by Robert Graves ("In the Old Testament, sure, we see messianic figures," says Mr. Knohl. "Divine, et cetera, et cetera." In the Book of Isaiah, the character of a "suffering servant" appears. "But never a messiah and suffering. In the eyes of the Old Testament, a suffering messiah is a contradiction.") but of course one of the authors pride himself in (him and his colleague) reaching the conclusions "independently";

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Handgefertigte Ledergürtel nach Maß (auch in XXL Übergröße bis 150cm Bauchumfang), amerik. u. engl. Buckles/Schnallen. Grosse Auswahl an Themen: Indianer, Staaten USA, Wild West, Country, Autos, Biker, Tiere, Fantasy, etc.

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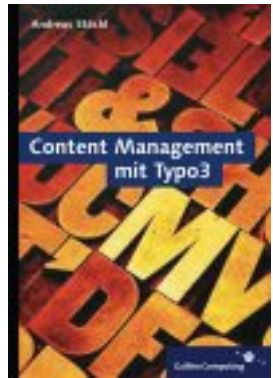
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Hand-made leather belts after measure (also in XXL oversizing to 150cm belly extent), amerik. and English Buckles/Schnallen. Large selection of topics: Indian, States of the USA, game west, Country, car, Biker, animals, Fantasy, etc..

23.10.2000

Vote auction continues

After a US court had prevented the illegal offer of the auction of votes, it was again opened now with easy changes.

In the past week a US court closing a Site, vote auction.com, angordnet, on which votes for the US presidency elections should be auctioneered by auction.

Now is the Site however again there. With an additional minus sign in the Domainnamen and with the request for "gratuities" for the voters instead of the previous auction offer.

The original Domainname is not konnektiert and according to data of the Austrian Domainbetreibers the American Hosting Provider an agreement with the court met no more to reject Konnektivitaets Koordinationsantraege. The Domain cannot move thus.

The Domain extended by a minus sign is gehostet now in Austria and there might by far more with difficulty have the court from Cook County (Illinois) it to induce the Provider to co-operation. So now further prospective customers can offer either its "Absentee Ballots" (letter choice documents) against gratuities or submit such gift offers.

Nevertheless 21,000 voters already registered themselves. Whether however from greed or rather from the desire to take part in a anarchischen play to say is with difficulty.

Against the motive greed stands anyhow the circumstance that dollar per voice a detention opposes the 20 ordered so far in the most favorable case between and three years because of electoral fraud.

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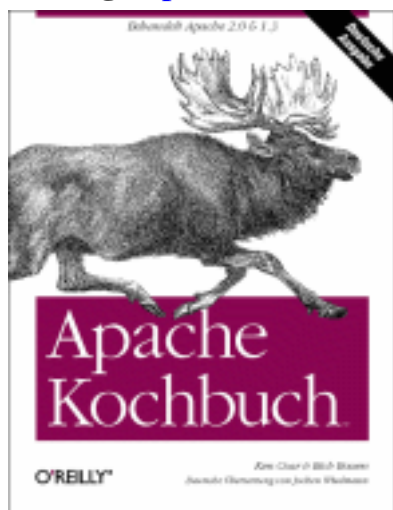
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Netzvisionen und -realitäten

[Andy Müller-Maguhn](#)✉

Freie Netzentwicklung und das Netz der Begehrlichkeiten

Zum [Chaos Computer Club](#)

- Geschichte, Aufgabe und Funktion
 - 1981 Treff von Computerfreaks und Datenreisenden
 - seit 1984 Herausgabe Zeitschrift Datenschleuder und Veranstaltung des jährlichen Chaos Communication Congress
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- Vereinsziele
 - Einsatz für ein Menschenrecht auf zumindest weltweite ungehinderte Kommunikation
 - Förderung von Informationsfreiheit und Transparenz (z.B. maschinenlesbare Regierung)
 - Auseinandersetzung mit gesellschaftlichen Folgen von Technologie (Restrisiken, Nebenwirkungen, Chancen)
- Praktische Arbeit / Organisationsform
 - Bundesweiter Verein, organisiert in Dezentralen, Erfa-Kreisen und Chaos-Treffs
 - Betrieb von Kommunikationsstrukturen und Medien (Datenschleuder, Web- & Listserver, CD-ROMs)
 - Durchführung & Teilnahme von/an Veranstaltungen (Congress & Camp, Workshops, Anhörungen, Sonstige)

Entwicklung der Netze

- Basisnetze
 - Telefonnetz; Echtzeitbandbreite und zeitabhängige Tarifierung
 - X.25 Modell; Datenübertragungsrate, paketorientierte Vermittlung und Abrechnung
 - ISDN; Digitalisierung und drastische Reduzierung der Vermittlungszeit. Abrechnung aber noch zeitabhängige Tarifierung
 - Standleitungen; Pauschale Leitungsmiete, technologieabhängige Bandbreitennutzung
- Overlay

- Mailboxen (stand alone, oftmals single user)
- Vernetzte Einzelsysteme (store and forward)
- Internet (online routing)

Entwicklung der Informatik

- Software
 - Datenverarbeitung und Übertragungsprotokolle; Vermittlung und Übertragung (RFC's -> TCP/IP)
 - Darstellung und Verknüpfung; Diensteintegration und Konvergenz (->HTTP, HTML)
- Möglichkeiten
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 - Wandel der Vergabeinstanz IANA zu ICANN (unter Umgehung der UN)
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 - WWW ("Multimedia"; Verknüpfung von Dokumenten, Bild, Ton)

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- Kommunikationsfreaks
- Mäuseschubser & Legastheniker

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- Gestaltung des virtuellen Raumes ("Cyberspace")
 - individueller / öffentlicher Kommunikationsraum
- Herangehensweisen
 - Öffentlicher Raum
 - Virtueller Marktplatz

Visionen, Leitbilder und die Paradigmafrage

- Kanalmodell (Fernseher)
 - Sender / Sauger ("Konsument")
 - z.B. Video on Demand / Menschenbild?
- Netzmodell (Internet)
 - Teilnehmeremanzipation -> Teilnehmer ist gleichberechtigt Sender und Empfänger
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 - Geschäftsmodelle auf Basis von Annahmen über die leichte Erreichbarkeit einer Vielzahl von Nutzern
 - Nutzung als Strukturverstärkung bei bestehenden Transaktionsvorgängen

"free flow of information" und andere Realitäten

- Medienparadigma Internet
 - Philosophie der Netzinfrastruktur
 - Offene auf- und ausbaufähige Standards
- Vernetzung unterschiedlicher Kulturräume
 - Nationale vs. globale Empfindlichkeiten
 - Prinzip der Verantwortung des Informationsanbieters
- Spielregeln im globalen Kulturraum Internet
 - Entwicklung globalen Bewußtseins
 - Gift-economy und öffentlicher Raum vs. geistiges Eigentum

Das Internet und das Netz der Begehrlichkeiten

- Nationale Ebene
 - Unstrittig: Verantwortung des Urhebers für die ins Netzgestellten Inhalte

- Partiiell sehr viel weitergehende Regulierung bis hin zu Zensurbehörden ("Informationsministerium" in China etc.)
- Inter-nationale Ebene
 - Beispielfälle Radikal / XS4ALL etc.
 - Urteil des deutschen Bundesgerichtshof vom Dezember 2000 und mögliche Auswirkung; Ausweitung nationalen Rechts
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 - Struktur, Konstruktionshintergrund und Ausrichtung ICANN
 - "Intellectual Property Constituency"; Konfrontationen von Marken- und Urheberrechtsgesetzen und dem Internet
 - ICANN: Vint Cerf und der Erörterungsbedarf in Sachen "stability"
 - Beispiel: Bisherige Vergaberichtlinien für die ccTLD-Registry, zukünftiges Modell der trilateralen Verträge

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- Definition von Zugangsrechten
 - Netzanschlüsse für Netzbürger vs. Touristenzugang für Konsumenten. Datenbürgersteige?
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 - Derzeit von ICANN entwickelter Lösungsansatz UDRP und die Folgen

in der Praxis

- Auseinandersetzungen um Inkompatibilitäten in inhaltlichen Fragen
 - Urteil des Bundesgerichtshofs in Sachen rechtsradikale Propaganda vom Dezember 2000 und Konsequenzen
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Net visions and realities

[Andy Mueller Maguhn](#) ✉

Free net development and the net of the Begehrlichkeiten

To [the chaos computer club](#) 🌐

- History, task and function
 - 1981 Treff of Computerfreaks and data travelers
 - since 1984 publication magazine data centrifuge and meeting of the annual chaos Communication Congress
 - 1986 establishment of the chaos computer club e.V. as consequence 2. WiKG (regulation of responsibilities)
- Association goals
 - Employment for a human right on at least world-wide unhindered communication
 - Promotion of uninformativeness and transparency (e.g. machine-readable government)
 - Argument with social consequences of technology (residual risks, side effects, chances)
- Practical Arbyte/organization form
 - Country wide association, organizes in decentralized ones, Erfa circles and chaos Treffs
 - Enterprise of communication structures and media (data centrifuge, Web & list server, CD Rome)
 - Execution & participation von/an meetings (Congress & Camp, Workshops, hearings, other ones)

Development of the nets

- Basis nets
 - Telephone network; Real time range and time-dependent rating
 - X.25 model; Data transmission rate, package-oriented switching and account
 - ISDN; Digitization and drastic reduction of the switching time. Account however still time-dependent rating
 - Dedicated lines; Overall line leasing, technology-dependent range use
- Overlay
 - Mailboxes (alone stood, often for single user)

- Interlaced individual systems (net curtain and forward)
- InterNet (on-line routing)

Development of computer science

- Software
 - Data processing and transmission protocols; Switching and transmission (RFC's - > TCP/IP)
 - Representation and linkage; Service integration and convergence (- > HTTP, HTML)
- Possibilities
 - Information access to basis of a common information pool
 - Communication area by bi-directional communication services

Development of the InterNet

- Open minutes
 - UUCP (Mail, News)
 - TCP/IP and developing minutes
- Address area (gTLD/ccTLD with respective Vergaberichtlinien; zunaechst "roofridge come roofridge serve" á la Postel)
 - DNS on basis of the root zone file structure (RFC 1591)
 - Change of the assignment instance IANA to ICANN (under evasion of the UN)
- Services
 - Telnet (remote ACCESS), ftp (file transfer) etc..
 - Gopher (structured information access)
 - WWW ("Multimedia "; Linkage of documents, picture, clay/tone)

Development of the human understanding I: Groups of uses

- Computerfreaks
- Scientist
- Kommunikationsfreaks
- Maeuseschubser & Legastheniker

Development of the human understanding II: Applications

- Information sharing
- Social cross-linking
- Organization of the virtual area ("Cyberspace")
 - more individually/public communication area
- Herangehensweisen
 - Public area
 - Virtual market place

Visions, examples and the paradigm question

- Channel model (television)
 - Transmitter/Sauger ("consumer")
 - e.g.. Video on the and/people picture?
- Simulated network (InterNet)
 - Teilnehmeremanzipation - > participant is equally transmitter and receiver
 - Niederschwelliger entrance
- Communications network
 - Illustration of and reciprocal effects with social realities
- Transaction net
 - Business models on basis of acceptance over the easy accessibility of a multiplicity of users
 - Use as structure reinforcement with existing transaction procedures

"free flow OF information" and other realities

- Medium paradigm InterNet
 - Philosophy of the net infrastructure
 - Open one up and developable standards
- Cross-linking of different culture areas
 - National vs. global sensitivities
 - Principle of the responsibility of the information supplier
- Rules in the global culture area InterNet
 - Development of global consciousness
 - poison economy and public area vs. mental property

The InterNet and the net of the Begehrlichkeiten

- National level
 - Indisputably: Responsibility of the author for in contents net-posed
 - Partially very much large adjustment up to censorship authorities ("information Ministry "in China etc..)
- International level

- Cases of example radical/XSÄLL etc..
- Judgement German Federal High Court from December 2000 and possible effect; Expansion of national right
- Global level
 - Structure, construction background and adjustment ICANN
 - "Intellectual Property Constituency"; Confrontations of mark and copyright laws and the InterNet
 - ICANN: Vint Cerf and the discussion need in things "stability"
 - Example: Past assignment guidelines for the ccTLD Registry, future model of the trilateral contracts

Communication free spaces and paste strategies

- Definition of rights of access
 - Mains connections for net citizens vs. tourist entrance for consumers. Data sidewalks?
 - Social requirements vs. mental property/copyright law giving
 - Quite the citizen on the information concerning it; machine-readable government
- Decentralization
 - Stabilization of the discussing barness of political acting on local level
- Model sealing and (isolated solution)
- Model Cryptome (US solution with 1A - lawyer budget)
- Other decentralized acting projects

Current development strands

- Partial escalation of the arguments around mental property
 - DMCA (the USA) vs. DeCSS, DMCA vs. SDMI
 - IFPI/RPS initiative of the "Federal association phonographischer industry" vs. MP3
 - Present and repeated adaptation of DMCA paragraphs into European Union bills
 - Development of future-compatible financing of art production?
- Global confrontation within the range trademark law
 - World-wide not uniform mark legislation and the confrontation with the DNS system
 - At present solution UDRP and the consequences in practice, developed by ICANN
- Arguments around Inkompatibilitaeten in contentwise questions
 - Judgement of the Federal High Court in things right-wing extremist propaganda of December 2000 and consequences

- Court decision of the US Federal State Minnesota against the Austrian project "vote auction.com"
- Increasing development from technologies to political control
 - Monitoring & identification tools for Tk and RL activities

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To: International Law Seminar Participants
From: Tim Wu
Date: Feb 11, 2005

What follows are four chapters from a book written by Jack Goldsmith and I. I have taken chapters 1, 2, 5 & 6. Chapters 5 and 6 are newer and more in need of feedback, though I appreciate comments on any part. This book is coming out under the trade press so you may find it slightly more narrative and more basic in its explanations than your average law review article.

This excerpt obviously leaves much of the argument out. If anyone is interested in reading the whole book please contact me.

TW

Chapter 1

Yahoo!

Marc Knobel is a French Jew who has devoted his young life to fighting the remnants of Nazism in the modern world. One day, in February 2000, he sat before his computer in Paris, typed in www.yahoo.com, clicked through to the auction page, and performed a simple search. To his horror he found himself looking at page after page of swastika arm bands, SS daggers, concentration camp photos, and even replicas of the Zyklon B gas canisters. He had found a vast collection of Nazi mementos, for sale and easily available in France, hosted in the United States by the Internet giant Yahoo.¹

Two years earlier, Knobel had threatened a public relations war against America Online. Browsing the Internet, using a computer in France, he discovered Nazi hate sites on AOL's servers in Virginia. AOL responded to his threats by closing the sites, and Knobel assumed that a similar threat against Yahoo! would have a similar effect. But he was wrong. AOL was atypical, it turned out. The location of AOL's corporate headquarters—in the suburbs of Washington, D.C.—made it sensitive to public relations and politics. Not surprisingly, it was more careful than most Internet companies when it came to the content it put on its site.

Yahoo!, by contrast, was rooted in Silicon Valley's turn-of-the-century libertarian bubble. Its executives thought government was dumb, and government-enforced speech restrictions dumber still. They were convinced that the borderless Internet had rendered national laws unenforceable. Confronted by an obscure activist who preached speech regulations and invoked French anti-Nazi laws, Yahoo! shrugged its high-tech shoulders. "We are not going to change the content of our sites in the United States just because someone in France is asking us to do so," said Yahoo!'s co-founder, Jerry Yang.²

So Knobel decided to sue Yahoo! in France. The organization he worked for, the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism, teamed up with a French Jewish Students' Association. Together, they charged that auctions running on Yahoo!'s servers in California violated the law against trafficking in Nazi paraphernalia, at least in so far as people in France could view these sites and make purchases on them.

In response, Yahoo argued that the French court had no power over an American corporation or a server located in the United States. It added that terrible consequences would flow from allowing national governments to regulate the Internet. If French regulations applied to a web site in America, then

presumably so would German and Japanese regulations, not to mention Iraqi and Chinese ones. Pretty soon, every web site would have to contend with dozens of competing national laws, making it impossible to operate. "It is very difficult to do business if you have to wake up every day and say 'Okay, whose laws do I follow?," said Heather Killen, a Yahoo! vice president.³ "We have many countries and many laws and just one Internet."⁴ Claude Stern, a Silicon Valley attorney, chimed in: "If all of the different countries imposed their laws on the Internet, you would have *anarchy*."⁵

* * *

Evoking the specter of "anarchy" was doubly ironic. Anarchy is the absence of law, not the overabundance of law. And Stern's argument was a premise for a type of anarchy that he and many others embraced—*cyberanarchy*.

Cyberanarchy is the view – dominant in the late 1990s – that territorial governments like France cannot, and should not, govern the Internet.⁶ Jerry Yang gave the French lawsuit the back of his hand because he believed that the French court could exercise power only in France, and thus could not control what Yahoo! put on its servers in California. Yang embraced the conventional view that State sovereignty extends to the State's borders, but not into the territory of another State. France thus had no power over what's on a computer in the United States, even if data on the computer was accessible in France.

But if France could not have stopped the Nazi web pages at their source in the United States, it also seemed powerless to keep the unwanted pages out of France. One of the Internet's defining features is a decentralized routing system that carries messages from point to point even if intermediate communication exchanges are blocked, damaged, or destroyed. "The net interprets censorship as damage, and routes around it," John Gilmore famously declared.⁷ To keep out the Nazi pages, France would have had to shut down every single Internet access point within its borders—a seemingly impossible task in the modern age. And even this wouldn't have worked, because determined users could have accessed the Net by a telephone call to an Internet access provider in another country. Nor, it seemed, could France have monitored and blocked the data from the U.S. servers at the French border. Unlike cars, wine, and other "real-space" goods, digital imports were hard to inspect at the border. Professors David Post and David Johnson, famous for their theory of cyberspace sovereignty, put it this way: "The volume of electronic communications crossing territorial boundaries is just too great in relation to the resources available to government authorities."⁸ And even if France had succeeded in blocking a web page, the same information could have been posted on an indefinite number of mirror sites outside France.

So the Internet seemed to place the State in a bind. Before the Internet, most activities a State cared about took place within its borders and thus under State control. The Internet has shattered this historical congruence between geographical activity and State power. Its architectural features--instantaneous universal communication, geographical anonymity, and decentralized routing--permitted data on any computer linked to the Net to zip anywhere around the globe, in an instant. And this, in turn, made it very easy for computer users *outside* a nation to do things *inside* the nation that are illegal there. As Marc Knobel discovered, images, texts, and pictures on a server in California can readily appear on a computer screen in France or any nation plugged in to the World Wide Web.

The problem is not, of course, limited to the sale of Nazi goods. If Nazi advertisements from California can appear in France, then people in Saudi Arabia can access porn sites from servers in Holland; Americans can bet on digital blackjack tables on computers in Antigua; Chinese citizens can view web sites with information critical of the Chinese government; students in copyright-restrictive countries can download music-swapping software from servers in the South Pacific; businesses can place their financial information and taxable assets offshore, beyond the reach of national tax authorities; a book banned in France can be placed on a web site outside France so that Frenchmen (and everyone else in the world) can view it;⁹ and a twenty-something in the Philippines can place a worm on the Net that causes billions of dollars in damages to computers in countries around the world.¹⁰

This is why the Internet seemed so threatening to State sovereignty in the late 1990s. States are sovereign to the extent that they control matters inside their borders—what is allowed, what is required, and what is prohibited. But Internet communications can originate anywhere and extend everywhere. Data on the Net can thus be sent from computers in places free from government restriction, undermining legal authority elsewhere. Jerry Yang was sanguine about this development, probably because it had convenient implications for his firm's operating costs. But many were alarmed. In the midst of the *Yahoo!* trial, Paul Krugman wrote a *New York Times* column about the Net's threat to traditional copyright and tax laws. Internet technology is "erasing boundaries" and undermining state power, he warned. "Something serious, and troubling, is happening -- and I haven't heard any good ideas about what to do about it."¹¹

The problem was not just that States couldn't control the Net. As Yahoo Vice President Killian suggested, if France could apply its laws to Yahoo!'s Nazi sites based on the sites' accessibility in France, then *every* nation could do so, for the Yahoo! site was accessible everywhere. The result would be a mess in which every State applies its laws to every Internet communication, strangling the Net

in conflicting rules and procedures. It would be as if all the nations of the world sat side-by-side on two-dimensional map, with the Internet hovering above as a separate space, coextensive with the world below. When the 180 or so nations lying below simultaneously interfere with the singular space above, the result would be a chaos that destroyed the Internet.¹²

Many believed these problems could only be solved by international laws that applied the same rule everywhere. The Vatican called for “international cooperation in setting standards and establishing mechanisms to promote and protect the public good.”¹³ David Johnson and David Post, who we met earlier, suggested a more imaginative and dynamic solution: “cyberspace sovereignty.” Cyberspace, they maintained should be conceived as a separate place with its own kind of sovereignty, and be governed by the “Netizens” around the world who would organize into “a-geographical, decentralized voluntary associations.”¹⁴

While there was disagreement on the proper form of post-territorial government, few disagreed with Frances Cairncross’s conclusion that the Internet would reduce the authority of the State and “shift power downward, to the individual.”¹⁵ In 1996, Nicholas Negroponte, the co-founder and Director of MIT’s Media Lab, cheerfully summed up the conventional wisdom: “It’s not that laws aren’t relevant, it’s that the nation-state is not relevant.” He concluded: “The Internet cannot be regulated.”¹⁶

* * *

Yahoo!’s arguments in the French court reflected this conventional wisdom. But it soon became clear that these arguments would not go uncontested in the French courtroom. Knobel and his friends countered that, though French law might not ordinarily extend to a U.S.-based server, it certainly allowed France to do anything within its power at home to block illegal content from abroad. They also pointed out how anomalous it would be to leave the Net unregulated. “The freedom of expression is not unlimited,” said Marc Levy, one of the anti-Nazi lawyers. French law “does not permit racism in writing, on television or on the radio, and I see no reason to have an exception for the Internet.”¹⁷

This simple statement seemed to pierce the heart of cyberanarchy. The Yahoo! official declared that there is “just one Internet,” as though this technological fact would win the legal argument. But the French plaintiffs demanded that the new technology respect France’s anti-racism laws. Yahoo!’s executives, in the grip of the belief that the Net is immune to territorial laws, couldn’t imagine that territorial law might trump technology. Once the argument was joined, however, Yahoo! faced hard questions. Why should an Internet company be more immune from regulations in different nations than

“real-space” multinational firms? If Ford Motor Company must comply with the varying safety and environmental laws of the many countries in which it sells cars, why should Yahoo! be exempt from similar regulations?

Yahoo! had a plausible response. Unlike Ford, Yahoo! could not control where in the world its products went. Ford could make special cars to comply with French regulations, and could send these cars only to France. If Ford found French environmental regulations too costly, it could simply stop making France-fitted cars without suffering harm in its other markets. At the same time, both Ford and France could be confident that a French citizen would find it difficult to buy a Ford car in America and to import it into France. Yahoo!’s situation seemed different. It had tried to accommodate France by maintaining a French-language web site (www.yahoo.fr) that complied with French law. But it also had a U.S. web site that French web surfers were choosing to visit. And unlike Ford, Yahoo! claimed not to be able to identify where in the world its “customers” were from, or to screen them out by geography. If Yahoo! was forced to comply with French law, it would have to remove Nazi items from its U.S. server, thereby depriving everyone everywhere from buying them, even in places where their purchase was legal.

This proved to be the key issue in the trial: What could a web site do to prevent surfers from across the world from visiting in defiance of their governments? In May 2000, Judge Jean-Jacques Gomez ruled preliminarily that Yahoo!’s U.S. web sites violated French law, and ordered Yahoo! to “take all measures to dissuade and make impossible” visits by French web surfers to the illegal Yahoo! Nazi auction sites.¹⁸ Yahoo! insisted that it was incapable of complying with the order. “Asking us to filter access to our sites according to the nationality of Web surfers is very naïve,” Jerry Yang declared.¹⁹ It was argued that cyberspace had no frontiers, and there was no way to prevent netizens from traveling wherever they wished. Yang seemed to have the support of the United States Supreme Court, which in an important First Amendment case two years earlier had determined that “once a provider posts its content on the Internet, it cannot prevent that content from entering any community.”²⁰ The high-tech industry supported Yang as well. “Suggesting that an online company prevent people from one country from viewing a Web site is near impossible,” insisted Joe McNamee, a spokesman for the European Internet Service Providers Association in Brussels.²¹

* * *

Yang’s argument again reflected turn-of-century assumptions about the architecture of the Internet. The Net was not built with physical geography in mind. Neither Internet Protocol Addresses (each computer’s Internet ID), nor

Internet domain names (such as mcdonalds.com or cnn.com), nor e-mail addresses, were designed to dependably indicate the geographical location of computers on the Net. Even domain names and e-mail addresses that contained geographical clues – such as www.toystore.co.uk, or alqaeda@afghanistan.gov--were unreliable geographical indicators. The web page might be located on a computer in Italy (and the data might be cached in dozens of nations), or might be sold or re-assigned to an entity outside the United Kingdom. And Bin Laden might have logged into his computer in Afghanistan from a hideout in the Sudan, and sent an e-mail from there.

These architectural “facts” meant that users of 1990s Internet technology could not know the geographical source or destination of their communications. E-mailers and web page operators didn’t know where in the world the messages and pages were being viewed, and thus what laws in which nations they may be violating. “[I]n Cyberspace, physical borders no longer function as signposts informing individuals of the obligations assumed by entering a new, legally significant, place,” noted cybersovereignists Johnson and Post in 1997.²² It seemed unfair to apply local laws to Internet users who didn’t know they were violating the law and thus could not actively comply with it. A New York court invalidated a Net anti-pornography law for just this reason, worrying that “a single actor might be subject to haphazard, uncoordinated, and even outright inconsistent regulation by states that the actor never intended to reach and possibly was unaware were being accessed.”²³

France’s attempt to govern Yahoo! seemed unfair for other reasons as well. Even if Yahoo! knew that its California site was being viewed by people in France, it couldn’t block the content to French viewers alone. Yahoo! could only comply with the French law by removing its Nazi sites from its California servers altogether, thereby depriving users in the United States and other countries of their legally protected rights to view the site. This seemed profoundly undemocratic. People outside France have no voice in the development or enforcement of French law, and thus should not be subject to it.

Despite this apparent unfairness, Net users confronted with a range of conflicting national laws could rationally be expected to comply with the strictest among them in order to avoid legal liability. The ultimate effect of territorial control of the Net seemed to be a tyranny of the unreasonable, or lowest common denominator. “We now risk a race to the bottom,” said Alan Davidson of the Center for Democracy and Technology about the *Yahoo!* case. “The most restrictive rules about Internet content – influenced by any country – could have an impact on people around the world.”²⁴ The situation was not unlike the old European joke: In Heaven, the French are the cooks, the Italians are the lovers, the English run the government, and the Swiss make everything run on

time; in Hell, the English are the cooks, the French run government, the Swiss are the lovers, and the Italians make everything run on time. Territorial control of the Internet portended a parallel version of Internet hell: A world of Singaporean free speech, American patent law, Russian commercial regulation, and Chinese civil rights.

* * *

For these reasons, Yahoo! was confident it would eventually prevail before Judge Gomez. In the summer of 2000, any other result was unthinkable. But the events of that summer and fall would prove Jerry Yang, and not Judge Gomez, to be “very naïve.” Judge Gomez gave Yahoo! two months to figure out technical ways to block French surfers. During this recess, Cyril Houri, the founder of a fledgling American firm called Infosplit, e-mailed Ygal El Harrar, the head of the Jewish Students’ group that was the second party to the lawsuit.²⁵ He told el Harrar that his firm had developed a new technology that could identify and screen Internet content on the basis of its geographical source. Houri flew to Paris and met El Harrar in the offices of his lawyer, Stephane Lilti. He loaded the latest version of his software on to Lilti’s computer, and showed how it could identify the geographical location of web sites, first testing it on some he knew were run from servers located in France, and then on some he knew were located in the United States. He then visited Yahoo!’s auction servers. The three men blinked and peered into the screen, astonished: Yahoo!’s servers, which the firm had claimed were protected by the U.S. First Amendment, were actually located on a site in Stockholm! Yahoo! had apparently placed a constantly updated copy, or a “mirror” of its U.S. site in Sweden to make access to the site in Europe faster.²⁶

When the trial resumed on July 24, Yahoo! lawyers again asserted that it was technically impossible to identify and filter out French visitors to the firm’s U.S.-based web sites. Lilti objected that Yahoo! had not tried in good faith to find a technical solution. He then demonstrated Houri’s geo-location technology in the courtroom, and showed that the Yahoo! auctions in France were not in fact coming from servers in the United States. Lilti invited Judge Gomez to consider the technology’s profound significance: The nostrum that every web page was necessarily accessible to every computer user everywhere in the world was simply wrong. An e-firm could identify users by geography and, if it liked, screen them out. Judge Gomez responded cautiously to this seemingly audacious claim, and appointed three Internet experts—Vincent Cerf, the “father” of the Internet, Ben Laurie, a British Internet expert, and Francois Wallon, a French technology maven—to assess whether and to what extent Yahoo! could block transmissions into France. The experts confirmed that, given the state of technology in late 2000, Yahoo! could screen out 90% of French users

through a combination of Hourí's IP-identification technology and self-reporting about nationality.²⁷

That was good enough for Judge Gomez. In a landmark decision issued on November 20, 2000, he ruled that Yahoo! was "committing a wrong in the territory of France" by allowing Nazi goods to appear for sale on web pages there.²⁸ The Judge determined that the French court had power over Yahoo! and its servers because the company had taken conscious steps to direct the prohibited Nazi auction pages into France. He noted, for example, that Yahoo! greeted French visitors to its U.S. web site with French-language advertisements – a fact that showed both that Yahoo! was tailoring content for France, and that it could to some extent identify and screen users by geography.²⁹ The Court acknowledged that 100% blocking was impossible, and ordered Yahoo! to "take all measures to dissuade and make impossible" any visits by French surfers.³⁰ Taken in context, this order appeared to require Yahoo! to make a good-faith "best effort," to block every single determined French user. As Marc Knobel said in response to the expert's report, "We don't want a perfect solution, because a perfect solution does not exist."³¹

Yahoo! responded indignantly, claiming that it would ignore Judge Gomez's decision unless a U.S. court made it do otherwise.³² Two months later, however, Yahoo! pulled the Nazi material from its auction sites, weakly asserting that it was motivated by bad publicity from the Nazi auctions, and not the French ruling itself. The entire Yahoo! episode came as a shock to most Internet observers. The resulting confusion was summed up by Thomas Vartanian, the chairman of an American Bar Association committee that had just completed a two-year examination of the limitations of State control over the Net. "It's a little bit as if we've all been transported to Mars and now have to figure out new rules of engagement," he lamented.

* * *

Vartanian got it exactly backwards. The *Yahoo!* decision transports us not to Mars, but rather back down to earth, and helps us to see the many problems of Net governance in a more realistic and fruitful light. This book attempts to set out that more realistic vision. It shows that territorial states can and will govern the Net. And it argues that far from sewing confusion, territorial control can bring a useful order to Internet communications.

Vartanian thought *Yahoo!* required us to rethink Net governance because he erroneously believed that the Net was a borderless medium beyond State control. But as the *Yahoo!* decision shows, territorial States *can* control the Net. They do so not by going after offshore content providers directly, but rather by controlling people, firms, equipment, and events *within* their borders. Yahoo!

did business in France, and had assets and agents there. It probably capitulated because it knew that France could have seized the licensing fees it received from its French subsidiaries, or the payments it gets from its French-language advertisers.³³ Internet firms with a global presence will have these kinds of connections with many countries, any one of which could invoke threats against local assets and people as a basis for enforcing local laws. And as we will show in Chapter 4, there are many other means of effective local enforcement as well.

The *Yahoo!* decision also shows why territorial control of the Net often makes sense. When French citizens receive offshore communications that their government deems harmful, the form of the communication—digital bits, paper, radio waves, or TV broadcast—is irrelevant to France’s right, and indeed duty, to check and redress the harm. France’s action to protect its citizens does not imply that every state can regulate every internet transaction. France can do nothing directly against the vast majority of internet users—e-commerce buyers and sellers, porn purveyors and consumers, chat room participants, web-page owners, and the rest—who have no physical presence in France, such as assets, bank accounts or employees. Against this latter class of Internet users, the country must employ different strategies, such as clamping down on French end-users, French ISPs or financial intermediaries based in France.

The *Yahoo!* case also demonstrates some of the virtues of a bordered Internet. France and the United States are democracies with different conceptions of free speech based on different cultures and histories. Judge Gomez’s requirement that Yahoo! screen out the Nazi pages from the United States promotes self-governance by allowing the peoples in both places to reach different conclusions about the optimal level of speech regulation without imposing each State’s view of the matter on the other. The *Yahoo!* decision also shows how a bordered Internet helps avoid the tyranny of the unreasonable. Filtering technology allows a web operator to identify recipients of information by geography and screen out content to them. This puts the Yahoo!’s of the world in the same position as the Ford Motor Company’s of the world. Yahoo! need not bow to the most restrictive law to do business elsewhere. Just like Ford, it can avoid a presence in France and other places where its actions are illegal.

Geographical filtering technology is not perfect and never will be. But as we show in Chapter 4, it need not be perfect to have its desired effect on French consumption. The geographical screening requirement imposes costs on Yahoo! and might result in less content or higher prices for Yahoo! users in other nations. But as we explain in Chapter 5, these are ordinary, perfectly legitimate, and possibly even efficient consequences of international business. The requirement that firms like Yahoo! comply with local law will not, as many feared, destroy or even much affect the Internet. Governments, even oppressive ones, don’t want to control the vast majority of Internet communications any

more than they want to control the vast majority of “real-space” speech. Despite e-borders in certain areas, most of the Net will remain world-wide and borderless, as originally envisioned.

The *Yahoo!* model is not a panacea for every Internet governance challenge. The State asserts its control in different contexts in different ways and with different degrees of success. Deep structural issues of Net architecture, such as the uniform naming and numbering system that makes a global Internet possible, would seem to require a global rather than territorial solution. As we explain in Chapter 9, a special global system has developed in this context, but one cannot understand how this system works unless one sees that it is under the firm control of a single sovereign state--the United States. Peer-to-peer systems that have proven so frightful to the music industry are also a special challenge for State control, although as we argue in Chapter 7, not nearly so much of a challenge as is commonly thought.

International institutions and private groups will play an important role in Net governance, just as they do in real-space governance. As we explain in Chapter __, States sometimes delegate power downward to private parties or upward to international bodies, when it is an issues they care about. But even when this happens, the most important policy puzzles thrown up by the Internet—e-commerce and privacy, speech and pornography, intellectual property, cybercrime, and much more—cannot be understood or resolved unless we understand the territorial State’s central role. Until this role is fully understood, we cannot think clearly about the future of the Internet, nor indeed about the traumatic reshaping of the world called globalization. In this sense, the “borderless” Internet teaches valuable lessons about the abiding importance of territorial sovereignty in our tightly interconnected world.

Not all of these lessons are happy ones, however, as the denouement to the *Yahoo!* case reveals.

* * *

Soon after Judge Gomez’s decision, Yahoo!’s resistance to geographical screening began to wane. The company courted the International Olympic Committee in the hope of winning a contract to webcast the next games. To attract advertisers, and protect the IOC’s intellectual property rights, Yahoo! promised to use geo-identification software to segment its audience by country.³⁴ In June 2001, Yahoo! announced a deal with Akamai, a content delivery company, to use the firm’s geographical identification technology so that its portal could deliver geographically targeted advertising. Yahoo! claimed the move would allow it to “increase advertising relevance.”³⁵ One of Yahoo!’s lawyers, Mary Wirth, awkwardly tried to justify the apparent tension in the

firm's position. "We argued that . . . it's not a 100 percent accurate solution for the French court order because we would have to identify (French citizens) with 100 percent accuracy, and that's not possible...The technology is perfectly appropriate for ad targeting purposes."³⁶

A year later, Yahoo bowed to Chinese pressure and signed the Internet Society of China's *Public Pledge on Self-Discipline for the Chinese Internet Industry*. It pledged to "inspect and monitor the information on [Chinese] domestic and foreign Web sites ... and refuse access to those Web sites that disseminate harmful information to protect the Internet users of China from the adverse influences."³⁷ Ken Roth, the Executive Director of Human Rights Watch, complained that Yahoo! promised "to identify and prevent the transmission of virtually any information that Chinese authorities or companies deem objectionable."³⁸ To fulfill its obligations, Yahoo!, the one-time champion of free speech, hired a small army of censors whose job it is to monitor chat room conversations, block "harmful" comments, and report offenders to the Chinese internet police. By this point, Yahoo! had dropped all pretense about its inability to screen content by geography. Greg Wrenn, a Yahoo! attorney who had insisted that it was "impossible" for Yahoo! to comply with Judge Gomez's geographical filtering order in the *Yahoo!* case, now proclaimed that Yahoo! would conform to local laws in countries where it operated.³⁹ Said Wrenn "The restrictions on content contained in the pledge impose no greater obligation than already exists in laws in China."⁴⁰

* * *

Yahoo's capitulation in China reveals the darkest side of territorial Net control. Many believed that the Internet would end authoritarianism by empowering the people with the information and organization tools that would enable them to rise up against their oppressors. "Imagine if the Internet took hold in China. Imagine how freedom would spread," asserted George W. Bush in the December 1999 republican primary debates.⁴¹ The usually sober George Will was even more optimistic. Reflecting on the proliferation of Internet cafes in China, he predicted the end of authoritarian rule there: "Totalitarianism is rendered impossible, and perhaps even tyranny is rendered difficult, by technologies that make nations porous to information."⁴²

If only it were true. Unfortunately, the same territorial control that permits democratic France to exclude unwanted information from its territory permits authoritarian China to do the same. As we will see in Chapter __, the Beijing government successfully blocks out much of the content it views as unattractive, and uses the Net to shape its own political agenda. Following the April 2001 downing of an American spy plane in China, for example, the vast majority of Chinese Internet users heard only the Chinese, and not the American,

version of events. “By exposing people only to Official accounts about a hostile American intrusion, the government successfully stoked nationalist sentiment,” said Martin Regg Cohn.⁴³

Many claim that China’s surprising success in controlling the Net argues for eliminating territorial control of Net content. The China example is cause for regret. We assess this and other evils of territorial control throughout the book. But as we also explain, geographical control of the Net is inevitable. The State did not create the Internet geo-ID technology that China employs to keep unwanted content out. Rather, as we show in Chapter 3, the private sector created it in response to consumer demands that Net content be better tailored to suit individual interests—interests that, as a brute fact, often cluster by geography. And as the *Yahoo!* case shows, governments in democratic states are starting to demand that this technology be used to respond to entirely appropriate constituent demands to protect them not only from Nazi goods, but also from hate speech, credit card theft, invasions of privacy, sexual predators, spam, and much more. Technologies of control designed to serve legitimate and desired ends can rarely be limited to those ends, and will often be co-opted for illegitimate purposes. The Internet is no exception.

This book is a reminder that geography and geographical power continue to matter, even in an age of globalization. The Net will, as we will show, change some of the ways that territorial governments govern. Such changes are inevitable when the speed of communication dramatically increases and the cost of communication dramatically decreases. But changes in the way states govern will not, on the whole, diminish their central role in governance, including governance of the Net.

Chapter 2

Visions of a Post-Territorial Order

Twenty years before the *Yahoo!* case, two men in different parts of America began to use the Internet for the first time. One was Julian Dibbell of New York, a savvy cultural reporter for the *Village Voice*. The other was John Perry Barlow of Wyoming, a libertarian, lyricist, and free thinker who looked the years he had spent traveling with *The Grateful Dead*. Dibbell and Barlow were very different people. But they had this in common: Neither were native computer geeks, and both were lucid, even lyrical writers, who wanted to communicate the Internet experience to regular people.

Dibbell and Barlow became the Robert Stanleys of the Cyberspace age. Like Stanley in central Africa they had discovered an exotic place and wanted to tell us about it. Like any explorer, the stories they brought back from the frontier reflected their own experience and assumptions more than objective reality. Nonetheless, these stories articulated a powerful vision: a new frontier, where people lived in peace, under their own rules, free from the constraints of a repressed society, and free from government meddling. Their vision of a post-territorial, self-governing cyberspace would create the philosophical foundation for skepticism about territorial governance of the Net. It would have an enormous impact on Internet writers and thinkers, Internet firms, and even the U.S. Supreme Court. To understand the hidden virtues of territorialism, we must first understand the possibilities and attractions of post-territorial rule.

Confronting Mr. Bungle

In 1993, back when “Information Superhighway” was still a popular term, Julian Dibbell wrote the gripping and widely read *A Rape in Cyberspace*, a story about how “an Evil Clown, a Haitian Trickster Spirit, Two Wizards, and a Cast of Dozens Turned a Database Into a Society.”⁴⁴ The story’s central premise—that the Internet can evolve its own systems of governance superior to “real-space” governance—has had a lasting impact. As the influential Internet scholar Lawrence Lessig would say years later, “Dibbell’s story is why I teach cyberlaw.”⁴⁵

Dibbell taught about Net self-governance through the experiences of the virtual, interactive worlds called “multiple user dungeons,” or MUDs. MUDs, the predecessors of today’s hugely popular online games (like *EverQuest*, or *The Sims Online*), were text-based worlds accessible through the Internet. This was the golden age of the immersive internet, when people logged on to build on-line identities and virtual homes, and more importantly, to meet and hang out with

others netizens. Though you couldn't actually see or touch anything (other than a keyboard and screen), MUDs worked on something more powerful: collective imagination. Users sometimes called MUDs a "shared hallucination."⁴⁶

A Rape in Cyberspace is a history of a particular MUD called *LambdaMOO* that Dibbell described as "a very large and very busy rustic mansion built entirely of words."⁴⁷ It was here that a thousand or so regulars, logging in from all corners of the earth, became a virtual community. They all had made-up personalities, they generally interacted without rules, and, as Dibbell recounts, their lives in the MUD were vividly real, and in some senses more authentic than their real-space lives. Even Dibbell-the-observer began to love *LambdaMOO* and relish his life there.

Dibbell's story was about *LambdaMOO*'s very own "bad man," a kind of evil clown named Mr. Bungle. Mr. Bungle was a "fat, oleaginous, Bisquick-faced clown," who humiliated, and even "raped," other users. His tool was a tiny "voodoo doll" that allowed him to take control of people and make them do disgusting things. These were not real rapes in the sense of a physical violation of the humans typing at their keyboards in Seattle and Sydney. But they were painful nonetheless, as the debasement of a projected identity.

As Dibbell tells it, the antics and abuses of Mr. Bungle made MUD participants realize that their ungoverned world wasn't working. While they argued about what to do, a senior MUD administrator unilaterally decided to destroy the wanton Mr. Bungle by eliminating him from the community. The *LambdaMOO* users scattered around the globe then begin to realize that they needed rules to govern their virtual lives. Slowly, hesitantly, but with increasing deliberation and self-consciousness, they created a nascent political community untied to physical space but with basic rules of voting, conduct, and dispute resolution. Dibbell wrote optimistically about the moral of the story, concluding that it helped us "look without illusion upon the present possibilities for building, in the on-line spaces of this world, societies more decent and free than those mapped onto dirt and concrete and capital."⁴⁸

This first story of Cyberjustice captured two important ideas. The first was an influential and charismatic metaphor: The notion of Internet as a "place." This metaphor, which still pervades discussions of Internet governance, originated in the early days of the Net when it did genuinely feel removed from the real world. In those days (the late 1980s and early 1990s), people didn't use the Net to buy books or make airplane reservations. They used it to participate in communities of people who rarely met face-to-face but who got to know one another intimately. Whether it was participating in a MUD, playing online computer games, posting to "bulletin boards," or talking in early "chat"

programs, the experience was self-contained. Whatever the consequences “there,” from flirting, or swapping programming ideas, or arguing about the causes of World War I, there would be no consequences “here,” in what they called “meatspace.” This autonomous and often vibrant communal experience naturally led to the belief that this place could, and should, be governed by the users that constituted it.

Dibble’s parable was the beginnings of a constructive vision of governance liberated from national and physical identity – that is, from our actual bodies, and their physical location. These ideas may seem a bit abstract, even nutty. But for many early Internet users and thinkers, they marked the deepest promise of the Internet revolution. At its best, the aspiration was to better fulfill the promises of (philosophical) liberalism by eliminating the relevance of physical identity and the limits it places on individual freedom.

Everyone has a physical appearance, and everyone is born somewhere; these are two facts over which we have little control. Even in the most open real-space societies, where we are born and what we look like determine our life path and prospects – the kind of opportunities we get, how we are treated by others, the extent to which those around us share our values and commitments. A liberal view of the good society says that individuals should be able to shape their lives as they wish, provided that such choices respect the dignity of others. Just as you choose your mate, your job, and your favorite brand of soda-pop, you should be free to minimize the relevance of how you look and where you live.

This is very hard to do in real space, within the territorial state system. For most people, physical traits are difficult to alter, and moving to a different and more congenial geographical community – assuming one exists – is too expensive or psychologically difficult. But as the MUD experience showed, the Internet can render these morally irrelevant physical qualities *actually* irrelevant. Bodily appearance and geographical location were meaningless in *LambdaMOO*. You could alter nearly every aspect of your identity: you could be a man or a woman, young or old, bald or bearded, whatever. And with complete control over their identities, people could cluster with like-minded and congenial souls to create virtual communities, unconnected to physical space, that would be impossible to establish in the real world. This vision considered the dominant state governance paradigm at best irrelevant and at worst a hindrance.

The Education of John Perry Barlow

John Perry Barlow has been called many things: a cyber-libertarian, a visionary, a crazy man. In the 1990s, he was the best-known and most controversial exponent of a separate legal regime for Cyberspace. He styled

himself the Jefferson of his age, and for a while at least, the description seemed to fit.

Barlow, like Dibbell, was not a natural-born computer-geek. He didn't write code. He wrote lyrics for the Grateful Dead. And instead of spending time in engineering school, he raised cattle on his parents' farm in Wyoming. His first experiences with the online world came in 1987 when, in search of a Dead Head community, he tried out the early on-line bulletin board *Whole Earth 'Lectric Link* (WELL). As he spent time with people who lived on the Internet, he began to think of the Internet as more than a computer network. He began to think of it as a kind of a place – what he called an “electronic frontier.”⁴⁹ It reminded him of the American West: unspoiled, self-governing, and best left to inhabitants to run as they pleased.

In 1990 Barlow wrote a series of columns, in *Wired Magazine* and other publications, to explain the wonder of the Internet to regular people using regular language. These writings – and especially the notion of a “cyberspace” with its own rules – would become enormously influential. They also made the Internet, once strictly the preserve of nerds, seem cool, exciting, and intriguing.

Barlow frequently wrote in language that echoed Stanley's African diary. “Imagine” he said, “discovering a continent so vast that it may have no other side.” “Imagine a new world with more resources than all our future greed might exhaust, more opportunities than there will ever be entrepreneurs enough to exploit, and a peculiar kind of real estate which expands with development.” And “imagine a place where trespassers leave no footprints, where goods can be stolen an infinite number of times and yet remain in the possession of their original owners, where businesses you never heard of can own the history of your personal affairs, where only children feel fully at home, where the physics is psychology, and where everyone is as virtual as the shadows in Plato's cave.”⁵⁰

The frontier theme was pervasive. Barlow encouraged young Americans to make their homes in Cyberspace: “Jack in. Go to Cyberspace, and go with all the adrenaline and goofy optimism which ought to accompany frontier enterprise,” he said.⁵¹ Barlow cautioned that the Electronic Frontier was threatened by territorial government, the “last ditch efforts of the old Industrial Age powers to colonize and subdue Cyberspace.”⁵² He argued that the “The American Occupation Army of Cyberspace” (by which he meant the National Security Agency) “meticulously observes almost every activity undertaken [in cyberspace], and continuously prevents most who inhabit its domain from drawing any blinds against such observation.”⁵³

Just as important as Barlow's provocations to explore and defend the new frontier were the institutions he founded to protect this vision. Barlow befriended an important group of wealthy technological libertarians who shared his ideas: in particular, Mitch Kapor, the millionaire founder of Lotus 1-2-3, and John Gilmore, a wealthy libertarian who was the first programmer at Sun Microsystems. They founded the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF), designed to develop the legal conception of cyberspace as a separate place and to defend it from the intrusion of territorial government. As Kapor and Barlow wrote in announcing their establishment of the EFF on July 10, 1990, the EFF was designed to mediate the "inevitable conflicts [that] have begun to occur on the border between Cyberspace and the physical world."⁵⁴ It would also "help the folks who pass much of their lives there to find practical means for ordering their own affairs."⁵⁵

With the EFF, Barlow hit a nerve. He and Kapor succeeded in attracting some of the Silicon Valley elite who also happened to be some of the wealthiest political libertarians in the country. People like Bill Joy, the founder of Sun Microsystems, Doug Carlson, onetime CEO of Broderbund software, Rob Glaser, former Vice-President of Microsoft, and Rockport Shoes magnate Bruce Katz. All were board-members, donors, or both. In time, EFF also attracted major corporate donors too, and became for a time the lobbying voice of libertarian technologists on Capitol Hill. (It later abandoned its lobbying role as too corrupting of its original vision.) Companies like Microsoft, Hewlett Packard and others became major EFF donors. All were trying to build a legal wall that would separate and protect the burgeoning Internet from territorial government, and especially from the United States government.

The idea of a generalized cyberspace immunity sounded, to legal ears at least, a bit crazy at first. But the EFF had a very important law on its side. When it came time for EFF's lawyers to defend the idea of Cyberspace sovereignty, they found a powerful ally in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. The First Amendment limits government's ability to regulate speech, and on a communications network like the Internet, *everything* is potentially "speech." A web site, e-mail, and even a MUD are all arguably expressive, and thus potentially protected by the First Amendment from government interference. In the 1990s the interface between the First Amendment and ideas of a sovereign cyberspace was exploited to great advantage.

In 1996 came what Barlow and others saw as the first great attack on Cyberspace. It came clothed as "indecentcy regulation," as was known first as the "Exxon Amendment" and later the "Communications Decency Act" (CDA). The CDA was in fact a very broad law. It applied to the entire internet, and punished all transmission of "indecent" sexual communications or images to minors using

the Internet.⁵⁶ In the view of some, it threatened to put the entire network under the constant scrutiny of the U.S. federal government.

To Barlow, this law, the CDA, was an incursion of liberty as offensive as the Stamp Act or the Boston Massacre. On the day President Clinton signed the Act into law, Barlow wrote an angry email to EFF members: "Well, fuck them. . . . Or more to the point, let us now take our leave of them. They have declared war on Cyberspace. Let us show them how cunning, baffling, and powerful we can be in our own defense."⁵⁷

Barlow then wrote and distributed his famous 16-paragraph *Declaration of Cyberspace Independence*.⁵⁸ Modeled after the American Declaration, it immodestly addressed the "Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel." It proclaimed: "I come from Cyberspace, the new home of Mind. On behalf of the future, I ask you of the past to leave us alone. You are not welcome among us. You have no sovereignty where we gather." The declaration recognized that Cyberspace had "real conflicts" and "wrongs," but insisted: "We will identify and address them by our means. We are forming our own Social Contract."

Echoing Dibbell, Barlow argued that the cyberspace legal order would reflect ethical deliberation instead of coercive power that characterized real-space governance. "Our identities have no bodies, so, unlike you, we cannot obtain order by physical coercion. We believe that from ethics, enlightened self-interest, and the commonweal, our governance will emerge. . . . We will create a civilization of the Mind in Cyberspace. May it be more humane and fair than the world your governments have made before."⁵⁹

Barlow had issued the call for action. But the Communications Decency Act required a concrete legal response. By now the EFF had a legal staff: EFF founder Mitch Kapor had found a lawyer named Mike Godwin posting interesting messages on an internet forum, and hired him as the EFF's first staff attorney.⁶⁰ The EFF, or at least Godwin, joined forces with the venerable ACLU to challenge the statute as a "facial violation" of the First Amendment. The case, styled *ACLU v. Reno*, went through the lower courts and quickly ascended to the United States Supreme Court. As Godwin later wrote, "Suddenly, the very legal status of cyberspace itself...[was] put to the test in a genuine constitutional battle."⁶¹

The litigation of *ACLU v. Reno* marked the coming together of a new community: a united internet-activist community. More than 20 groups, ranging from the American Library Association to the National Writers Union and the Safer Sex Page were named plaintiffs in the case. Dozens more groups

and academics wrote separately to support the lawsuit in a giant, collaborative effort. As Godwin wrote, “we included publishers, service providers, and individuals and organizations whose speech, while often provocative, was clearly central to the American public dialogue.”⁶²

On June 26, 1997, the Supreme Court announced its decision. By a vote of 7-2, the Court declared the entirety of the CDA unconstitutional. The Supreme Court invalidated the CDA on the somewhat narrow legal grounds: that the law was too vague and therefore unnecessarily “chilled” legal speech. But of more lasting import was the Court’s embrace of the concept of Cyberspace, and its apparent conferral of a special legal status for cyberspace communications.

Justice John Paul Stevens is old enough that he has actually met Babe Ruth and Charles Lingberg,⁶³ but that didn’t stop the 77-year old from seizing upon the Internet phenomenon with enthusiasm. He wrote for the Court that the Internet “constitute[s] a unique medium--known to its users as ‘cyberspace’ –located in no particular geographical location but available to anyone, anywhere in the world.”⁶⁴ Stevens characterized cyberspace as containing “vast democratic fora” that “ha[ve] not been subject to the type of government supervision and regulation that has attended the broadcast industry.”⁶⁵ The implication of *Reno v. ACLU* was that anything related to the Internet would be afforded the strongest possible First Amendment protection. As Justice Stevens concluded: “[T]he growth of the Internet has been and continues to be phenomenal. As a matter of constitutional tradition, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, we presume that governmental regulation of the content of speech is more likely to interfere with the free exchange of ideas than to encourage it.”⁶⁶ Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, like Barlow a retired rancher, seemed to confirm this interpretation in a separate opinion reminiscent of Julian Dibbell. “The electronic world” she concluded, “is fundamentally different.”⁶⁷ It was by its nature inherently anonymous: “Because it is no more than the interconnection of electronic pathways, cyberspace allows speakers and listeners to mask their identities... users can transmit and receive messages on the Internet without revealing anything about their identities or ages.”⁶⁸

With *ACLU v. Reno*, the idea of an unregulated and post-territorial Internet had migrated from kooky obscurity to the law of the United States as announced by America’s highest court. To some the Supreme Court seemed to erect a barrier to *all* U.S. laws that might affect the Internet. “[T]here is very little room for further regulation of the Internet,” declared EPIC attorney David Sobel. “[The court] clearly came down on the side of this being a new medium, that it is inappropriate to graft old broadcast laws onto the Internet.”⁶⁹ Barlow appeared to have found his border to cyberspace with assistance from a real-world authority. Not only was his *Declaration of Independence* vindicated: suddenly, it

had become the Supreme law of the land. As Mike Godwin said, on the day *Reno* was decided: “Today [is] the first day of a new American Revolution—a Digital American Revolution—a revolution built not on blood and conflict, but on language and reason and our faith in each other.”

Political Engineering

At the same time as John Perry Barlow and Julian Dibbell were trying to teach the world about Internet self-rule, a crucial group of non-state actors was already exercising extraordinary powers of Net governance. Unlike Barlow and Dibbell, these men weren’t newcomers to the Internet scene. They were as native to the Internet as it is possible to be, for these were the storied “founders” of the Internet itself—men like Larry Roberts, Robert Kahn, Vint Cerf, Jon Postel, and David Clark. Unlike Barlow and Dibbell, the founding engineers weren’t terribly interested in communicating to the public. Many of them viewed terms like “cyberspace” or “virtual reality” as the wild imaginings of the technologically illiterate. But their working methods and network designs nonetheless contributed to the growing sense that the Net would be ruled in an unprecedented way.

[Two sections omitted for workshop]

The Internationalists

Joseph Nye is an academic, former government official, and dean of the Kennedy School of Public Policy at Harvard University. He has spent much of his academic career predicting the impending decline of the nation-state, in favor of international and private organizations. As a result, in the late 1990s Nye and other internationalists interpreted the internet’s arrival differently than other people. It was the confirmation of a prophecy: a sign that era of the nation-state was finally coming to a close. As Nye wrote, the arrival of the internet signified of the “reversal of the modern centralized state that has dominated world politics for the past three and a half centuries.”⁷⁰ Its replacement, he foresaw, would be a system he called the “new cyberfeudalism” characterized by “overlapping communities and jurisdictions laying claims to multiple layers of citizens’ identities and loyalties.”

In short, *internationalists* like Nye took the Internet’s challenge to the State as part of a more the more general trend of globalization and nation-state erosion. The Internet’s ubiquitous nature, and the conflicts of territorial laws it generated, confirmed what the internationalists had been saying for a long time: Territorial rule must be supplemented, and eventually replaced, by international institutions.

The principal attraction of the internationalist strategy was its solution to the overabundance of territorial regulation and tyranny of the unreasonable introduced in Chapter 1. International law can apply everywhere in the world, as it does, for example, when it prohibits torture (The Torture Convention), establishes minimal rules of airline safety (the Convention on International Civil Aviation), and bans certain barriers to trade (the WTO). If the States of the world agree to a single global law for questions like libel, pornography, copyright, consumer protection, and the like, the lives of Internet users become much simpler: No conflicting laws, no worries about complying with 175 different legal systems, no race to the bottom. Legal compliance becomes like an all-inclusive resort in the Caribbean: pay one price, and everything is taken care of. As French Interior Minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement explained in 2000, “The idea is to produce a global text so there cannot be ‘digital havens’ or ‘Internet havens’ where anyone planning some shady business could find the facilities to do it.”⁷¹

Not only would internationalism solve the problem of conflicting laws. It also offered the promise of *better* laws. States can be too close to (or too reflective of) their populations and their prejudices. They can be too likely to reject the rational or best solution in favor of a local tradition or in obedience to a powerful local interest group. Many believed that international standards applied to the Internet could eliminate the parochialism of territorial state legalism. International standards could reflect a kind of collection of best practices from around the world—the opposite of the tyranny of the unreasonable. An international approach could not only clear up confusion and conflict, but it could also wash clean the prejudice and ignorance hiding in the basement of the State.

Finally, internationalists took the economic logic of global unification as creating an inevitability. The argument was foreshadowed by Marx, who said that “a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe.”⁷² Translated to modern conditions, the argument is that the State’s death is inevitable because rational economic interests drive global political unification. Larger political units maximize wealth by maximizing gains from trade. The Internet, some believed, was a sign that things were moving to a further, and perhaps final level.

It wasn’t just academics or UN official who took these positions. Steve Case of AOL, for example, agreed with the political scientists that the Internet is “transforming the notion of national sovereignty.”⁷³ He argued that nations must “revis[e] outdated and ‘country-centric’ laws on telecommunications and taxes that could thwart the growth of the medium.”⁷⁴ He urged states to eliminate the morass of conflicting national laws and embrace “international standards—from security, to privacy, to taxation.”⁷⁵

* * *

It was just a new means of communication. Yet the arrival of the internet in the 1990s tapped into something much deeper. From actors as diverse as Jullian Dibbel to Joseph Nye came the hope that this brave new network might really change things, somehow liberate us from the world we live in, and even change basic parameters of the human condition. Behind every vision of Internet utopianism lay the hope was that by connecting every human on earth, the world might become a better place. Humanity united might do better than our lousy systems of government, throw away the construct of the nation state, and live in some different but better way.

To each of the visions, one thing was clear: the system of territorial government was broken, and needed desperately to be replaced. Whether it would be international organizations, self-governing communities, or the Internet engineers might not really matter. What was clear was that the State as Marx has suggested needed to melt away, extinguish itself, and leave the future alone. There was just one problem: the State was actually very much alive, and, it turned out, uninterested in assisting its own death.

Chapter 5

How States Rule the Net

In the winter of 1966, long before the advent of the Internet, a retired English Major named Paddy Roy Bates took a liking to an abandoned 6,000 square foot platform in the North Sea nick-named “Rough’s Tower.” Rough’s Tower was a World War II gun tower used by the British to fire at German bombers on their way to London. By 1966, nobody wanted the rusting contraption. Bates renamed it the Principality of Sealand, and asserted the principality’s independence from the United Kingdom—six miles away. He then awarded himself the title of Prince Roy, and proceeded to issue Sealand passports and Sealand stamps with pictures of his wife Joan, an ex-beauty queen.⁷⁶

For the next three decades or so, London journalists amused themselves telling the story of the eccentric Prince Roy and Princess Joan. The year the couple declared Sealand’s independence, Prince Roy fought off British army helicopters that strayed too near the platform. A decade later, German and Dutch diamond merchants mounted a helicopter attack when the prince was away, and succeeded in kidnapping his son, the Dauphin Michael. But the royal family struck back, reboarding the island by sliding down ropes from a helicopter and forcing the invaders to give in. One of the German merchants, who had been granted a Sealand passport in earlier and more cordial times, found himself captured and charged with treason by Prince Roy. He later received a royal pardon.⁷⁷

Until recently, nothing suggested that a chunk of concrete and steel off the English coast might play a role in the development of the Internet. But matters changed in the summer of 1999, when a server management firm named HavenCo invested millions of dollars to turn Sealand into a high-tech data haven loaded with computer servers linked to the Internet via microwave, satellite, and fiber-optic connections.⁷⁸ HavenCo’s idea was to rent data storage space on Sealand to people who wanted to run their web pages or place their data beyond the clutches of any government. It promised potential clients—porn purveyors, tax evaders, web gambling services, Chinese dissidents, and just about any other government-shy Internet user—that data on Sealand servers would be “physically secure against any legal action.”⁷⁹ The company boasted that Sealand was “the first place on earth where people are free to conduct business without someone looking over their shoulder.”⁸⁰ In the late 1990s, HavenCo generated enormous press buzz, claimed dozens of government-evading clients (all of whom remained anonymous), and seemed poised for enormous commercial success.

The HavenCo project was the apotheosis of the late-1990s belief in the essential powerlessness of the State. Anything a State might want to ban within its territory – offensive materials, illegal activity, harmful speech – could, in digital form, escape to a computer in a place where it is legal. The Net made every State a potential data haven, depending on what it permitted and forbade within its borders. The advantage of the ugly, man-made, server-festooned island was that it had no local restrictions. Thus, it might be a convenient venue for storing data beyond *every* government’s control.

HavenCo relied on the commonplace and seemingly irrefutable assumption that borders mark the limits of a State’s power. While a state might occasionally organize an invading army, such extra-territorial control was the rare exception. Usually, the State’s *legal* control extends only as far as its *physical* control, and not to the computer servers in other States. Duke Professor James Boyle summed up HavenCo’s premise when he said: “If the king’s writ reaches only as far as the king’s sword, then much of the content of the Net might be presumed to be free from the regulation of any particular sovereign.”⁸¹

HavenCo’s operating assumption should sound familiar. It was the same philosophy embraced by Jerry Yang when he called Judge Gomez’s initial decree “naïve.” And yet as we saw in Chapter 1, Judge Gomez effectively ended Yahoo!’s sale of Nazi goods in France, even though Yahoo! was a U.S. firm and even though its computer servers were in California.

This Chapter explains why Jerry Yang was wrong, and why HavenCo was premised on an error. States *can* control offshore Net communications because their effective power extends far beyond their territorial swords.

Beyond Borders

Many stores in New York’s Chinatown sell what look like Gucci bags and Rolex watches at a fraction of the usual cost. These are, of course, counterfeits. While some are junk, some of the more expensive counterfeits are of high enough quality to compete with the originals. They come from manufacturers overseas that might as well be in Sealand. Located in China, Thailand, or the Ukraine, they lie far beyond the territorial control of the United States. Since only a tiny fraction of these fakes can effectively be stopped at the border, Cyber-anarchic logic would suggest that the United States and other nations are powerless to stop the trade in counterfeits.

But the counterfeits story shows the opposite. It shows how States can control the illegal local effects of extra-territorial conduct, even when they lack power to punish overseas producers, the resources to stop the illegal goods at the border, or the will and resources to punish domestic consumers.

How? Primarily, the laws against counterfeits—trademark laws—target *local intermediaries*.⁸² If the fake Rolexes come from Thailand, it doesn't matter that the United States can't go after the Thai manufacturers, because Wal-mart won't sell you one. Wal-mart doesn't sell counterfeits because doing so would be an obvious breach of a law from which it cannot hide. Wal-mart's physical assets, its corporate headquarters, and its founding family all are in the United States, making it hard for the firm to evade government action. This is why trademark laws care very little about end-users. It isn't even illegal to own a counterfeit watch; it is only illegal for Wal-Mart to sell you one.⁸³

It is of course true that even by controlling the Wal-Mart, Macys', and Searses within its borders, the United States doesn't *eliminate* counterfeit goods completely. Gucci and Rolex lose millions of dollars in foregone income each year to counterfeit purchases. But it doesn't follow that the trademark laws are useless. The law need not be *absolutely* effective to be *sufficiently* effective.⁸⁴ We do not conclude from the persistence of occasional bank robberies that laws against theft are ineffective, or even sub-optimal. Similarly, the fact that there are sellers—like the stores in Chinatown—who are willing to assume the legal risk of selling counterfeits does not mean that the trademark laws are ineffective. To be effective, trademark law need only throw enough sand into the workings of the counterfeit market so that Gucci and Rolex continue to make smart profits. Yes, these companies could earn a higher return if the counterfeit market dried up altogether. And yes, the government could do more to dry up the market. For example, it could hire more enforcement officers, invest more in border control, criminalize the purchase of fake goods, or award punitive damages against those who sell fakes. But the system can be adequate to its task even though the government could do more, and even though compliance is not perfect. Government regulation works by cost and bother, not by hermetic seal.

The Rolex example teaches us two crucial lessons for State control of the Net. The first is *indirect extraterritorial control*. Just because Internet content originates from places outside a State's direct control, it does not follow that local laws are ineffective. The reason is that a State can regulate people, equipment, and activities within its territory to control the local effects of the extraterritorial activity. The regulation of local persons and property make it more costly, and thus more difficult, for in-state users to obtain content from, or transact with, regulation evaders using Sealand and other havens. States can indirectly influence the extraterritorial supply of prohibited content even though the source of the content is beyond its borders and even though it cannot easily stop the information at the border.

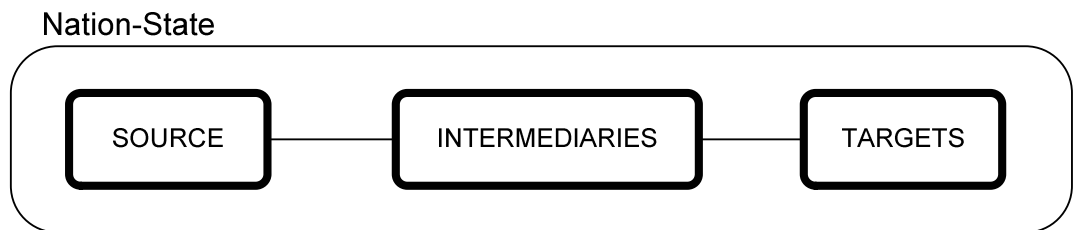
The second lesson is that to achieve indirect extraterritorial control, the most important local entities from the State's perspective are *local intermediaries*.

As the case of Wal-Mart in the Rolex example shows, the State does not always (or even usually) regulate individuals or firms directly, but rather acts through local intermediaries that have the power and the incentive to prevent or deter persons and firms from breaking the law. Intermediaries come in two general flavors. Some intermediaries in effect punish the individual on behalf of the State. An example is an employer who has a legal duty to prevent its employees from acts of sexual harassment. Other intermediaries act as gatekeepers to deny individuals and firms something essential to the illegal activity. A weapons dealer that has a legal duty to do background searches before selling a gun is a gatekeeper intermediary.

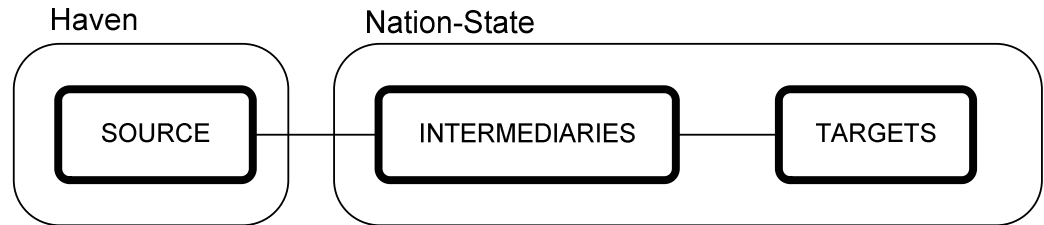
The combined effect of indirect extraterritorial control through local intermediaries is easy to miss, it isn't what most people have in mind when they think of "law." We tend to have a view of law that comes from the Ten Commandments or English jurist John Austin. It is a view of laws as a series of *commands* meant to control the primary conduct of *individuals* (or firms). We think of direct, individualized threats: thou shall not kill, steal, or bear false witness. Break the State's rule and face the consequences. But this view of law is misleading. It is easy to overlook how often the State controls behavior *collectively*.⁸⁵ Who does the most to prevent the use of illegal software at work? It is usually employers, not the government, because the state has put the company on the hook for its employees' misdeeds. Pharmacists and doctors are gatekeepers, charged with preventing certain forms of drug abuse. Much of what we do is controlled not by the State itself directly, but by what are effectively deputized third parties. When it comes to trying to stop extra-territorial conduct, it is to local intermediary control that the State usually turns.

Extra-Territorial Control Through Local Intermediaries

How precisely does local intermediary control relate to the State's ability to influence offshore content providers? Begin with a domestic version of our counterfeit example: A manufacturer in upstate New York makes fake Gucci bags that it sells to consumers through shops in Chinatown. Like most illegal acts, this one can be understood as a kind of transaction involving three relevant parties: the "source" (the manufacturer), an intermediary (the Chinatown shops), and a "target" (the purchasers):

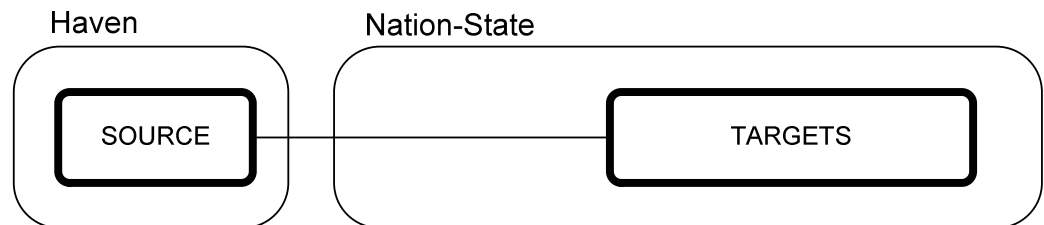


Havens move the illegal source outside the limits of the State's physical control. A simple haven strategy can be pictured as follows:



This looks like our example of counterfeit Gucci bags. The source of the crime, the manufacturer of the counterfeit goods, has moved overseas. Yet, as we saw in that example, both the intermediaries and the targets remain within the physical control of the State. This leads to an important insight: Effective control over *any* of the three elements of the transaction permits the State to control conduct within its borders. In the counterfeit goods example, control over the intermediary sellers or (if the State had the resources) the actual purchasers could effectively regulate the illegal transaction.

One might think that the source can diminish the problem of State control by getting rid of the intermediaries. Such *disintermediation* what many the Internet is supposed to be all about. On the Net, after all, you don't need a stock broker to lose money in the market, and you don't need to visit a bookstore or airport to buy books and airplane tickets. That evasion technique, disintermediation, is pictured here:



In principle, this is a very powerful strategy. It leaves the State with the sole option of trying to hunt down the targets (i.e. end users), who might be numerous and expensive to find (more on this later). So, if the Internet, as advertised, is gradually eliminating intermediaries, doesn't this mean that State power is doomed?

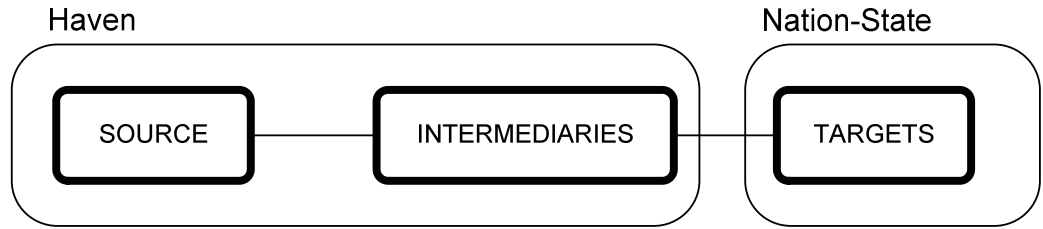
The problem with this theory, which pervaded Internet thinking in the late 1990s, was its premise. The rise of networking did not eliminate intermediaries, but rather *changed* who they are, and how they behave. It has created a whole host of new intermediary parties, the most important of which

(for our purposes) are ISPs, search engines, browsers, the owners of the physical network, and the like. It is also too easy to forget that the rise of the Internet has made the network *itself* the intermediary for much conduct that we might previously had no intermediary at all. For example, to the extent that Internet chatting replaces face-to-face conversation, it does so with the help of a new, Internet-related intermediaries.

In 1999, Lawrence Lessig surprised many legal thinkers when he announced that “code is law.” Lessig’s adage was a shorthand for the idea that computer software and hardware could effect people the same way that traditional laws do. And this, in turn, would mean that we have to pay attention to who designs the architecture. One of Lessig’s aims was to throw cold water on the hyper-libertarianism of the early Internet days by showing that sometimes government does a better job than private firms (especially monopolies) of designing Code in ways that serve user interests. Whatever one thinks of Lessig’s thesis, he was speaking of “code” as a form of collective, intermediary control. The writers of software are a form of intermediary – they help you to do something you could not do without them. So, when the State commands that Internet telephony be designed to allow-wire tapping, it is using the same methods it uses when it tells your bartender to stop serving alcohol at 3 a.m.⁸⁶

If government acts through intermediaries, why not restructure conduct so as not to depend on any potentially regulable intermediaries? The answer, as it turns out, is that it is hard to get rid of intermediaries for a deeper reason having nothing to do with law. The elimination of intermediaries is in many cases the same thing as the elimination of the underlying conduct. Specialized intermediaries exist, after all, because they allow people to do things that would be difficult, or even impossible, for them to do themselves. It doesn’t make sense to speak of making telephone calls without some entity to connect calls. Gun-manufacturers specialize in making guns. While it might be possible for people to make guns on their own, it would be at great cost. To truly act without any intermediaries means acting by oneself. When you stop and think for a moment, there are very few things, indeed nearly nothing, that one can do without the direct or indirect assistance of someone else. In the Net context, scores of seemingly-invisible intermediaries are needed to make the Net experience work.

For related reasons, it is also not possible to move intermediaries offshore, beyond the range of government control. Here is what such a move would look like schematically:

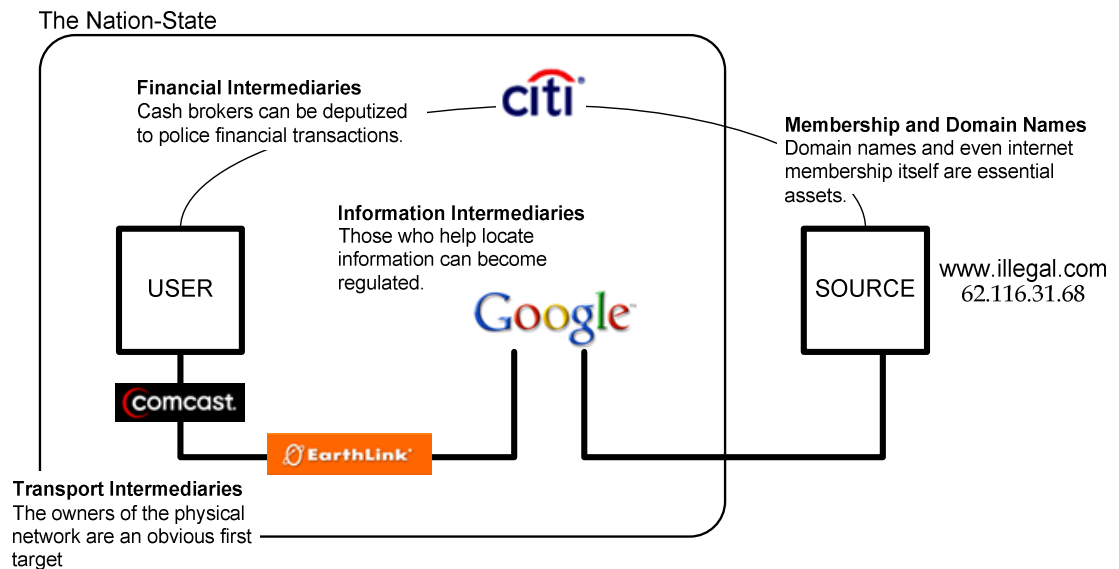


This model is no more realistic than the one that eliminates intermediaries altogether. In the Internet context, there are *always* local intermediaries. The most basic, of course, is the actual computer through which the Net is accessed. Behind that are many more: the owners of the physical communications lines, the owners of network nodes, search engines, and the like. If you try to access an unregulated offshore ISP through a long-distance telephone call, the phone system becomes an important intermediary. If you unplug your line and connect by Wi-Fi, the computer remains an intermediary, as does a physical network standing behind a W-Fi connection.

In sum, local intermediaries are an ineliminable aspect of the Internet. We now turn to how States can use these intermediaries to control offshore Net communications.

Finding the Internet's Intermediaries

The Internet has created new intermediaries that the State has just begun to regulate. The major categories are broken down in the following chart, followed by an analysis of each:



Transport. The spread of child pornography is an unfortunate consequence of the Internet's growth. In 2002, the State of Pennsylvania decide

to try to do something about the problem by enlisting the help of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), the companies that actually sell internet connections, like AOL or Earthlink. The law required ISPs to “remove or disable access to child pornography items residing on or accessible through its service in a manner accessible to persons located within this Commonwealth within five business days of when the internet service provider is notified by the Attorney General ...⁸⁷ In short, it required the Internet’s transport intermediaries, once notified, to filter or block content from a site containing child pornography. The Pennsylvania Attorney-General now regularly notifies service providers of sites they should take down, and after some initial hesitation, they now comply.

The Pennsylvania law shows why ISPs are the obvious first target for a strategy of intermediary control. It can be great fun to talk about the Internet as a formless cyberspace. But, as we saw in Chapter 3, underneath it all is an ugly physical transport infrastructure: copper wires, fiber optic cables, and the specialized “routers” and “switches” that send information from place to place. The physical network is by necessity a local asset, owned by phone companies, cable companies and other service providers who are already some of the most regulated companies on earth. This makes ISPs the most important and most obvious gatekeepers to the Internet.

The State can achieve a large degree of control by focusing on just a few of the most important ISPs, like AOL, Earthlink or Roadrunner. “While there are many ISPs, the vast majority of Internet subscribers in the United States obtain their access from a small handful of providers,” writes Harvard professor Jonathan Zittrain.⁸⁸ “[P]ressure applied strategically to the concentric ISPs serving smaller ISPs—one or two “dolls” up in a Matryoshka sequence of destination ISPs—can cover large swaths of subscribers.”⁸⁹ And as the text of the Pennsylvania law suggests, the control of ISPs can be directed at *preventing* materials from reaching end-users (filtering), or at forcing a site to take down child pornography. It is, therefore, a control either of the source or the targets of an illegal transaction.

Regulation-sensitive Americans are relatively new to the ISP-regulation game. As the *Yahoo!* case suggests, the command-and-control Europeans are, in the western world, pioneers. As far back as 1995, the Germans raided the Bavarian offices of Compuserve, and later indicted and tried the German manager of Compuserve Deutschland. The offense: failing to prevent child pornography from reaching German citizens.⁹⁰ In the late 1990s, the British government threatened British ISPs with criminal prosecution for distributing illegal adoption sites. Result: British ISPs blocked the sites to keep people in Great Britain from accessing them.⁹¹ Today, Germany, France and Great Britain

generally require local ISPs to screen out illegal content once they are notified of its existence.⁹²

But the true champions of Internet intermediary control, of course, are found in the East. In order of control, they include China, Saudi Arabia, and Singapore. In 2002, Zittrain and Ben Edelman found that Saudi Arabia, through a centralized set of servers, blocks access to thousands of web sites.⁹³ The blocking includes obvious targets like Amnesty International's Saudi Arabia pages, and the Queer Muslim home page, along with less obvious targets like www.tasteless-jokes.com. Particularly reflective of Saudi Arabia's preferences is the blocking of nearly every site promoting or discussing any religion, including all Christian, Jewish, and Ba'hai sites. China, as Chapter 6 will discuss in detail, has from the beginning, maintained extremely close control of its ISPs, far beyond what any Western nation has attempted. It runs a carefully calibrated country-wide filtering system designed to allow the government to block and unblock any materials it wants to, at any time.

Information Intermediaries. Norweigan Andreas Heldal-Lund describes himself as follows: "a skeptical atheistic freethinking pacifistic positive engaged and tolerant heathen who bases his life on modern secular humanism."⁹⁴ He lives in Norway, and is a member of both Hedningsamfunnet (The Norwegian Society of Heathens) and the Human-Etisk Forbund (a national secular humanist organisation). He is also perhaps the greatest living annoyance for the Church of Scientology. For Heldal-Lund has since 1996 devoted much time a website, "Operation Clambake" that exposes the deepest secrets of the Church and attempts to debunk its teachings.

For the Church of Scientology, Heldal-Lund's activities presented a serious problem of information control. A major benefit of rising through the ranks of the Church's strict internal hierarchy is access to carefully guarded teachings and writings. But in 2002 Operation Clambake's web site posted "the Secret Library of Scientology," containing many of the most important teachings of the Church.⁹⁵ Suddenly, writings that were meant to take years of preparation to read (and cost tens of thousands of dollars in training) were available to everyone on the World Wide Web.

Unable to shut down Clambake's Norwegian service provider, the Church turned to a different technique. It sent letters to Google.com, the web's most popular search engine, demanding that Google take down Clambake's sites under an American law, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA).⁹⁶ According to the Church, Clambake's materials were an infringement of copyright that Google was legally obliged to block.⁹⁷ Google complied, meaning

that a search for “the secret library of Scientology” failed to deliver the results one would expect.

The Clambake story shed light on an under-recognized fact: Search engines like Google routinely take down links because of possible State action. As documented by the web site ChillingEffects.org, Google receives a constant stream of letters insisting that Google remove specified pages from its search results, usually because of alleged copyright or trademark infringement. Google complies with most. The result is something less than a neutral or comprehensive search.

This form of control is presently limited in several ways. In the United States at least, the take-down laws are focused on protecting intellectual property, not other State goals. In addition, search engines like Google matter only for the World Wide Web, not the whole Internet, and are rarely the only way of finding information. But the general technique of controlling information intermediaries has greater, and quite subtle potential for control. Consider how often you rely not just on search engines to find information, but also on “web-logs” (or “blogs”), online newspapers, and other intermediaries that point you in the direction of useful information. It is one thing for the State to openly crack down directly on forbidden information. But it can be harder to notice that information has become harder to find. It is hard, in other words, to know what you aren’t being told.

The Domain Name System & Internet Membership. In the fall of 2000, Al Gore and George W. Bush were fighting for the American presidency, aided by hundreds of millions in campaign contributions. That gave New York student James Baumgartner, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a clever idea. As a commentary on the role of money in the election, he opened the web site *VoteAuction.com* as a place for otherwise disinterested voters to sell their votes to the highest bidder.⁹⁸ Its slogan: “Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together.” The idea was this: with so much money being spent trying to influence elections, why not just pay the money directly to the voter? Baumgartner billed Voteauction as “the only election platform channeling 'soft money' directly to the democratic consumer.”⁹⁹

The site actually took off: as the Chicago Tribune reported, in early October, 521 unidentified people in Illinois had agreed to sell their presidential votes. The top anonymous bid was \$ 8,500, or \$16.31 per vote.¹⁰⁰ While Baumgartner intended the site as satire, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners decided there was nothing funny about offering to buy and sell votes, and it moved to shut down VoteAuction as quickly as possible. It chose a novel means: instead of targeting Baumgartner, or trying to hunt down the vote-

sellers themselves, it went after an essential asset—the name, “voteauction.com.”¹⁰¹

In short order, an Illinois judge imposed an injunction not on VoteAuction but on its U.S. domain name registry, Domain Bank, which had a standard domain name registration agreement prohibiting domain name use for “illegal purposes.”¹⁰² Domain Bank nixed voteauction.com’s domain name as if it were the itinerant Mr. Bungle, “shutting down voteauction.com all over the world.”¹⁰³ One week later, voteauction.com opened up under a new domain name, “vote-auction.com, registered in Switzerland with the International Council of Registrars (“CORE”).¹⁰⁴ But CORE too had a prohibition against illegal use in its standard domain name registration agreement, and after extensive telephone and e-mail discussions, vote-auction.com was shut down again.¹⁰⁵ Voteauction later began trying to publicize its numerical IP address, <http://62.116.31.68>, but by then the voting was over.¹⁰⁶

Control over domain names is another looming, and particularly effective way for nations to control Internet behavior. It is different from the other means of control surveyed here in a crucial respect: It relies on the basic architecture of the Internet *itself* as an intermediary for everything that is done on the Internet. It is a difficult concept to swallow, because we take it for granted that the Internet’s most basic protocols and membership policy are neutral as between every member of the network. But this, like others, is a contingent neutrality, already under attack from several quarters, and one that could gradually change.

Consider, for example, the matter of anonymity on the Internet. For years, pundits and theorists have predicted that robust “digital identification” was on its way. Soon, pundits warned, you’d never be able to do anything and remain anonymous. Lawrence Lessig wrote in 1999 that “When architectures accommodate users who come with a [digital] ID installed and make life difficult for users who refuse to bear an ID, certification will spread quickly.”¹⁰⁷

To nearly everyone’s surprise, it hasn’t happened. Microsoft Passport, the most powerful effort to create a universal digital ID, has failed to reach the usage levels that were predicted.¹⁰⁸ There are various reasons: People don’t trust Microsoft, and in general, a centralized identification system is something of a security risk. Some degree of anonymity, for whatever reasons, remains a feature of much Internet conduct.

But there is another way that the anonymity of the Internet could change. It could change if the conditions of *Internet membership* change. What’s that? Internet membership is something that most of us today take for granted; something that comes for free with a dial-up account. But the lack of

membership conditions is a fact that nation states, acting through a little-known organization named ICANN, have discussed trying to change. They realize that as a general matter, membership rules have always been a powerful means of control, whether it's at a country club or the World Trade Organization. There may come a time, and that time might be soon, when accurately disclosing who you are is a condition of Internet membership, or a condition of supplying Internet membership. As Chapter 7 suggests, there may come a time when abusing your privileges as a member of the Internet could lead to expulsion.

As these and other examples show, the State has many types of intermediaries it can use for indirect control. But none of this should obscure the most basic means of control: the direct physical coercion of individuals.

Targeting Individuals

Tore Tvedt ran a Norwegian neo-Nazi organization called *Vigrid*, devoted to the worship of Odin and other ancient Norse gods (The link between Odin and National Socialism was never entirely clear). Fearing Norwegian hate speech laws, Tvedt had a clever idea. He placed his anti-Semitic propaganda on a server in the United States, beyond the reach of Norwegian authorities. Unfortunately for Tvedt, he didn't do anything to put *himself* out of the reach of Norwegian authorities. One day, the Norwegian police simply arrested Tvedt and held him responsible for the contents of the Vigrid home page.¹⁰⁹

Despite the discourse of virtuality, direct physical coercion of individuals remains an important means of regulating internet conduct. The arrest of Tvedt shows the simplest way that nations control the flow of illegal digital content from abroad—arresting the locals. And the mistake Tvedt made is not uncommon. Jay Cohen, recently released from a U.S. prison, was the early operator of an Internet sports betting site who bet wrongly that he could beat a federal indictment for gambling.¹¹⁰ Tvedt and Cohen are also joined by an earlier generation of pornographers, like the Robert and Carleen Thomas, the couple who ran the “Amateur Action” porn system, and criminal hackers, like the famed Kevin Mitnick. All made the same mistake and all ended up in prison.

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The physical arrest of individuals depends less on residency than travel patterns. For example, U.S. undercover agents have, on occasion, lured criminal hackers from Russia into the United States, where they were apprehended and convicted.¹¹² And one reason why Yahoo! cared about Judge Gomez's decision is that its executives fly through French airports and have meetings in France, and thus are subject to criminal enforcement actions there.

These kinds of crackdowns, while significant, are the easy cases. Tore Tvedt wasn't particularly clever, and he was just one person. What happens when the State is faced with the prospect of mass disobedience? Can it crack-down successfully, not on a single source, but on *millions* of people using the Internet who want to disobey a given law? Or might John Perry Barlow be right when he says "No law can be successfully imposed on a huge population that does not morally support it and possesses easy means for its invisible evasion?"
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This is a big question, that matters for a whole range of contexts. Around the world, millions of new lawbreakers have been created by the Internet: copyright infringers, gamblers, consumers of pornography, and so on. We've seen that nations can use the tools of intermediary control to stop such activities indirectly. But what are the prospects for using direct punishment to stop a nation of lawbreakers?

While not a new question for legal theorists, end-user enforcement is nonetheless a hard one. It is the subject of dueling anecdotes, pitting the 1920s Prohibition (a failure) against laws regulating insider trading (a relative success). The starting point for any answer is the basic economic concept of deterrence, explained best by Nobel laureate Gary Becker.¹¹⁴ In the late 1960s, Becker first argued that lawbreakers were rational, and that their decisions to break laws reflected a calculation of costs and benefits. The State, therefore, doesn't need to actually catch every lawbreaker.: It just needs to increase punishments to the point where the costs of committing crime are less than the benefits.

The economics of deterrence led Becker to argue that the State shouldn't waste too much money looking for criminals, but instead just raise the sanctions for breaking the law. You might think more than twice about parking illegally if a parking ticket meant a few days in prison. The basic logic of deterrence based on economic models suggests an answer to the mass disobedience question. It suggests that for any law, penalizing select individuals severely should be enough to compel compliance.

But are things as simple as Becker suggests? Think to yourself: is fear of punishment really the only reason that you obey the law? Many of us, in fact probably don't steal as often as we'd get away with it. Reflecting this intuition, academic work since Becker's article has shed doubt on many elements of this simple economic conclusion. Economists point out that there are limits on the amount of deterrence that can be achieved just by increasing punishments. Some people, for example, are poor enough that they don't fear fines, or are so pessimistic about their future prospects that going to jail may not seem so bad. And, of course there's an upper limit on what the state can threaten. You can only kill someone once, and most countries ban things like torture that people might fear even more than death. Finally, if the State punishes relatively minor

wrongs (like Internet gambling) as severely as serious crimes (like bank robbery), the law loses its ability to send a message about what citizens should not do, and what they *really* should not do.¹¹⁵

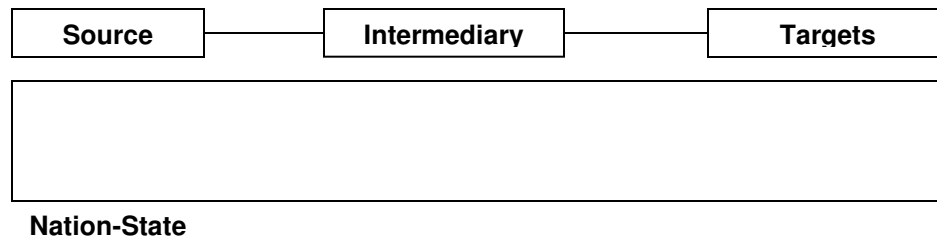
Meanwhile, psychologists who study criminality think that there's a real limit to deterrence as well, but for different reasons. Psychologist Tom Tyler sees the perception of *legitimacy* as the key to understanding why people obey the law. In this view, even with tough criminal penalties, people will not obey a law that they think fundamentally illegitimate (like the ban on alcohol during the prohibition). Tyler's arguments are backed by empirical studies showing different patterns of compliance than simple economic theory would predict.¹¹⁶ These outcomes are mirrored by the work of legal theorists who study social norms, or informal rules that govern society. They believe that people generally follow social norms and for that reason, rather than the threat of legal punishment, obey the law.¹¹⁷

What this work suggests is that the likely effectiveness of targeting of end-users will depend on the law being enforced. For laws where the State can take advantage of a preexisting set of social norms or a moral code, the State will find its job easier. But for areas in a state of moral and ethical ambiguity, end-user sanction strategies will fail more often.

Today, the ethics and norms surrounding pornography are in flux. Some religious groups, feminist theorists and politicians view the creation and consumption of adult pornography as simply wrong, and obscenity laws also express that belief. But liberals and libertarians think otherwise, as do an otherwise silent majority. The result is that obscenity laws are routinely violated on the internet, and virtually nothing is done about it.¹¹⁸ This shows the degree to which moral ambiguity can dampen or even nullify the effects of laws on the books.

*

We have discussed the enforcement options that remain when the source of illegal materials moves overseas. But what if, in response to enforcement against end-users, they too leave the country? What if source, intermediaries and targets are all outside the nation state? This is the possibility of "total exit," pictured here.



The creation of an exile community is indeed a kind of final escape from undesirable laws. Moses and the Israelis fled Egypt in search of (among other things) a better legal system. And today, more prosaically, lovers of high-stakes gambling can move to Las Vegas, and serious marijuana users can make their home in Amsterdam and enjoy a different kind of life. But at some point, this becomes less of a challenge to State sovereignty, than an acceptance of it. If you move from the U.S. to Germany because you prefer a country with no speed limits, that is less what we think of as evasion, and more like what we think of as emigration.

Epilogue

On August 3, 2003, HavenCo founder and CTO Ryan Lackey went to Las Vegas to give an astonishing speech at *DefCon*, the annual convention for computer hackers. His talk was entitled: *HavenCo: What Really Happened*.¹¹⁹ HavenCo, he revealed to the world, had never been the success it was portrayed to be. The story of the giant server farm, hidden deep in the recesses of the island, was a lie: HavenCo's equipment consisted of "5 relay racks standing mostly empty."¹²⁰ The "dozens" of customers HavenCo claimed were, at the best of times, roughly 10, almost all online casinos.¹²¹ And now, Lackey reported to the crowd, HavenCo was dead. It was no more.

HavenCo died for two related reasons. The first was the absence of cooperative intermediaries, especially financial intermediaries. "[Sealand's] sovereignty ... has little value without commercial support from banks, etc."¹²² Banks wouldn't cooperate with HavenCo, one suspects, for the same reasons that U.S. financial institutions are not cooperating with Antiguan gambling sites: Local pressure on these crucial intermediaries influences how the intermediaries interact with offshore providers of information content.

Second, Sealand itself turned out to be an intermediary susceptible to the pressures of powerful states. More than anything else, Prince Michael, the ruler of Sealand, wanted recognition as an actual country. HavenCo's unseemly activities, he began to believe, were an impediment to that dream. The Prince

began to insist that HavenCo adhere to “norms of international practice and custom,” and demanded that nothing “offensive” be available from his Sovereign nation.¹²³ But of course, the hosting of potentially “offensive” content was the only reason for HavenCo’s existence. Without it, HavenCo was nothing. And so, the company sank into a slow decline, shedding customers and losing money, until finally came what Lackey called the “nationalization” of HavenCo in November, 2002, as Sealand kicked HavenCo off the island. Sealand today nominally owns what remains of HavenCo—a jumbled pile of network equipment, rotting and obsolete.

Arms Races

In 1995, the Attorney General of Minnesota was Hubert “Skip” Humphrey III. The son of Lyndon Johnson’s Vice-President, Humphrey was an old-style Minnesota democrat with a get-tough reputation and serious political ambitions. In 1995, with one eye on the governorship, he decided to try rid the state of all Internet gambling. He began by drafting a memorandum of law, warning all internet users that they were subject to Minnesota laws:

WARNING TO ALL INTERNET USERS AND PROVIDERS

PERSONS OUTSIDE OF MINNESOTA WHO TRANSMIT INFORMATION VIA THE INTERNET KNOWING THAT INFORMATION WILL BE DISSEMINATED IN MINNESOTA ARE SUBJECT TO JURISDICTION IN MINNESOTA COURTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF STATE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LAWS.

GAMBLING APPEARS TO BE AN ESPECIALLY PROMINENT ASPECT OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY ON THE INTERNET. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SERVICES OUTSIDE OF MINNESOTA THAT OFFER MINNESOTA RESIDENTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO PLACE BETS ON SPORTING EVENTS, PURCHASE LOTTERY TICKETS, AND PARTICIPATE IN SIMULATED CASINO GAMES. THESE SERVICES ARE ILLEGAL IN MINNESOTA.¹²⁴

Humphrey wrote a New York Times Op-Ed arguing that states had a duty to stop Internet gambling. “Unchecked,” he said, online gambling “has the potential to turn every family room in America with a personal computer into an unregulated casino.”¹²⁵ He then brought a prominent lawsuit against a Las Vegas online casino operator named Kerry Rogers, whose site was accessible from Minnesota.¹²⁶ Rogers admitted that Minnesotans used his site to gamble, but argued that the lawsuit was an illegitimate regulation of interstate commerce. In 1998 Humphrey successfully convinced the Minnesota Supreme Court to exercise its jurisdiction.¹²⁷ Rogers complained that he was spending millions in legal fees. Humphrey appeared to be winning.

But this early success was misleading, for Humphrey’s bluff was called. The online casinos in the United States had always said that the lawsuits would drive them overseas. In the late 1990s, in response to lawsuits like Humphrey’s that’s what happened: the online sites and their owners moved overseas, mostly to the Caribbean nation of Antigua, to the tiny Isle of Man near Britain, and to Gibraltar off the southern coast of Spain. These nations welcomed the business. By early 2000, one in every thirteen Antiguans was employed in the e-gaming business. The Isle of Man even appointed an “E-Gaming Ambassador” named John Gilmore to promote online gambling.¹²⁸ Stressing their tight regulation of gambling, Gilmore said “the Island appeals greatly to businesses that need to

maintain a high quality image internationally.”¹²⁹ By 2001 the industry had reached nearly \$5 billion in worldwide revenue and was still growing.¹³⁰¹³¹

Meanwhile, Skip Humphrey still had much to say, but there wasn't much he could do. As Attorney-General of Minnesota he lacked the means to chase down the gambling sites overseas. An obvious alternative target was local citizens who gambled online, but Humphrey never discussed arresting individual citizens in their homes. Instead, he followed in his father's footsteps and in 1998 began his a long-awaited campaign for the governorship of Minnesota. Unfortunately for Humphrey, he chose a strange time to run, and was defeated by professional wrestler Jesse Ventura, a man with no political experience.

Regulatory Arms-Races

The story of Hubert Humphrey and the gambling exodus is a typical story of a regulatory arms-races in the Internet age. In this book we have learned of the ways—many more than was realized—that governments use to control conduct outside of their territory. But that isn't the end of the story. If you've ever downloaded music for free or gambled on-line, you know these methods of control are far from perfect. The targets themselves – like online casinos, can use the Internet to take evasive action. Users can also act en masse to get around government controls. When a group of people really want to ignore a law, and the State really wants to stop them, the result is a running battle, or a regulatory arms race.

Contests between law enforcement and outlaws are nothing new. But what is new is that law evasion has become a mass, collaborative project. Clever programmers like Justin Frankel, author of the Gnutella P2P file-sharing system, create tools that empower multitudes to get around unwanted laws like copyright. A very small group of programmers, or even a single person, can help hundreds of millions of people ignore a law they don't like. Classic outlaws like bank robbers mainly benefited themselves when they avoided the law. Today's technological evasion strategies can create “collective evasion” for a big group. As Justin Frankel said in a Rolling Stone interview, “Things I've done are often interpreted as anti-record-industry, but it's really about empowering people.”¹³²

Yet even given the possibilities of collective evasion, it would be a mistake to discount the State's power to respond. A powerful state has on its side the rhetoric of law, resources, and its reserved power of physical coercion. As we discussed in chapter 4, the language of legal compliance can be important: many people believe that even unreasonable laws should be obeyed. Second, all but the weakest states have resources that dwarf their targets. Online casinos, unlike

countries, do not have armies or billions of dollars in tax revenue. And as chapter 4 showed, the power of physical coercion exercised against intermediaries accounts for more compliance than anyone ever thought. In short, the power of the state makes the outcome of a technological arms race hard to predict. Simply pointing to the people like Frankel and the potential of collective evasion is not enough.

Instead, regulatory arms races are contests of *will* as opposed to *power*. The State has the advantages of resources, rhetoric, and physical force. But the exercise of State power is often brutal, unpopular, and expensive. What matters more than anything else is the State's normative commitments, or how badly it wants to win. We see this in the story of Skip Humphrey, who despite his bluster lacked the political nerve to arrest individual Minnesotans for gambling even if doing so might have been effective. Unfortunately for the casinos, while Humphrey was the first, he wasn't the only nor the most effective Attorney General with an urge fight online gambling.

Spitzer and Credit Cards

Eliot Spitzer, Harvard Law graduate and son of a wealthy New York real estate family, was elected New York's attorney general in 1998. He made his reputation bringing cases of national rather than local significance that no one else would touch. During the internet boom, when the stock market analysts could seemingly do no wrong, he went after Merrill Lynch, exposing what he called "a shocking betrayal of trust by one of Wall Street's most trusted names."¹³³ He later attacked the mutual fund industry, the trusted stewards of the billions of ordinary Americans, and later the insurance industry and the music industry. Spitzer has been called "the most powerful politician outside of Washington," and a man "temperamentally unable to stay out of the headlines." And in the early 2000s Spitzer began waging war on internet gambling.

Realizing the limits of his direct enforcement powers against overseas casinos, Spitzer and his Internet Bureau turned to a new strategy. Spitzer, steeped in Wall Street culture, noticed something that Humphrey didn't. He noticed that online casinos were dependent on American credit, and that every gambling session is effectively a transnational financial transaction.¹³⁴ It also happens that the State of New York, unlike Minnesota, has most of America credit-card issuing banks within its borders. Spitzer and his attorneys went to work. "We will cut off an enormous line of credit that was a jackpot for illegal offshore casinos."¹³⁵ announced Spitzer "Americans now waste \$4 billion a year on this pernicious form of gambling."

Spitzer and his team used the same techniques against the credit card companies that they used against Wall Street: trial by press release. Instead of threatening executives with indictment, Spitzer threatened them with press that would destroy their stock prices. As reporter Daniel Gross wrote, "the threat of Spitzer isn't jail time; it's a tanking stock. The very announcement of a Spitzer investigation is an excuse to sell and an invitation for shareholder lawsuits and proxy campaigns."¹³⁶

In June of 2002, Spitzer announced his first victory. A chastened Citibank appeared at a press conference to announce that its credit cards would no longer accept online gambling transactions. In penance, Citibank agreed to donate \$400,000 to various gambling addiction groups, and a further \$100,000 to the State of New York. As Ken Dreifach, head of New York's Internet Bureau warned, "We're trying to get the message out to intermediaries that there's real liability there. If you help to facilitate or promote gambling, you could be found guilty of breaking the law."¹³⁷

Spitzer's strategy was far more effective than Minnesota's. By early 2002, every major American credit card provider, including Citibank, Bank of America, Fleet, MBNA, and Chase Manhattan had established policies refusing to honor charges made for online bets.¹³⁸ Spitzer went a step further and subpoenaed PayPal, the electronic payment intermediary, to force it to stop allowing its customers to fund their online gambling. After negotiations Paypal agreed to stop all gambling transactions and disgorge \$200,000 in profits and penalties to the New York State treasury.¹³⁹

New York State seemed to be winning as Spitzer's efforts had a measurable impact on online gambling nationwide. As a 2002 Congressional report put it, "Despite attempts to circumvent these efforts... the success of these restrictions has caused gaming analysts to lower their 2003 revenue projections for the on-line gaming industry."¹⁴⁰ The attack on financial intermediaries in the U.S. drove over half of Antigua web gambling firms out of business. As Antigua Prime Minister Lester Bird complained, Spitzer's crackdown "left a significant, negative effect upon the economy."¹⁴¹

On the back of the internet and other successful efforts, Spitzer was by late 2004 the most popular elected official in New York State.¹⁴² What came next was a surprise to no one. On December 7, 2004 Spitzer announced his campaign for Governor of New York in the 2006 elections.

* * *

Spitzer and the State of New York effectively initiated a new round in the battle between governments and online casinos. This is a typical pattern for today's internet regulatory contests. They tend to consist of an ongoing series of moves and countermoves, almost like a form of ritualized combat.

A fanciful but useful model asks us to imagine the state and outlaws in a contest akin to a tug-of-war. At the beginning of the contest there will exist some equilibrium: the banned activity is carried out at some level. Even before internet gambling, for example, there was, of course, some level of illegal gambling. The contest begins when either government or the outlaws invest in new measures to either crackdown or avoid the law. Such investments either increase or decrease the activity level, just as a decision to tug harder pulls the rope in a tug-of-war toward one side or the other.

Once the contest begins, the other side must decide whether and how it wants to react. After an initial evasion that increases illegal activity, Government needs to decide whether it cares enough to invest in new enforcement efforts that might slow things down again. In response to the tug on the rope, Government needs to decide whether to accept a new equilibrium or to tug back. This structure of alternating rounds can be seen in the example of gambling in the following chart.

Round	Casinos Thrust	Government Parry
1	Setup Online Casinos in the United States	Sue Online Casinos in the United States
2	Move Online Casinos Overseas	Target major financial intermediaries (credit cards)
3	Adopt new financial intermediaries (Paypal, Wire services).	Target all credit intermediaries
4	Create overseas financial intermediaries, like NETeller iGmpay	(Target Banks or citizens?)

This tug-of-war model predicts an eventual endpoint, or new equilibrium. At some point one side or the other will simply give up, leaving a new equilibrium level of activity. When that will be depends on the benefits and costs to each side of ongoing investments in evasion and enforcement. .

How long will it take to reach that equilibrium? After an initial learning period, we should expect the necessary investment in enforcement or evasion to increase with each succeeding round, with less marginal evasion or enforcement achieved. Stated otherwise, the more each side pulls, the less effects they should realize. The reason is that the most obvious and cheapest tools of enforcement or evasion will be used up first, and each party will have to turn to increasingly esoteric or expensive ways of enforcing or evading the law, respectively. This pattern in both the gambling example in this chapter and the P2P example in the next. For the casinos moving overseas was the simplest evasion maneuver and brought the greatest returns. For government, suing local casinos and then shutting down the major credit card companies were relatively cheap (indeed, profitable). However from that point onward things become more challenging for each side. For government, trying to further increase the costs of newer overseas intermediaries will be yet more expensive. To make the example absurd but obvious, nations may be forced at some point to resort to military force, which can be far more expensive than filing a lawsuit. Meanwhile, online casinos are increasingly forced to create their own, entirely separate system of credit, which is a complicated proposition and much tougher than simply relying on credit cards.

As we've said, the outcome of regulatory contests between government and outlaws depends on the costs of new evasion and enforcement techniques but more fundamentally on what each side has to gain. For the outlaws, this is a relatively simple matter to understand. Avoiding the law offers whatever benefits from the conduct that the law banned. For casinos the potential upside is all of the revenue from American online gamblers, which is a gigantic lure. This helps explain, for example, why much less lucrative law evasion, like the Chinese Democracy movement discussed in chapter 8, is so easily shut down. Online Casinos with their massive profit margins and low overhead can be expected to stay in the law evasion business for the long haul.

But what about governments? What does a government gain from enforcing its laws? When do governments give up, and when do they redouble their efforts? These questions are much harder to answer. But we can offer a few speculations, as the next segment shows.

The Government's Interest

Story #1:

Well, the story is I am 19, and I am addicted to gambling, which is obviously why I am here. The one that is killing me is online poker. I win big now and again, but overall, it is totally fleecing me of all of my money. I am at university, 2nd year, all of my student loan has gone already, and I am in a situation where I have no cash, and cannot enjoy myself.

Story #2

For me it was one bad night with a few drinks inside me and I made a big loss, lol, in retrospect it was not a big loss but it was back then. I lost \$200 and went back in to chase my losses, on the tilt, more drinking, more trips to the cashier and \$1000 down for the night at which point I was at my monthly allowed withdrawal from the gambling site. Off to bed, depressed.

Over a period of around 6 months I barely slept and lost around \$55,000 which is mostly on credit cards, in the end I had them all at or over their limits and ran out of money to gamble with - if I had more money I presume I would have kept on going, however I was broke, I didn't have enough money in my account to cover the direct debits that were coming off the next day and I broke down on the steps of my house at around 2a.m. with grave thoughts in my head.¹⁴³

Story #3

The more money I lost, the more chips I would buy on the credit card to try to win them back. I was chasing my losses, very much so. One thing led to another, and within a period of just 3 weeks, I had maxed out my father's \$5,000 credit card. I was so distraught and scared that he would flip his lid when he found out what I was doing that I thought about suicide as an escape route for that. I was really depressed, nervous, and suicidal, distraught.

For people out there like myself who have a gambling problem, Internet gambling is very dangerous. It is too easy to gamble online from the comfort of your own home since all you need is a credit card, a computer, and Internet access. Like I said, the convenience of online gambling brought out an uncontrollable animal in me and I did not know when to stop. I am not obsessive-compulsive by any means, but the Internet combined with my passion for gambling, it made my behavior uncontrollable.¹⁴⁴

These anonymous confessions of online gamblers show us a motivation for fighting overseas lawbreaking: the protection of citizens from overseas harm. The oldest justification for the existence of government at all is security against internal and external threats. When faced with a foreign source of harm, we might expect it in the interest of a state to protect itself. Hence the U.S. strong interest in stopping online gambling.

The idea that governments fight gambling to protect their citizens is based on an optimistic view of government behavior. But even on a more cynical view the presence of local harms is not irrelevant. Elected officials are not unlike Roman generals of old: if they seek political power, they must first make their name and reputation fighting high profile battles that appeal to the imagination of the citizenry. Before online gambling, Skip Humphrey cut his teeth suing the tobacco industry, winning a historic multi-billion dollar settlement. And before Wall Street or online casinos, Spitzer made his name as a federal prosecutor when he defeated the Gambino family and ended its reign over the New York garment industry.¹⁴⁵ In this manner, the drive for political power may drive a regulatory contest for many years.

While glory and reputation may drive government action, it would be naïve to suggest that protecting citizens is the only reason government acts against an overseas harms. As those who study international trade know, it is often the influence of powerful local industries and that puts the iron in the Washington's backbone. Just as the president may act to protect American steel producers from the threat of cheap foreign imports, so too can an overseas internet site easily represent a threat to a local concern. For example, the overseas sites that sell cheap prescription drugs are a price threat to the American pharmaceutical industry, and Pharma's pressure for a crackdown is never-ending. Similarly the crackdown on overseas filesharing is driven by the recording industry itself, through the famous and vicious Recording Industry Association of America. And in the example of gambling itself it should never be forgotten that the United States has a domestic gambling industry whose pressure for more enforcement may have more weight than is made public.

We have focused on the interests of states who want to fight or stop overseas conduct. But with the exception of activity that is *hostis humanis generis*, (the enemy of all mankind) every activity that hurts one country will usually help another. As much as Humphrey professed to hate online gambling there are nation-states that love it and depend on it. With nation-states on both sides, a question of overseas law enforcement can become a problem of international relations, as the next segment shows.

* * *

The twin-island nation of Antigua and Barbuda has a population 67,000.¹⁴⁶ The weather, a favorable government and good connections to the U.S. have made it a favored destination for online casinos. At its height in the early 2000s the local internet gambling industry employed 5,000 people, or nearly 7.5% of the islands' population. But the American crackdown took its toll, putting more than half of the Island's operations out of business.¹⁴⁷ As Sir Ronald Sanders, an

Antiguan official complained "The effect of the US enforcement of its laws is to hurt the small economy of Antigua and Barbuda, which is struggling to survive in a world of intense competition in the trade of goods and services."¹⁴⁸

Antigua may be small, but it is a nation-state nonetheless and since 1995 a full-fledged member of the World Trade Organization.¹⁴⁹ In June 2003, Antigua filed a WTO complaint against the United States, arguing that the various U.S. actions against online gambling amounted to an illegal barrier to "trade in services." Suing the United States was a brave act but Antigua felt it had no choice. As Antigua's ambassador to the WTO put it "What we want is survival, not blood."¹⁵⁰

With the lawsuit, the question of online gambling became a problem of international relations and international law. Instead of just the United States and overseas business, the question was one of two nation-states with conflicting interests. Fortunately for Antigua the fight over online gambling was not a contest of military might. Instead, by invoking an unusually powerful international court and the broad treaty obligations that come with the WTO Antigua helped itself level the playing field.

In November, 2004, to the surprise of many observers, the World Trade Organization sided with Antigua.¹⁵¹ The three-member WTO dispute resolution panel agreed with Antigua that the enforcement of U.S. gambling laws unfairly favored local casinos over international, online imports. The specific legal question was whether the United States had, when it joined the WTO, agreed to open its gambling and betting sector to international competition. The panel ruled that it had.¹⁵² They also agreed that the United States enforced its gambling laws in a discriminatory fashion, targeting Antiguan online casinos with greater frequency than U.S. concerns. In the panel's judgment the American actions "constituted 'arbitrary and unjustifiable discrimination between countries where like conditions prevail' and/or a 'disguised restriction on trade.'"¹⁵³

Thanks to the intervention of Antigua and the WTO, the online casinos now had an order declaring the U.S. enforcement practices illegal. That isn't the end of the story: the United States in 2005 indicated that it will appeal the decision to the WTO appellate body, and rumor has it that Britain may intervene on behalf of the Antiguan. But what this shows how problems of internet law and evasion can be both transformed into and influenced by the conduct of international relations.

Wasteful or Healthy?

Can anything be said in favor of these regulatory contests? The ongoing battles over gambling or filesharing may strike most as highly wasteful. Government, outlaws and their supporters in other countries are pouring money into these contests: wouldn't it be better if they could be avoided? There may however be some benefits in regulatory contests for a domestic legal system that may not be clear on first inspection.

Every legal system is full of dead wood. One category are unpopular laws passed in another era that would never be passed today. Legal theorists call the existence of such laws part of the problem of "generational sovereignty."¹⁵⁴ How can we, the living, rule ourselves if so many of our laws are passed by people who are dead? A famous example involves the laws banning contraceptives. These were laws were enacted in another age, but they survived well into the 1960s.¹⁵⁵ One thing that a regulatory arms race can do is reopen debate on such laws, and leading to results more in conformity with the will of present generation, whatever that may be.

This is the forest fire model of legal change. Much as experts believe the occasional fire keeps forests healthy by burning dead wood,¹⁵⁶ so too can a technological shock that challenges an unpopular law help maintain a healthy legal system. It is true that much lawbreaking is just destructive behavior in new forms, like online fraud or child pornography. But sometimes a technological challenge to a law can force us to ask whether that law in question is imposing costs that can no longer be justified. When political dissidents invest in new efforts to break China's control over speech, it says something about the justifiability of those laws. When Voice over IP companies provide cheaper telephone service by avoiding complex FCC rules, the need for those rules comes into question. When millions of citizens use the internet to import prescription drugs, it prompts lawmakers to ask whether domestic drug prices are too high. So too has the technological challenge to copyright, as we will see in Chapter 7, prompted much new thinking on how the copyright laws deal with new technologies for delivering content.

The answer won't necessarily be to discard the law: we may find that there are good reasons for the laws that come under challenge. Take for example the twin challenge to pornography and gambling laws in the 1990s and 2000s. Whether either should be banned by government is a question that depends on your underlying belief in the appropriate role of government. Should government ban that which is potentially dangerous and addictive but consumed voluntarily?

We nonetheless seem to have an initial verdict. We continue to think gambling harmful enough to invest in an ongoing campaign block its

accessibility around the country, we have committed substantial resources to that cause. Meanwhile, faced with pornography governments seem happy simply to make sure it stays away from primetime television in general and the Superbowl in particular. Why exactly things have turned out this way is hard to say. Yet from this process something has been gained: our country has been asked to examine what we are regulating, and why, and to justify our rules all over again.

Epilogue

Hub Arkush lives in Chicago and publishes the magazine *Pro Football Weekly*. He does not operate a casino, yet in September 2003 he found himself facing a federal subpoena for involvement in gambling. The stated crime? His magazine runs advertisements for online casinos. Arkush quickly caved and dropped the ads, forfeiting millions in revenue.¹⁵⁷ Cases like Arkush's marked a new development in the casino contest: the delayed entry of the United States federal government into the regulation of online gambling.

In 2003 and 2004 federal prosecutors across the United States began their crackdown on online gambling. Ignoring the lack of a specific federal law banning online gambling, they targeted advertisers of all kinds and came on strong. Where Spitzer demanded settlements in the thousands, federal prosecutors demanded millions. In July 2003, the U.S. Attorney for Michigan assessed a \$10 million fine against PayPal for alleged violations of the USA Patriot Act and the Wire Wager Act.¹⁵⁸ In April of 2004, Justice seized a further \$3.25 million from Discovery Communications. It also announced settlements with Infinity Broadcasting and Clear Channel Communications.¹⁵⁹

In the 2000s the Justice Department also began going to Congress to ask for new and tougher laws. In testimony officials from the Justice Department seized on the potential for compulsive gambling, gambling by minors, and money laundering and fraud. Said one official, "like scam telemarketing operations, on-line gambling establishments appear and disappear with regularity, collecting from losers and not paying winners, and with little fear of being apprehended and prosecuted."¹⁶⁰

These federal measures have taken their toll. In the early 2000s, some casinos began screening U.S. customers to avoid liability or losing their licenses in the United States. Some conceded defeat and closed their doors. The MGM Mirage Online, once located on the Isle of Man, has cashed in its chips.¹⁶¹

But the size of the American online gambling market was attractive enough for some casinos to go back and reinvest in new circumvention measures. Blocked from most American credit cards and U.S. credit services like

Paypal, in 2004 online casinos began to build their own, alternative system of overseas credit. A consortium of online casinos set up credit systems with names like NETeller and iGM-Pay. Instead of relying on credit cards, the new systems draw money directly from clients' chequing accounts. Here's how one casino, Empire Poker, explained its system to customers whose credit cards were blocked:

From: info@paypro.com
To: wu@pobox.com
Subject: Credit Card Transfer Failed - Try iGM-Pay and get 20% Extra.

Dear Player,

We noticed that you were unable to deposit funds to your account with www.empirepoker.com using your credit card earlier. If all the information you entered was correct, the reason you are getting declined is your credit card company does not allow you to make direct purchases with eGaming sites.

We are sure you would like to get back to playing as soon as possible, so we are writing to introduce you to our new player favorite and offer you a 20% on your first purchase using iGM-Pay!

Write us a check electronically with eChecks by iGM-Pay, using the information printed on your regular checks (US bank accounts only). Once you become a verified user, you can also receive your cash outs directly to your bank account it's secure, fast and free!

To face the ban on advertising, casinos spent time and doing anything possible to bolster their respectability within the United States and hopefully make themselves a domestic player able to influence the political calculus. One strategy was to try and attract respectable celebrities to endorse online casinos. For a short time in 2000, an online casino named PlaceThatBet.com convinced Yankee Star Reggie Jackson to host a web site named ReggieJacksonCasino.com. After an uproar, Jackson claimed he never intended to endorse a site that offered sports betting and pulled his name.¹⁶² In December of 2004, Gibraltar-based Empire Poker, one of the larger online casinos, offered to finance the Washington Nationals move from Montreal the District of Columbia. It offered up to \$500 million to help the Nationals set up shop. Neither the District nor Congress responded to the offer.¹⁶³

The new equilibrium between the U.S. government, the casinos and the countries that love them has not been reached. But in the decade to come it will be. We will know the limits of government's power to stop a lucrative internet vice. We will learn along the way something about how hard, in the end, Americans want it to be to get to a casino.

¹ Knobel was interviewed on ___, and the details of his story were reaffirmed on ___.

² Janet Kornblum and Leslie Miller, "Town of Half.com is Halfway Home," *USA Today*, 19 June 2000, FACTIVE usat000020010813dw6j00bqd.

³ Joelle Tessler, "Online Auction of Nazi Items on Yahoo Web Site Sparks Debate," *Knight Ridder Tribune Business News*, 25 July 2000, FACTIVE krtbn00020010807dw7p01a11.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ See generally Jack Goldsmith, *Against Cyberanarchy*, U Chi. L. Rev.

⁷ See "A Survey of the Internet: The Accidental Superhighway," in *The Economist*, 1 July 1995, 15; see also Peter H. Lewis, "Limiting a Medium Without Boundaries: How Do You Let the Good Fish Through the Net While Blocking the Bad?" *New York Times*, 15 January 1996.

⁸ David R. Johnson and David Post, "Law and Borders: The Rise of Law in Cyberspace," *Stanford Law Review* 48, May 1996, 1372. Richard Barbrook also notes: "Even with sophisticated censorship programs, the sheer volume of Net traffic should eventually overwhelm even a well-funded [state] surveillance body." "HyperMedia Freedom," in *Crypto Anarchy, Cyberstates, and Pirate Utopias*, ed. Peter Ludlow (Cambridge, MA.: MIT Press, 2001), 57.

⁹ See Doreen Carvajal, "Book Publishers Worry About Threat of Internet," *New York Times*, 18 March 1996.

¹⁰ This is what happened with the so-called "love bug" virus released in 2000. See, e.g., [The Washington Post](#), May 10, 2000, Philippines Shifts Focus Of Internet Virus Probe; Agents Investigating Computer Students.

¹¹ Paul Krugman, "Facing the Music," *New York Times*, 30 July 2000.

¹² See Jack Goldsmith and Larry Lessig, *Grounding the Virtual Magistrate*, available at <http://www.lessig.org/content/articles/works/magistrate.html>.

¹³ Pontifical Council for Social Communications, *Ethics in Internet*, 22 February 2002, http://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/pontifical_councils/pccs/documents/rc_pc_pccs_doc_20020228_ethics-internet_en.html (accessed 04/06/04).

¹⁴ David R. Johnson and David G. Post, "Chaos Prevailing on Every Continent": Towards a New Theory of Decentralized Decision-Making in Complex Systems," *Chicago-Kent Law Review* 73, 1998, 1087.

¹⁵ Frances Cairncross, *The Death of Distance: How the Communications Revolution Will Change Our Lives* (Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 1997), 257.

¹⁶ Andrew Higgins and Azeem Azhar, "China Begins to Erect Second Great Wall in Cyberspace," *The Guardian*, 5 February 1996, FACTIVA grdn000020011017ds25014zn. LOOK ALSO AT BEING DIGITAL.

¹⁷ Lee Dembart, "Boundaries on Nazi Sites Remain Unsettled in Internet's Global Village," *International Herald Tribune*, 29 May 2000, FACTIVA inh000020010807dw5t001s5.

¹⁸ *La Ligue Contre le Racisme et L'Antisemitisme (L.I.C.R.A.) and L'Union des Etudiants Juifs de France (U.E.J.F.) v. Yahoo! Inc. and Yahoo France*, Interim Court Order, The County Court of Paris, 22 May 2000, 6. The original and English translation have been provided in the Appendix to the Complaint for Declaratory Relief at 6, *Yahoo! Inc. v. L.I.C.R.A. and U.E.J.F.*, 169 F. Supp. 2d 1181 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (No. 00-21275), available at <http://www.cdt.org/jurisdiction> (accessed 04/12/04) [hereinafter Order of 22 May 2000].

¹⁹ Kornblum and Miller.

²⁰ *Reno v. ACLU*, 521 U.S. 853 (1997) (Stevens, J., quoting *ACLU v. Reno*, 929 F. Supp. 844).

²¹ Dembart.

²² Johnson and Post, "Law and Borders," 1375.

²³ *American Library Association v. Pataki*, 969 F. Supp. 168 (S.D.N.Y. 1997).

²⁴ Lisa Guernsey, "Are They Putting Fences Around the Net?" *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, 20 March 2001, FACTIVA sdu0000020010713dx3k009wo.

²⁵ The Houri narrative is based on a series of interviews with him, the latest of which was ___.

²⁶ CITE UNKNOWN

²⁷ See "Replies of the Consultants Laurie and Wallon," *La Ligue Contre le Racisme et L'Antisemitisme (L.I.C.R.A.) and L'Union des Etudiants Juifs de France (U.E.J.F.) v. Yahoo! Inc. and Yahoo France*, Interim Court Order, The County Court of Paris, 20 November 2000, 14. The original and English translation have been provided in the Appendix to the Complaint for Declaratory Relief at 6, *Yahoo! Inc. v. L.I.C.R.A. and U.E.J.F.*, 169 F. Supp. 2d 1181 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (No. 00-21275), available at <http://www.cdt.org/jurisdiction> (accessed 04/12/04) [hereinafter Order of 20 November 2000].

²⁸ Order of 22 May 2000, 5.

²⁹ Order of 20 November 2000, 4.

³⁰ Order of 22 May 2000, 6.

³¹ The Standard, Nov 6, 2000, available at <http://www.thestandard.com/article/0,1902,19965,00.html>.

³² Interview with Gregg Wren, Yahoo Associate General Counsel; Chicago Tribune, Nov. 21, 2001.

³³ Get details from Joel Reidenberg piece in Jurimetrics.

³⁴ See Patricia Jacobus, "Building Fences, One by One," *CNET News.com*, 19 April 2001, http://news.com.com/2009-1023_3-255774-2.html (accessed 04/07/04).

³⁵ Lori Enos, "Yahoo! To Offer Targeted Local Advertising," *E-Commerce Times*, 28 June 2001, <http://www.ecommercetimes.com/perl/story/1162.html> (accessed 04/05/04).

³⁶ Stefanie Olsen, "Yahoo Ads Close in on Visitors' Locale," *CNET News.com*, 27 June 2001, <http://news.com.com/2100-1-23-269155.html?legacy=cnet> (accessed 04/12/04).

³⁷ See <http://www.pcworld.com/news/article/0,aid,103865,00.asp>; <http://www.computerweekly.com/Article114932.htm>

³⁸ Kenneth Roth to Terry Semel, 30 July 2002, "Yahoo! Risks Abusing Rights in China: Human Rights Watch Letter to Terry Semel," available at <http://www.hrw.org/press/2002/08/yahoo-ltr073002.htm> (accessed 04/12/04). For additional discussion of the Human Rights Watch Letter, see Sumner Lemon, "Yahoo Criticized for Curtailing Freedom Online: Human Rights Group Says Yahoo's Decision to Support Chinese Government Sensors Goes Too Far," *PC World*, 12 August 2002, <http://www.pcworld.com/news/article/0,aid,103865,00.asp> (accessed 04/12/04).

³⁹ Jim Hu, "Yahoo Yields to Chinese Web Laws," *CNET News.com*, 13 August 2002, <http://news.com.com/2100-1023-949643.html> (accessed 04/07/04).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Judy Keen, "Genial GOP Candidates Get to Question One Another: McCain Uses Satellite to Join Rivals in Home-State Debate," *USA Today*, 7 December 1999, FACTIVA usat000020010830dvc700npi.

⁴² George F. Will, "Reading China," *Washington Post*, 5 April 2001.

⁴³ Martin Regg Cohn, "China Seeks to Build the Great Firewall," *Toronto Star*, 21 July 2001, LEXIS.

⁴⁴ Julian Dibbell, "A Rape in Cyberspace: How an Evil Clown, a Haitian Trickster Spirit, Two Wizards, and a Cast of Dozens Turned a Database Into a Society," *The Village Voice*, 23 December 1993, available at http://www.juliandibbell.com/texts/bungle_vv.html (accessed 04/12/04). Dibbell's account was subsequently modified and published as the first chapter in *My Tiny Life: Crime and Passion in a Virtual World* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1998), 11-30.

⁴⁵ Lessig's remarks are available at <http://www.juliandibbell.com/mytinylife/tinyreviews.html> (accessed 04/12/04). The reviews reproduced on Dibbell's web page refer to the book, *My Tiny Life*.

⁴⁶ [RA: This is a reference to the other name for MUDs, namely MUSH, or "Multiple User Shared Hallucination."]

⁴⁷ Julian Dibbell, "A Rape in Cyberspace," *Village Voice*, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 51, December 21, 1993.

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ John Perry Barlow, "Coming Into the Country," Electronic Frontier column in *Communications of the ACM*, January 1991, available at http://www.cddc.vt.edu/eff/pub/Misc/Publications/John_Perry_Barlow/HTML/complete_acm_columns.html (accessed 04/06/04).

⁵¹ John Perry Barlow, "Jack In, Young Pioneer!" Keynote Essay for the 1994 Computerworld College Edition, available at http://www.eff.org/Publications/John_Perry_Barlow/HTML/jack_in_young-pioneer.html (accessed 04/06/04).

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- ⁵² *Ibid.*
- ⁵³ John Perry Barlow, "Decrypting the Puzzle Palace," *Communications of the ACM*, July 1992, available at http://www.eff.org/Publications/John-Perry-Barlow/HTML/decrypting_puzzle_palace.html (accessed 04/06/04).
- ⁵⁴ Mitchell Kapor and John Perry Barlow, *Across the Electronic Frontier*, 10 July 1990, available at http://www.eff.org/EFF/electronic_frontier.eff (accessed 04/12/04).
- ⁵⁵ Barlow, "Jack In."
- ⁵⁶ Communications Decency Act of 1996 (CDA), Pub. L. No. 104-104, tit. v, 110 Stat. 56, 133-143 (codified as amended in scattered sections of Titles 18 and 47) (invalidated in part by *Reno v. ACLU*, 521 U.S. 844 (1997)).
- ⁵⁷ John Perry Barlow, *A Cyberspace Independence Declaration*, 9 February 1996, available at http://www.eff.org/Publications/John_Perry_Barlow/barlow_0296.declaration (accessed 04/12/04).
- ⁵⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁹ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁰ See Mike Godwin, *CYBER RIGHTS: Defending Free Speech in the Digital Age*, introduction p. x (Times Books, 1998)
- ⁶¹ Godwin, *CYBER RIGHTS: Defending Free Speech in the Digital Age* (Times Books, 1998)
- ⁶² Godwin, *Cyber Rights*, at 267.
- ⁶³ [Tim: I know this because I talked to him about it]
- ⁶⁴ *Reno* 521 U.S. at 851.
- ⁶⁵ *Ibid*, 868-869 (Stevens, J.).
- ⁶⁶ *Ibid*, 885.
- ⁶⁷ *Ibid*, 889-890 (O'Connor, J., dissenting in part).
- ⁶⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁶⁹ Dan Brekke and Rebecca Vesely, "CDA Victory," *The Netizen*, 27-30 June 1997, <http://hotwired.wired.com/netizen/97/25/index4b.html> (accessed 04/06/04).
- ⁷⁰ [RA: This quote, I believe, is in a book by Joseph Nye, Kamarck, Elaine and Joseph Nye, *Democracy.com? Governance in a Networked World*. New York: Hollis Publishing, 1999]
- ⁷¹ Declan McCullagh, "HavenCo: Come to Data," *Wired News*, 5 June 2000, <http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,36756,00.html> (accessed 04/12/04).
- ⁷² CITE
- ⁷³ Steve Case, Remarks for New York Economic Club Dinner," 6 June 2000, available at <http://corp.aol.com/press/speeches/060600nyec.html> (accessed 04/06/04).
- ⁷⁴ Steve Case, Remarks Prepared for Delivery (via satellite) Israel '99 Business Conference," 13 December, 1999, available at <http://www.corp.aol.com/press/speeches/121399israel.html> (accessed 04/12/04).
- ⁷⁵ *Ibid.*
- ⁷⁶ On the history of Sealand, see its official web page, <http://www.sealandgov.com> (accessed 06/08/04).
- ⁷⁷ See the Sealand website, <http://www.sealandgov.com/history.html> (accessed 06/08/04). See also Simson Garfinkel, "Welcome to Sealand. Now Bugger Off." *Wired*, July 2000, available at http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/8.07/haven_pr.html (accessed 06/08/04).

⁷⁸ See Danny Penman, "Fortress for Secret Net Deals That's Beyond Law," *The Express on Sunday*, 7 October 2001, FACTIVA theexsu0020011007dxa7000b5. **CHECK AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT LISTED IN QUOTATION. ALSO NOTE THAT HAVENCO APPEARS TO BE REGISTERED IN ANTIGUA.**

⁷⁹ The HavenCo official website, http://www.havenco.com/about_havenco/index.html (accessed 06/08/04).

⁸⁰ "Rebel Sea Fortress Dreams of Being 'Data Haven,'" *Wall Street Journal*, 26 June 2000, FACTIVA j000000020010807dw6q00eq9. See also Anthony C. LoBaido, "World's 1st Internet 'Nation': Sealand Fortress off UKs Coast Provides Haven for Cyber Community," *WorldNetDaily*, 7 March 2001, http://www.worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=21962 (accessed 06/08/04).

⁸¹ James Boyle, "Tenth Annual Corporate Law Symposium: Intellectual Property Law for the Twenty-First Century: Article: Foucault in Cyberspace: Cyberspace, Sovereignty, and Hardwired Censors," *University of Cincinnati Law Review*, 66, 1997, 179. **SEE CORRECTION TO QUOTATION.**

⁸² See generally 18 U.S.C.A. §2340 (West Supp. 2004).

⁸³ See 18 U.S.C.A. §2320(a) (West Supp. 2004). See also 18 U.S.C.A. §2320(e)(2) (West Supp. 2004) (defining the term "traffic"). According to this section of the code, "the term 'traffic' means transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to another, as consideration for anything of value, or make or obtain control of with intent so to transport, transfer, or dispose of..." **SEE COMMENTARY PROVIDED ABOVE**

⁸⁴ See Lawrence Lessig, "Symposium: Surveying Law and Borders: The Zones of Cyberspace," *Stanford Law Review*, 48, May 1996, 1405. **SEE QUOTATION.**

⁸⁵ Cf. Daryl Levinson, *Collective Sanctions*.

⁸⁶ See *Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA Patriot) Act of 2001*, Pub. L. No. 107-56, 115 Stat. 272 (2001).

⁸⁷ 18 Pa.C.S. §7622 (West Supp. 2004).

⁸⁸ Jonathan Zittrain, "Internet Points of Control," *Boston College Law Review*, 44, March 2003, 673. Also available at <http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/publications> (accessed 06/08/04).

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰ See Edmund L. Andrews, "Germany Charges Compuserve Manager: Bavarian Prosecutors Say Company Is Trafficking in Pornography," *New York Times*, 17 April 1997.

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⁹² See Matthew Schruers, "The History and Economics of ISP Liability for Third Party Content," *Virginia Law Review*, 88, March 2002, 227, 228.

⁹³ See Jonathan Zittrain and Benjamin Edelman, "Documentation of Internet Filtering in Saudi Arabia," available at <http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/filtering/saudi Arabia/> (accessed 06/08/04).

⁹⁴ See About Andreas, <http://home.online.no/~heldal/me.html> (accessed Jan 5, 2005).

⁹⁵ See <http://www.xenu.net/archives/secret.html> (accessed 06/21/04).

⁹⁶ See Elinor Mills Abreu, "Norwegian Won't Challenge Google in Scientology Case," *Reuters News*, 23 March 2002, FACTIVA lba0000020020323dy3n002xm. See also Stephanie Schorow, "Net Life: Web Freedoms Should Be Used Wisely," *Boston Herald*, 2 April 2002, FACTIVA bhld000020020403dy4200001.

⁹⁷ See 17 U.S.C. §512 (2000).

⁹⁸ See Matt Berger, "Website Will Buy Your Vote," *Upside Today*, 18 October 2000, FACTIVA utod000020010813dwai001ua.

⁹⁹ See David Greising, "Chicago Tribune David Greising Column," *Chicago Tribune*, 3 November 2000, FACTIVA krtbn00020010807dwb3022uq.

¹⁰⁰ Janet Kornblum, Chicago acts to end online sale of votes, USA TODAY, October 11, 2000 at 3D.

¹⁰¹ See “Domain Bank Acts to Stop Internet Vote Auction,” *Business Wire*, 19 October 2000, FACTIVA bwr0000020010804dwaj04m88.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* See also Brian Krebs and David McGuire, “Vote-Auction.com Back Online: Authorities Ponder Next Move,” *Newsbytes News Network*, 3 November 2000, FACTIVA nbyt000020010808dwb3009k4.

¹⁰³ Dean Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *WIPO Forum on Private International Law and Intellectual Property*, 30, 31 January 2001, 17, available at <http://216.239.51.104/search?q=cache:aNtyOQzV6EwJ:www.wipo.org/pil-forum/en/docu> (accessed 06/22/04). **SEE CORRECTION TO QUOTATION.**

¹⁰⁴ See Krebs and McGuire. **THE TEXT REFERS TO VOTE-AUCTION OPERATING IN SWITZERLAND, BUT THE ARTICLES TALK ABOUT AUSTRIAN OWNERSHIP. IT APPEARS THAT THE AUSTRIAN OWNER ARRANGED FOR THE SITE TO OPERATE IN SWITZERLAND. FOR EXPLANATION, SEE ARTICLE REFERENCED IN NOTE 42.**

¹⁰⁵ See Associated Press, “Vote-Buying Site Taken Off the Web,” *The Record* (Northern New Jersey), 2 November 2000, FACTIVA rec000002001812dwb200ybyq. **ALTHOUGH THE ARTICLES DO REFER TO THE ILLEGALITY OF THE SITE, IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER THAT REASON ALONE LED TO THE REMOVAL OF THE CITE. FOR EXAMPLE, OTHER REFERENCES ARE MADE TO ADDITIONAL LEGAL ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES.**

¹⁰⁶ See Krebs and McGuire. **BE CAREFUL WITH THE WORDING IN THE TEXT, BECAUSE IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER OR NOT VOTE-AUCTION RELIED ON ITS IP ADDRESS ONLY AT THE END.**

¹⁰⁷ Lawrence Lessig, *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace* (New York: Basic Books, 1999), 41. **SEE CORRECTION TO QUOTATION.**

¹⁰⁸ See Joe Wilcox, “Study: Customers Wary of Online IDs,” *CNET News.Com*, 26 April 2002, http://news.com.com/2102-1001_3-892808.html?tag=st.util.print (accessed 06/08/04).

¹⁰⁹ See “Web Racist Sentenced,” *Belfast News Letter*, 24 April 2002, FACTIVA belnel0020020424dy4o002ym.

¹¹⁰ See Robert MacMillan, “Net Gambling Purveyor Ponders Next Legal Move,” *Newsbytes News Network*, 1 August 2001, FACTIVA nbyt000020010801dx81003pf.

¹¹¹ See generally *United States v. Thomas*, 74 F.3d 701 (6th Cir. 1996) (operators of obscene bulletin board system sentenced to federal prison); *United States v. Morris*, 928 F.2d 504 (2d Cir. 1991) (Bob Morris, originator of the Internet worm, sentenced to fine and probation); Andrew Blankstein, “Hacker Sentenced to Prison, Told to Avoid High Technology,” *Los Angeles Times*, 29 June 1997 (famous hacker Kevin Mitnick sentenced to Prison); Paula Span, “Modem Operandi: Phiber Optik, The Bad Boy Hacker, Out of Stir and On-Line,” *Washington Post*, 13 January 1995.

¹¹² See Robert Lemos, “Lawyers Slam FBI ‘Hack’,” *ZDNet News*, 1 May 2001, http://barbara.simons.org/lawyers_slam_fbi_hack_1.html (accessed 06/08/04). See also Allison Linn, “FBI’s Elaborate Hacker Sting Pays Off: High-Tech Gambit Nets 2 Russians,” *Chicago Tribune*, 10 May 2001; “Russian Hacker, Lured by FBI, Gets 3 Years in Jail,” *Reuters News*, 4 October 2002, FACTIVA lba0000020021004dya401417 (Ivanov pleads guilty and Gorshkov sentenced to three years in prison).

¹¹³ John Perry Barlow, “The Next Economy of Ideas: Will Copyright Survive the Napster Bomb? Nope, but Creativity Will,” *Wired*, October 2000 available at <http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/8.10/download.html> (accessed 06/18/04).

¹¹⁴ **I CANNOT FIND A PIECE BY BECKER TITLED “AN ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.” THERE IS AN ARTICLE BY RICHARD POSNER WITH THAT TITLE. GARY BECKER DID HOWEVER PUBLISH A PIECE CALLED “CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: AN ECONOMIC APPROACH.” THAT WORK HAS BEEN REPRODUCED AS CHAPTER 4 TO Gary S. Becker, *The Economic Approach to Human Behavior* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1976).**

¹¹⁵ This is the concept of marginal deterrence. See generally Richard N. Posner, *Economic Analysis of the Law* (New York: Aspen Publishers, 2003).

¹¹⁶ See Tom R. Tyler, *Why People Obey the Law* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1990).

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- ¹¹⁷ See, e.g., Mahoney. **CITATION UNCERTAIN**
- ¹¹⁸ Enforcement Statistics. **NEED TO BE ADDED**
- ¹¹⁹ Ryan Lackey, "HavenCo: What Really Happened," available at <http://www.metacolo.com/papers/dc11-havenco> (accessed 06/22/04).
- ¹²⁰ *Ibid.*
- ¹²¹ *Ibid.*
- ¹²² *Ibid.*
- ¹²³ *Ibid.*
- ¹²⁴ Hubert Humphrey, III, "Minnesota Attorney General Warning Regarding the Internet," available at http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/ilaw/jurisdiction/Minnesota_Full.html (accessed 06/16/04).
- ¹²⁵ Hubert H. Humphrey, III, "Virtual Casinos, Real Stakes," *New York Times*, 19 November 1996.
- ¹²⁶ See generally *Humphrey v. Granite*, 568 N.W. 2d 715 (Minn. Ct. App. 1997) (affirmed by 576 N.W. 2d 747 (Minn. 1998)). See also "Minnesota Court Ruling Poses New Threat to Online Gambling," *Las Vegas Review*, 13 May 1998, FACTIVE lvs000020010917du0082d.
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To: International Law SeminarParticipants
From: Tim Wu
Date: Feb11, 2005

What follows are four chapters from a book written by Jack Goldsmith and I. I have taken chapters 1, 2, 5 & 6. Chapters 5 and 6 are newer and more in need of feedback, though I appreciate comments on any part. This book is coming out under the trade press so you may find it slightly more narrative and more basic in its explanations than your average law review article.

This excerpt obviously leaves much of the argument out. If anyone is interested in reading the whole book please contact me.

TW

Chapter 1

Yahoo!

Marc Knobel is a French Jew who has devoted his young life to fighting the remnants of Nazism in the modern world. One day, in February 2000, he sat before his computer in Paris, typed in www.yahoo.com, clicked through to the auction page, and performed a simple search. To his horror he found himself looking at page after page of swastika arm bands, SS daggers, concentration camp photos, and even replicas of the Zyklon B gas canisters. He had found a vast collection of Nazi mementos, for sale and easily available in France, hosted in the United States by the Internet giant Yahoo. 1

Two years earlier, Knobel had threatened a public relations war against America Online. Browsing the Internet, using a computer in France, he discovered Nazi hate sites on AOL's servers in Virginia. AOL responded to his threats by closing the sites, and Knobel assumed that a similar threat against Yahoo! would have a similar effect. But he was wrong. AOL was atypical, it turned out. The location of AOL's corporate headquarters—in the suburbs of Washington, D.C.—made it sensitive to public relations and politics. Not surprisingly, it was more careful than most Internet companies when it came to the content it put on its site.

Yahoo!, by contrast, was rooted in Silicon Valley's turn-of-the-century libertarian bubble. Its executives thought government was dumb, and government-enforced speech restrictions dumber still. They were convinced that the borderless Internet had rendered national laws unenforceable. Confronted by an obscure activist who preached speech regulations and invoked French anti-Nazi laws, Yahoo! shrugged its high-tech shoulders. "We are not going to

change the content of our sites in the United States just because someone in France is asking us to do so," said Yahoo!'s co-founder, Jerry Yang.

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So Knobel decided to sue Yahoo! in France. The organization he worked for, the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism, teamed up with a French Jewish Students' Association. Together, they charged that auctions running on Yahoo!'s servers in California violated the law against trafficking in Nazi paraphernalia, at least insofar as people in France could view these sites and make purchases on them.

In response, Yahoo argued that the French court had no power over an American corporation or a server located in the United States. It added that terrible consequences would flow from allowing national governments to regulate the Internet. If French regulations applied to a website in America, then

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presumably so would German and Japanese regulations, not to mention Iraqi and Chinese ones. Pretty soon, every web site would have to contend with dozens of competing national laws, making it impossible to operate. "It is very difficult to do business if you have to wake up every day and say 'Okay, whose laws do I follow?," said Heather Killen, a Yahoo! vice president.

³ "We have

many countries and many laws and just one Internet."

⁴ Claude Stern, a Silicon

Valley attorney, chimed in: "If all of the different countries imposed their laws on the Internet, you would have anarchy."

⁵

* * *

Evoking the specter of "anarchy" was doubly ironic. Anarchy is the absence of law, not the overabundance of law. And Stern's argument was a premise for a type of anarchy that he and many others embraced—cyberanarchy.

Cyberanarchy is the view – dominant in the late 1990s – that territorial governments like France cannot, and should not, govern the Internet.

⁶ Jerry

Yang gave the French lawsuit the back of his hand because he believed that the French court could exercise power only in France, and thus could not control what Yahoo! put on its servers in California. Yang embraced the conventional view that State sovereignty extends to the State's borders, but not into the territory of another State. France thus had no power over what's on a computer in the United States, even if data on the computer was accessible in France.

But if France could not have stopped the Nazi webpages at their source in the United States, it also seemed powerless to keep the unwanted pages out of France. One of the Internet's defining features is a decentralized routing system that carries messages from point to point even if intermediate communication exchanges are blocked, damaged, or destroyed. "The net interprets censorship as damage, and routes around it," John Gilmore famously declared. To keep out the Nazi pages, France would have had to shut down every single Internet access point within its borders—a seemingly impossible task in the modern age. And even this wouldn't have worked, because determined users could have accessed the Net by a telephone call to an Internet access provider in another country. Nor, it seemed, could France have monitored and blocked the data from the U.S. servers at the French border. Unlike cars, wine, and other "real-space" goods, digital imports were hard to inspect at the border. Professors David Post and David Johnson, famous for their theory of cyberspace sovereignty, put it this way: "The volume of electronic communications crossing territorial boundaries is just too great in relation to the resources available to government authorities." And even if France had succeeded in blocking a webpage, the same information could have been posted on an indefinite number of mirror sites outside France.

⁷ To keep out

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So the Internet seemed to place the State in a bind. Before the Internet, most activities a State cared about took place within its borders and thus under State control. The Internet has shattered this historical congruence between geographical activity and State power. Its architectural features—instantaneous universal communication, geographical anonymity, and decentralized routing—permitted data on any computer linked to the Net to zip anywhere around the globe, in an instant. And this, in turn, made it very easy for computer users outside a nation to do things inside the nation that are illegal there. As Marc Knobel discovered, images, texts, and pictures on a server in California can readily appear on a computer screen in France or any nation plugged in to the World Wide Web.

The problem is not, of course, limited to the sale of Nazi goods. If Nazi advertisements from California can appear in France, then people in Saudi Arabia can access porn sites from servers in Holland; Americans can bet on digital blackjack tables on computers in Antigua; Chinese citizens can view web sites with information critical of the Chinese government; students in copyright-restrictive countries can download music-swapping software from servers in the

SouthPacific;businesses can place theirfinancial information and taxable assets offshore, beyond the reach of national taxauthorities;a book banned in France can be placed on a website outside France sothat Frenchmen (and everyone else in the world) can view it; ⁹ and a twenty-something in the Philippines can place a worm on the Net that causes billions of dollars in damages to computers in countries around the world. ¹⁰

This is why the Internet seemed sothreatening toState sovereignty in the late 1990s. States are sovereign tothe extent that they control matters inside their borders—what is allowed, what is required, and what is prohibited. But Internet communications can originate anywhere and extend everywhere. Data on the Net can thus be sent from computers in places free from government restriction, undermining legal authority elsewhere. Jerry Yang was sanguine about this development, probably because it had convenient implications forhis firm’s operating costs. But many were alarmed. In the midst of the Yahoo!trial, Paul Krugman wrote a New YorkTimescolumn about the Net’s threat to traditional copyright and tax laws. Internet technology is “erasing boundaries” and undermining state power, he warned. “Something serious, and troubling, is happening -- and I haven’t heard any good ideas about what todoabout it.” ¹¹

The problem was not just that States couldn’t control the Net. As Yahoo Vice President Killian suggested, if France could apply its laws toYahoo!’s Nazi sites based on the sites’ accessibility in France, then every nation could do so, for the Yahoo!site was accessible everywhere. The result would be a mess in which every State applies its laws toevery Internet communication, strangling the Net

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in conflicting rules and procedures. It would be as if all the nations of the world sat side-by-side on two-dimensional map, withthe Internet hovering above as a separate space, coextensive with the world below. When the 180orsonations lying below simultaneously interfere with the singularspace above, the result would be a chaos that destroyed the Internet. ¹²

M any believed these problems could only be solved by international laws that applied the same rule everywhere. The Vatican called for“international cooperation in setting standards and establishing mechanisms to promote and protect the public good.” ¹³ David Johnson and David Post, whoe met earlier, suggested a more imaginative and dynamic solution: “cyberspace sovereignty.” Cyberspace, thy maintained should be conceived as a separate place withits own

kind of sovereignty, and be governed by the “Netizens” around the world who would organize into “a-geographical, decentralized voluntary associations.”

While there was disagreement on the proper form of post-territorial government, few disagreed with Frances Cairncross’s conclusion that the Internet would reduce the authority of the State and “shift power downward, to the individual.”¹⁵ In 1996, Nicholas Negroponte, the co-founder and Director of MIT’s Media Lab, cheerfully summed up the conventional wisdom: “It’s not that laws aren’t relevant, it’s that the nation-state is not relevant.” He concluded: “The Internet cannot be regulated.”¹⁶

* * *

Yahoo!’s arguments in the French court reflected this conventional wisdom. But it soon became clear that these arguments would not go uncontested in the French courtroom. Knobel and his friends countered that, though French law might not ordinarily extend to a U.S.-based server, it certainly allowed France to do anything within its power at home to block illegal content from abroad. They also pointed out how anomalous it would be to leave the Net unregulated. “The freedom of expression is not unlimited,” said Marc Levy, one of the anti-Nazi lawyers. French law “does not permit racism in writing, on television or on the radio, and I see no reason to have an exception for the Internet.”¹⁷

This simple statement seemed to pierce the heart of cyberanarchy. The Yahoo! official declared that there is “just one Internet,” as though this technological fact would win the legal argument. But the French plaintiffs demanded that the new technology respect France’s anti-racism laws. Yahoo!’s executives, in the grip of the belief that the Net is immune to territorial laws, couldn’t imagine that territorial law might trump technology. argument was joined, however, Yahoo! faced hard questions. Why should an Internet company be more immune from regulations in different nations than

Once the

“real-space” multinational firms? If Ford Motor Company must comply with the varying safety and environmental laws of the many countries in which it sells cars, why should Yahoo! be exempt from similar regulations?

Yahoo! had a plausible response. Unlike Ford, Yahoo! could not control where in the world its products went. Ford could make special cars to comply

with French regulations, and could send these cars only to France. If Ford found French environmental regulations too costly, it could simply stop making France-fitted cars without suffering harm in its other markets. At the same time, both Ford and France could be confident that a French citizen would find it difficult to buy a Ford car in America and to import it into France. Yahoo!'s situation seemed different. It had tried to accommodate France by maintaining a French-language web site (www.yahoo.fr) that complied with French law. But it also had a U.S. website that French web surfers were choosing to visit. And unlike Ford, Yahoo! claimed not to be able to identify where in the world its "customers" were from, or to screen them out by geography. If Yahoo! was forced to comply with French law, it would have to remove Nazi items from its U.S. server, thereby depriving everyone everywhere from buying them, even in places where their purchase was legal.

This proved to be the key issue in the trial: What could a website do to prevent surfers from across the world from visiting in defiance of their governments? In May 2000, Judge Jean-Jacques Gomez ruled preliminarily that Yahoo!'s U.S. web sites violated French law, and ordered Yahoo! to "take all measures to dissuade and make impossible" visits by French web surfers to the illegal Yahoo! Nazi auction sites.

¹⁸ Yahoo! insisted that it was incapable of complying with the order. "Asking us to filter access to our sites according to the nationality of web surfers is very naïve," Jerry Yang declared.

¹⁹ It was argued

that cyberspace had no frontiers, and there was no way to prevent netizens from traveling wherever they wished. Yang seemed to have the support of the United States Supreme Court, which in an important First Amendment case two years earlier had determined that "once a provider posts its content on the Internet, it cannot prevent that content from entering any community."

²⁰ The high-tech

industry supported Yang as well. "Suggesting that an online company prevent people from one country from viewing a Website is near impossible," insisted Joe McNamee, a spokesman for the European Internet Service Providers Association in Brussels.

²¹

* * *

Yang's argument again reflected turn-of-century assumptions about the architecture of the Internet. The Net was not built with physical geography in mind. Neither Internet Protocol Addresses (each computer's Internet ID), nor

addresses, were designed to dependably indicate the geographical location of computers on the Net. Even domain names and e-mail addresses that contained geographical clues – such as www.toystore.co.uk, oralqaeda@afghanistan.gov – were unreliable geographical indicators. The web page might be located on a computer in Italy (and the data might be cached in dozens of nations), or might be sold or re-assigned to an entity outside the United Kingdom. And Bin Laden might have logged into his computer in Afghanistan from a hideout in the Sudan, and sent an e-mail from there.

These architectural “facts” meant that users of 1990s Internet technology could not know the geographical source or destination of their communications. E-mailers and webpage operators didn’t know where in the world the messages and pages were being viewed, and thus what laws in which nations they may be violating. “[I]n Cyberspace, physical borders no longer function as signposts informing individuals of the obligations assumed by entering a new, legally significant, place,” noted cybersovereignists Johnson and Post in 1997. It seemed unfair to apply local laws to Internet users who didn’t know they were violating the law and thus could not actively comply with it. A New York court invalidated a Net anti-pornography law for just this reason, worrying that “a single actor might be subject to haphazard, uncoordinated, and even outright inconsistent regulation by states that the actor never intended to reach and possibly was unaware were being accessed.”²³

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France’s attempt to govern Yahoo! seemed unfair for other reasons as well. Even if Yahoo! knew that its California site was being viewed by people in France, it couldn’t block the content to French viewers alone. Yahoo! could only comply with the French law by removing its Nazi sites from its California servers altogether, thereby depriving users in the United States and other countries of their legally protected rights to view the site. This seemed profoundly undemocratic. People outside France have no voice in the development or enforcement of French law, and thus should not be subject to it.

Despite this apparent unfairness, Net users confronted with a range of conflicting national laws could rationally be expected to comply with the strictest among them in order to avoid legal liability. The ultimate effect of territorial control of the Net seemed to be a tyranny of the unreasonable, or lowest common denominator. “We now risk a race to the bottom,” said Alan Davidson of the Center for Democracy and Technology about the Yahoo! case. “The most restrictive rules about Internet content — influenced by any country — could have an impact on people around the world.”²⁴ The situation was not unlike the old European joke: In Heaven, the French are the cooks, the Italians are the lovers, the English run the government, and the Swiss make everything run on

time; in Hell, the English are the cooks, the French run government, the Swiss are the lovers, and the Italians make everything run on time. Territorial control of the Internet portended a parallel version of Internet hell: A world of Singaporean free speech, American patent law, Russian commercial regulation, and Chinese civil rights.

* * *

For these reasons, Yahoo! was confident it would eventually prevail before Judge Gomez. In the summer of 2000, any other result was unthinkable. But the events of that summer and fall would prove Jerry Yang, and not Judge Gomez, to be “very naïve.” Judge Gomez gave Yahoo! two months to figure out technical ways to block French surfers. During this recess, Cyril Hourie, the founder of a fledgling American firm called Infosplit, e-mailed Ygal El Harrar, the head of the Jewish Students’ group that was the second party to the lawsuit. He told El Harrar that his firm had developed a new technology that could identify and screen Internet content on the basis of its geographical source. Hourie flew to Paris and met El Harrar in the offices of his lawyer, Stephane Lilti. He loaded the latest version of his software on to Lilti’s computer, and showed how it could identify the geographical location of web sites, first testing it on some he knew were run from servers located in France, and then on some he knew were located in the United States. He then visited Yahoo!’s auction servers. The three men blinked and peered into the screen, astonished: Yahoo!’s servers, which the firm had claimed were protected by the U.S. First Amendment, were actually located on a site in Stockholm! Yahoo! had apparently placed a constantly updated copy, or a “mirror” of its U.S. site in Sweden to make access to the site in Europe faster.

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When the trial resumed on July 24, Yahoo! lawyers again asserted that it was technically impossible to identify and filter out French visitors to the firm’s U.S.-based websites. Lilti objected that Yahoo! had not tried in good faith to find a technical solution. He then demonstrated Hourie’s geo-location technology in the courtroom, and showed that the Yahoo! auctions in France were not in fact coming from servers in the United States. Lilti invited Judge Gomez to consider the technology’s profound significance: The nostrum that every web page was necessarily accessible to every computer user everywhere in the world was simply wrong. An e-firm could identify users by geography and, if it liked, screen them out. Judge Gomez responded cautiously to this seemingly audacious claim, and appointed three Internet experts—Vincent Cerf, the “father” of the Internet, Ben Laurie, a British Internet expert, and Francois Wallon, a French technology maven—to assess whether and to what extent Yahoo! could block transmissions into France. The experts confirmed that, given

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the state of technology in late 2000, Yahoo! could screen out 90% of French users

through a combination of Hourie's IP-identification technology and self-reporting about nationality. ²⁷

That was good enough for Judge Gomez. In a landmark decision issued on November 20, 2000, he ruled that Yahoo! was "committing a wrong in the territory of France" by allowing Nazi goods to appear for sale on web pages there. ²⁸ The Judge determined that the French court had power over Yahoo! and its servers because the company had taken conscious steps to direct the prohibited Nazi auction pages into France. He noted, for example, that Yahoo! greeted French visitors to its U.S. website with French-language advertisements – a fact that showed both that Yahoo! was tailoring content for France, and that it could to some extent identify and screen users by geography.

²⁹ The Court

acknowledged that 100% blocking was impossible, and ordered Yahoo! to "take all measures to dissuade and make impossible" any visits by French surfers.

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Taken in context, this order appeared to require Yahoo! to make a good-faith "best effort," to block every single determined French user. As Marc Knobel said in response to the expert's report, "We don't want a perfect solution, because a perfect solution does not exist." ³¹

Yahoo! responded indignantly, claiming that it would ignore Judge Gomez's decision unless a U.S. court made it do otherwise.

³² Two months later,

however, Yahoo! pulled the Nazi material from its auction sites, weakly asserting that it was motivated by bad publicity from the Nazi auctions, and not the French ruling itself. The entire Yahoo! episode came as a shock to most Internet observers. The resulting confusion was summed up by Thomas Varanian, the chairman of an American Bar Association committee that had just completed a two-year examination of the limitations of State control over the Net. "It's a little bit as if we've all been transported to Mars and now have to figure out new rules of engagement," he lamented.

* * *

Varanian got it exactly backwards. The Yahoo! decision transports us not to Mars, but rather back down to earth, and helps us to see the many problems of Net governance in a more realistic and fruitful light. This book attempts to set out that more realistic vision. It shows that territorial states can and will govern the Net. And it argues that far from sowing confusion, territorial control can bring a useful order to Internet communications.

Vartanian thought Yahoo! required us to rethink Net governance because he erroneously believed that the Net was a borderless medium beyond State control. But as the Yahoo! decision shows, territorial States can control the Net. They do not by going after offshore content providers directly, but rather by controlling people, firms, equipment, and events within their borders. Yahoo!

did business in France, and had assets and agents there. It probably capitulated because it knew that France could have seized the licensing fees it received from its French subsidiaries, or the payments it gets from its French-language advertisers. ³³ Internet firms with a global presence will have these kinds of connections with many countries, any one of which could invoke threats against local assets and people as a basis for enforcing local laws. And as we will show in Chapter 4, there are many other means of effective local enforcement as well.

The Yahoo! decision also shows why territorial control of the Net often makes sense. When French citizens receive offshore communications that their government deems harmful, the form of the communication—digital bits, paper, radiowaves, or TV broadcast—is irrelevant to France's right, and indeed duty, to check and redress the harm. France's action to protect its citizens does not imply that every state can regulate every internet transaction. France can do nothing directly against the vast majority of internet users—e-commerce buyers and sellers, porn purveyors and consumers, chat room participants, web-page owners, and the rest—who have no physical presence in France, such as assets, bank accounts or employees. Against this latter class of Internet users, the country must employ different strategies, such as clamping down on French end-users, French ISPs or financial intermediaries based in France.

The Yahoo! case also demonstrates some of the virtues of a bordered Internet. France and the United States are democracies with different conceptions of free speech based on different cultures and histories. Judge Gomez's requirement that Yahoo! screen out the Nazi pages from the United States promotes self-governance by allowing the peoples in both places to reach different conclusions about the optimal level of speech regulation without imposing each State's view of the matter on the other. The Yahoo! decision also shows how a bordered Internet helps avoid the tyranny of the unreasonable. Filtering technology allows a web operator to identify recipients of information by geography and screen out content to them. This puts the Yahoo!'s of the

world in the same position as the Ford Motor Company's of the world. Yahoo! need not bow to the most restrictive law to do business elsewhere. Just like Ford, it can avoid a presence in France and other places where its actions are illegal.

Geographical filtering technology is not perfect and never will be. But as we show in Chapter 4, it need not be perfect to have its desired effect on French consumption. The geographical screening requirement imposes costs on Yahoo! and might result in less content or higher prices for Yahoo! users in other nations. But as we explain in Chapter 5, these are ordinary, perfectly legitimate, and possibly even efficient consequences of international business. The requirement that firms like Yahoo! comply with local law will not, as many feared, destroy or even much affect the Internet. Governments, even oppressive ones, don't want to control the vast majority of Internet communications any

more than they want to control the vast majority of "real-space" speech. Despite e-borders in certain areas, most of the Net will remain world-wide and borderless, as originally envisioned.

The Yahoo! model is not a panacea for every Internet governance challenge. The State asserts its control in different contexts in different ways and with different degrees of success. Deep structural issues of Net architecture, such as the uniform naming and numbering system that makes a global Internet possible, would seem to require a global rather than territorial solution. As we explain in Chapter 9, a special global system has developed in this context, but one cannot understand how this system works unless one sees that it is under the firm control of a single sovereign state--the United States. Peer-to-peer systems that have proven so frightful to the music industry are also a special challenge for State control, although as we argue in Chapter 7, not nearly so much of a challenge as is commonly thought.

International institutions and private groups will play an important role in Net governance, just as they do in real-space governance. As we explain in Chapter __, States sometimes delegate power downward to private parties or upward to international bodies, when it is an issue they care about. But even when this happens, the most important policy puzzles thrown up by the Internet—e-commerce and privacy, speech and pornography, intellectual property, cybercrime, and much more—cannot be understood or resolved unless we understand the territorial State's central role. Until this role is fully understood, we cannot think clearly about the future of the Internet, nor indeed about the traumatic reshaping of the world called globalization. In this sense, the

“borderless” Internet teaches valuable lessons about the abiding importance of territorial sovereignty in our tightly interconnected world.

Not all of these lessons are happy ones, however, as the denouement to the Yahoo! case reveals.

* * *

Soon after Judge Gomez’s decision, Yahoo!’s resistance to geographical screening began to wane. The company courted the International Olympic Committee in the hope of winning a contract to webcast the next games. To attract advertisers, and protect the IOC’s intellectual property rights, Yahoo! promised to use geo-identification software to segment its audience by country. In June 2001, Yahoo! announced a deal with Akamai, a content delivery company, to use the firm’s geographical identification technology so that its portal could deliver geographically targeted advertising. Yahoo! claimed the move would allow it to “increase advertising relevance.”
lawyers, Mary Wirth, awkwardly tried to justify the apparent tension in the

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35 One of Yahoo!’s

firm’s position. “We argued that . . . it’s not a 100 percent accurate solution for the French court order because we would have to identify (French citizens) with 100 percent accuracy, and that’s not possible. . . . The technology is perfectly appropriate for ad targeting purposes.”

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A year later, Yahoo bowed to Chinese pressure and signed the Internet Society of China’s Public Pledge on Self-Discipline for the Chinese Internet Industry. It pledged to “inspect and monitor the information on [Chinese] domestic and foreign Web sites . . . and refuse access to those Web sites that disseminate harmful information to protect the Internet users of China from the adverse influences.”³⁷ Ken Roth, the Executive Director of Human Rights Watch, complained that Yahoo! promised “to identify and prevent the transmission of virtually any information that Chinese authorities or companies deem objectionable.”³⁸ To fulfill its obligations, Yahoo!, the one-time champion of free speech, hired a small army of censors whose job it is to monitor chat room conversations, block “harmful” comments, and report offenders to the Chinese internet police. By this point, Yahoo! had dropped all pretense about its inability to screen content by geography. Greg Wrenn, a Yahoo! attorney who had insisted that it was “impossible” for Yahoo! to comply with Judge Gomez’s geographical filtering order in the Yahoo! case, now proclaimed that Yahoo!

would conform to local laws in countries where it operated. restrictions on content contained in the pledge impose no greater obligation than already exists in laws in China.”⁴⁰

³⁹ Said Wrenn “The

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Yahoo’s capitulation in China reveals the darkest side of territorial Net control. Many believed that the Internet would end authoritarianism by empowering the people with the information and organization tools that would enable them to rise up against their oppressors. “Imagine if the Internet took hold in China. Imagine how freedom would spread,” asserted George W. Bush in the December 1999 republican primary debates.⁴¹ The usually sober George Will was even more optimistic. Reflecting on the proliferation of Internet cafes in China, he predicted the end of authoritarian rule there: “Totalitarianism is rendered impossible, and perhaps even tyranny is rendered difficult, by technologies that make nations porous to information.”⁴²

If only it were true. Unfortunately, the same territorial control that permits democratic France to exclude unwanted information from its territory permits authoritarian China to do the same. As we will see in Chapter __, the Beijing government successfully blocks out much of the content it views as unattractive, and uses the Net to shape its own political agenda. Following the April 2001 downing of an American spy plane in China, for example, the vast majority of Chinese Internet users heard only the Chinese, and not the American,

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version of events. “By exposing people only to official accounts about a hostile American intrusion, the government successfully stoked nationalist sentiment,” said Martin Regg Cohn.⁴³

Many claim that China’s surprising success in controlling the Net argues for eliminating territorial control of Net content. The China example is cause for regret. We assess this and other evils of territorial control throughout the book. But as we also explain, geographical control of the Net is inevitable. The State did not create the Internet geo-ID technology that China employs to keep unwanted content out. Rather, as we show in Chapter 3, the private sector created it in response to consumer demands that Net content be better tailored to suit individual interests—interests that, as a brute fact, often cluster by geography. And as the Yahoo! case shows, governments in democratic states are starting to demand that this technology be used to respond to entirely

appropriate constituent demands to protect them not only from Nazi goods, but also from hate speech, credit card theft, invasions of privacy, sexual predators, spam, and much more. Technologies of control designed to serve legitimate and desired ends can rarely be limited to those ends, and will often be co-opted for illegitimate purposes. The Internet is no exception.

This book is a reminder that geography and geographical power continue to matter, even in an age of globalization. The Net will, as we will show, change some of the ways that territorial governments govern. Such changes are inevitable when the speed of communication dramatically increases and the cost of communication dramatically decreases. But changes in the way states govern will not, on the whole, diminish their central role in governance, including governance of the Net.

Chapter 2

Visions of a Post-Territorial Order

Twenty years before the Yahoo! case, two men in different parts of America began to use the Internet for the first time. One was Julian Dibbell of New York, a savvy cultural reporter for the Village Voice. The other was John Perry Barlow of Wyoming, a libertarian, lyricist, and free thinker who looked the

years he had spent traveling with TheGratefulDead. Dibbell and Barlow were very different people. But they had this in common: Neither were native computer geeks, and both were lucid, even lyrical writers, who wanted to communicate the Internet experience to regular people.

Dibbell and Barlow became the Robert Stanleys of the Cyberspace age. Like Stanley in central Africa they had discovered an exotic place and wanted to tell us about it. Like any explorer, the stories they brought back from the frontier reflected their own experience and assumptions more than objective reality. Nonetheless, these stories articulated a powerful vision: a new frontier, where people lived in peace, under their own rules, free from the constraints of a repressed society, and free from government meddling. Their vision of a post-territorial, self-governing cyberspace would create the philosophical foundation for skepticism about territorial governance of the Net. It would have an enormous impact on Internet writers and thinkers, Internet firms, and even the U.S. Supreme Court. To understand the hidden virtues of territorialism, we must first understand the possibilities and attractions of post-territorial rule.

Confronting Mr. Bungle

In 1993, back when “Information Superhighway” was still a popular term, Julian Dibbell wrote the gripping and widely read *A Rape in Cyberspace*, a story about how “an Evil Clown, a Haitian Trickster Spirit, Two Wizards, and a Cast of Dozens Turned a Database Into a Society.”⁴⁴ The story’s central premise—that the Internet can evolve its own systems of governance superior to “real-space” governance—has had a lasting impact. As the influential Internet scholar Lawrence Lessig would say years later, “Dibbell’s story is why I teach cyberlaw.”⁴⁵

Dibbell taught about Net self-governance through the experiences of the virtual, interactive worlds called “multiple user dungeons,” or MUDs. MUDs, the predecessors of today’s hugely popular online games (like *EverQuest*, or *The Sims Online*), were text-based worlds accessible through the Internet. This was the golden age of the immersive internet, when people logged on to build on-line identities and virtual homes, and more importantly, to meet and hang out with

others netizens. Though you couldn’t actually see or touch anything (other than a keyboard and screen), MUDs worked on something more powerful: collective

imagination. Users sometimes called MUDs a “shared hallucination.”

A Rapein Cyberspaceis a history of a particularMUD called LambdaMOO that Dibbell described as “a very large and very busy rustic mansion built entirely of words.”⁴⁷ It was here that a thousand orso regulars, logging in from all corners of the earth, became a virtual community. They all had made-up personalities, they generally interacted without rules, and, as Dibbell recounts, their lives in the MUD were vividly real, and in some senses more authentic than their real-space lives. Even Dibbell-the-observer began to love LambdaMOO and relish his life there.

Dibbell’s story was about LambdaMOO’s very own “bad man,” a kind of evil clown named Mr. Bungle. Mr. Bungle was a “fat, oleaginous, Bisquick-faced clown,” who humiliated, and even “raped,” other users. His tool was a tiny “voodoo doll” that allowed him to take control of people and make them do disgusting things. These were not real rapes in the sense of a physical violation of the humans typing at their keyboards in Seattle and Sydney. But they were painful nonetheless, as the debasement of a projected identity.

As Dibbell tells it, the antics and abuses of Mr. Bungle made MUD participants realize that their ungoverned world wasn’t working. While they argued about what to do, a senior MUD administrator unilaterally decided to destroy the wanton Mr. Bungle by eliminating him from the community. The LambdaMOO users scattered around the globe then begin to realize that they needed rules to govern their virtual lives. Slowly, hesitantly, but with increasing deliberation and self-consciousness, they created a nascent political community untied to physical space but with basic rules of voting, conduct, and dispute resolution. Dibbell wrote optimistically about the moral of the story, concluding that it helped us “look without illusion upon the present possibilities for building, in the on-line spaces of this world, societies more decent and free than those mapped onto dirt and concrete and capital.”⁴⁸

This first story of Cyberjustice captured two important ideas. The first was an influential and charismatic metaphor: The notion of Internet as a “place.” This metaphor, which still pervades discussions of Internet governance, originated in the early days of the Net when it did genuinely feel removed from the real world. In those days (the late 1980s and early 1990s), people didn’t use the Net to buy books or make airplane reservations. They used it to participate in communities of people who rarely met face-to-face but who got to know one another intimately. Whether it was participating in a MUD, playing online computer games, posting to “bulletin boards,” or talking in early “chat”

programs, the experience was self-contained. Whatever the consequences “there,” from flirting, or swapping programming ideas, or arguing about the causes of World War I, there would be no consequences “here,” in what they called “meatspace.” This autonomous and often vibrant communal experience naturally led to the belief that this place could, and should, be governed by the users that constituted it.

Dibble’s parable was the beginnings of a constructive vision of governance liberated from national and physical identity—that is, from our actual bodies, and their physical location. These ideas may seem a bit abstract, even nutty. But for many early Internet users and thinkers, they marked the deepest promise of the Internet revolution. At its best, the aspiration was to better fulfill the promises of (philosophical) liberalism by eliminating the relevance of physical identity and the limits it places on individual freedom.

Everyone has a physical appearance, and everyone is born somewhere; these are two facts over which we have little control. Even in the most open real-space societies, where we are born and what we look like determine our life path and prospects—the kind of opportunities we get, how we are treated by others, the extent to which those around us share our values and commitments. A liberal view of the good society says that individuals should be able to shape their lives as they wish, provided that such choices respect the dignity of others. Just as you choose your mate, your job, and your favorite brand of soda-pop, you should be free to minimize the relevance of how you look and where you live.

This is very hard to do in real space, within the territorial state system. For most people, physical traits are difficult to alter, and moving to a different and more congenial geographical community—assuming one exists—is too expensive or psychologically difficult. But as the MUD experience showed, the Internet can render these morally irrelevant physical qualities actually irrelevant. Bodily appearance and geographical location were meaningless in LambdaMOO. You could alter nearly every aspect of your identity: you could be a man or a woman, young or old, bald or bearded, whatever. And with complete control over their identities, people could cluster with like-minded and congenial souls to create virtual communities, unconnected to physical space, that would be impossible to establish in the real world. This vision considered the dominant state governance paradigm at best irrelevant and at worst a hindrance.

The Education of John Perry Barlow

John Perry Barlow has been called many things: a cyber-libertarian, a visionary, a crazy man. In the 1990s, he was the best-known and most controversial exponent of a separate legal regime for Cyberspace. He styled

himself the Jefferson of his age, and for a while at least, the description seemed to fit.

Barlow, like Dibbell, was not a natural-born computer-geek. He didn't write code. He wrote lyrics for the Grateful Dead. And instead of spending time in engineering school, he raised cattle on his parents' farm in Wyoming. His first experiences with the online world came in 1987 when, in search of a Dead Head community, he tried out the early on-line bulletin board World Electric Link (WELL). As he spent time with people who lived on the Internet, he began to think of the Internet as more than a computer network. He began to think of it as a kind of a place—what he called an “electronic frontier.”⁴⁹ It reminded him of the American West: unspoiled, self-governing, and best left to its inhabitants to run as they pleased.

In 1990 Barlow wrote a series of columns, in Wired Magazine and other publications, to explain the wonder of the Internet to regular people using regular language. These writings—and especially the notion of a “cyberspace” with its own rules—would become enormously influential. They also made the Internet, once strictly the preserve of nerds, seem cool, exciting, and intriguing.

Barlow frequently wrote in language that echoed Stanley's African diary. “Imagine” he said, “discovering a continent so vast that it may have no other side.” “Imagine a new world with more resources than all our future greed might exhaust, more opportunities than there will ever be entrepreneurs enough to exploit, and a peculiar kind of real estate which expands with development.” And “imagine a place where trespassers leave no footprints, where goods can be stolen an infinite number of times and yet remain in the possession of their original owners, where businesses you never heard of can own the history of your personal affairs, where only children feel fully at home, where the physics is psychology, and where everyone is as virtual as the shadows in Plato's cave.”⁵⁰

The frontier theme was pervasive. Barlow encouraged young Americans to make their homes in Cyberspace: “Jack in. Go to Cyberspace, and go with all the adrenaline and goofy optimism which ought to accompany frontier enterprise,” he said.⁵¹ Barlow cautioned that the Electronic Frontier was threatened by territorial government, the “last ditch efforts of the old Industrial Age powers to colonize and subdue Cyberspace.”⁵² He argued that the “The American Occupation Army of Cyberspace” (by which he meant the National

Security Agency) “meticulously observes almost every activity undertaken [in cyberspace], and continuously prevents most who inhabit its domain from drawing any blinds against such observation.”

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Just as important as Barlow’s provocations to explore and defend the new frontier were the institutions he founded to protect this vision. Barlow befriended an important group of wealthy technological libertarians who shared his ideas: in particular, Mitch Kapor, the millionaire founder of Lotus 1-2-3, and John Gilmore, a wealthy libertarian who was the first programmer at Sun Microsystems. They founded the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF), designed to develop the legal conception of cyberspace as a separate place and to defend it from the intrusion of territorial government. As Kapor and Barlow wrote in announcing their establishment of the EFF on July 10, 1990, the EFF was designed to mediate the “inevitable conflicts [that] have begun to occur on the border between Cyberspace and the physical world.”⁵⁴ It would also “help the folks who pass much of their lives there to find practical means for ordering their own affairs.”⁵⁵

With the EFF, Barlow hit a nerve. He and Kapor succeeded in attracting some of the Silicon Valley elite who also happened to be some of the wealthiest political libertarians in the country. People like Bill Joy, the founder of Sun Microsystems, Doug Carlson, one-time CEO of Broderbund software, Rob Glaser, former Vice-President of Microsoft, and Rockport Shoes magnate Bruce Katz. All were board-members, donors, or both. In time, EFF also attracted major corporate donors too, and became for a time the lobbying voice of libertarian technologists on Capitol Hill. (It later abandoned its lobbying role as too corrupting of its original vision.) Companies like Microsoft, Hewlett Packard and others became major EFF donors. All were trying to build a legal wall that would separate and protect the burgeoning Internet from territorial government, and especially from the United States government.

The idea of a generalized cyberspace immunity sounded, to legal ears at least, a bit crazy at first. But the EFF had a very important law on its side. When it came time for EFF’s lawyers to defend the idea of Cyberspace sovereignty, they found a powerful ally in the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. The First Amendment limits government’s ability to regulate speech, and on a

communications network like the Internet, everything is potentially “speech.” A website, e-mail, and even a MUD are all arguably expressive, and thus potentially protected by the First Amendment from government interference. In the 1990s the interface between the First Amendment and ideas of a sovereign cyberspace was exploited to great advantage.

In 1996 came what Barlow and others saw as the first great attack on Cyberspace. It came clothed as “indecent regulation,” as was known first as the “Exxon Amendment” and later the “Communications Decency Act” (CDA). The CDA was in fact a very broad law. It applied to the entire internet, and punished all transmission of “indecent” sexual communications or images to minors using

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the Internet. ⁵⁶ In the view of some, it threatened to put the entire network under the constant scrutiny of the U.S. federal government.

To Barlow, this law, the CDA, was an incursion of liberty as offensive as the Stamp Act or the Boston Massacre. On the day President Clinton signed the Act into law, Barlow wrote an angry email to EFF members: “Well, fuck them. . . . Or more to the point, let us now take our leave of them. They have declared war on Cyberspace. Let us show them how cunning, baffling, and powerful we can be in our own defense.” ⁵⁷

Barlow then wrote and distributed his famous 16-paragraph Declaration of Cyberspace Independence. ⁵⁸ Modeled after the American Declaration, it modestly addressed the “Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel.” It proclaimed: “I come from Cyberspace, the new home of Mind. On behalf of the future, I ask you of the past to leave us alone. You are not welcome among us. You have no sovereignty where we gather.” The declaration recognized that Cyberspace had “real conflicts” and “wrongs,” but insisted: “We will identify and address them by our means. We are forming our own Social Contract.”

Echoing Dibble, Barlow argued that the cyberspace legal order would reflect ethical deliberation instead of coercive power that characterized real-space governance. “Our identities have no bodies, so, unlike you, we cannot obtain order by physical coercion. We believe that from ethics, enlightened self-interest, and the commonweal, our governance will emerge. . . . We will create a civilization of the Mind in Cyberspace. May it be more humane and fair than the world your governments have made before.” ⁵⁹

Barlow had issued the call for action. But the Communications Decency Act required a concrete legal response. By now the EFF had a legal staff: EFF founder Mitch Kapor had found a lawyer named Mike Godwin posting interesting messages on an internet forum, and hired him as the EFF's first staff attorney.⁶⁰ The EFF, or at least Godwin, joined forces with the venerable ACLU to challenge the statute as a "facial violation" of the First Amendment. The case, styled *ACLU v. Reno*, went through the lower courts and quickly ascended to the United States Supreme Court. As Godwin later wrote, "Suddenly, the very legal status of cyberspace itself...[was] put to the test in a genuine constitutional battle."⁶¹

The litigation of *ACLU v. Reno* marked the coming together of a new community: a united internet-activist community. More than 20 groups, ranging from the American Library Association to the National Writers Union and the Safer Sex Page were named plaintiffs in the case. Dozens more groups

and academics wrote separately to support the lawsuit in a giant, collaborative effort. As Godwin wrote, "we included publishers, service providers, and individuals and organizations whose speech, while often provocative, was clearly central to the American public dialogue."⁶²

On June 26, 1997, the Supreme Court announced its decision. By a vote of 7-2, the Court declared the entirety of the CDA unconstitutional. The Supreme Court invalidated the CDA on the somewhat narrow legal grounds: that the law was too vague and therefore unnecessarily "chilled" legal speech. But of more lasting import was the Court's embrace of the concept of Cyberspace, and its apparent conferral of a special legal status for cyberspace communications.

Justice John Paul Stevens is old enough that he has actually met Babe Ruth and Charles Lingberg,⁶³ but that didn't stop the 77-year-old from seizing upon the Internet phenomenon with enthusiasm. He wrote for the Court that the Internet "constitute[s] a unique medium--known to its users as 'cyberspace'—located in no particular geographical location but available to anyone, anywhere in the world."⁶⁴ Stevens characterized cyberspace as containing "vast democratic fora" that "ha[ve] not been subject to the type of government supervision and regulation that has attended the broadcast industry."⁶⁵ The implication of *Reno v. ACLU* was that anything related to the

Internet would be afforded the strongest possible First Amendment protection. As Justice Stevens concluded: “[T]he growth of the Internet has been and continues to be phenomenal. As a matter of constitutional tradition, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, we presume that governmental regulation of the content of speech is more likely to interfere with the free exchange of ideas than to encourage it.”⁶⁶ Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, like Barlow a retired rancher, seemed to confirm this interpretation in a separate opinion reminiscent of Julian Dibbell. “The electronic world” she concluded, “is fundamentally different.”⁶⁷ It was by its nature inherently anonymous: “Because it is no more than the interconnection of electronic pathways, cyberspace allows speakers and listeners to mask their identities... users can transmit and receive messages on the Internet without revealing anything about their identities or ages.”

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With *ACLU v. Reno*, the idea of an unregulated and post-territorial Internet had migrated from kooky obscurity to the law of the United States as announced by America’s highest court. To some the Supreme Court seemed to erect a barrier to all U.S. laws that might affect the Internet. “[T]here is very little room for further regulation of the Internet,” declared EPIC attorney David Sobel. “[The court] clearly came down on the side of this being a new medium, that it is inappropriate to graft old broadcast laws onto the Internet.”⁶⁹ Barlow appeared to have found his border to cyberspace with assistance from a real-world authority. Not only was his Declaration of Independence vindicated: suddenly, it

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had become the Supreme law of the land. As Mike Godwin said, on the day *Reno* was decided: “Today [is] the first day of a new American Revolution—a Digital American Revolution—a revolution built not on blood and conflict, but on language and reason and our faith in each other.”

Political Engineering

At the same time as John Perry Barlow and Julian Dibbell were trying to teach the world about Internet self-rule, a crucial group of non-state actors was already exercising extraordinary powers of Net governance. Unlike Barlow and Dibbell, these men weren’t newcomers to the Internet scene. They were as native to the Internet as it is possible to be, for these were the storied “founders” of the Internet itself—men like Larry Roberts, Robert Kahn, Vint Cerf, Jon Postel, and David Clark. Unlike Barlow and Dibbell, the founding engineers weren’t terribly interested in communicating to the public. Many of them viewed terms like

“cyberspace” or “virtual reality” as the wild imaginings of the technologically illiterate. But their working methods and network designs nonetheless contributed to the growing sense that the Net would be ruled in an unprecedented way.

[Two sections omitted for workshop]

The Internationalists

Joseph Nye is an academic, former government official, and dean of the Kennedy School of Public Policy at Harvard University. He has spent much of his academic career predicting the impending decline of the nation-state, in favor of international and private organizations. As a result, in the late 1990s Nye and other internationalists interpreted the internet's arrival differently than other people. It was the confirmation of a prophecy: a sign that era of the nation-state was finally coming to a close. As Nye wrote, the arrival of the internet signified of the “reversal of the modern centralized state that has dominated world politics for the past three and a half centuries.”⁷⁰ Its replacement, he foresaw, would be a system he called the “new cyberfeudalism” characterized by “overlapping communities and jurisdictions laying claims to multiple layers of citizens' identities and loyalties.”

In short, internationalists like Nye took the Internet's challenge to the State as part of a more the more general trend of globalization and nation-state erosion. The Internet's ubiquitous nature, and the conflicts of territorial laws it generated, confirmed what the internationalists had been saying for a long time: Territorial rule must be supplemented, and eventually replaced, by international institutions.

The principal attraction of the internationalist strategy was its solution to the overabundance of territorial regulation and tyranny of the unreasonable introduced in Chapter 1. International law can apply everywhere in the world, as it does, for example, when it prohibits torture (The Torture Convention), establishes minimal rules of airline safety (the Convention on International Civil Aviation), and bans certain barriers to trade (the WTO). If the States of the world agree to a single global law for questions like libel, pornography, copyright, consumer protection, and the like, the lives of Internet users become much simpler: No conflicting laws, no worries about complying with 175 different legal systems, no race to the bottom. Legal compliance becomes like an all-inclusive

resort in the Caribbean: pay one price, and everything is taken care of. As French Interior Minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement explained in 2000, “The idea is to produce a global text so there cannot be ‘digital havens’ or ‘Internet havens’ where anyone planning some shady business could find the facilities to do it.”

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Not only would internationalism solve the problem of conflicting laws. It also offered the promise of better laws. States can be too close to (or too reflective of) their populations and their prejudices. They can be too likely to reject the rational or best solution in favor of a local tradition or in obedience to a powerful local interest group. Many believed that international standards applied to the Internet could eliminate the parochialism of territorial state legalism. International standards could reflect a kind of collection of best practices from around the world—the opposite of the tyranny of the unreasonable. An international approach could not only clear up confusion and conflict, but it could also wash clean the prejudice and ignorance hiding in the basement of the State.

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Finally, internationalists took the economic logic of global unification as creating an inevitability. The argument was foreshadowed by Marx, who said that “a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe.”⁷² Translated to modern conditions, the argument is that the State’s death is inevitable because rational economic interests drive global political unification. Larger political units maximize wealth by maximizing gains from trade. The Internet, some believed, was a sign that things were moving to a further, and perhaps final level.

It wasn’t just academics or UN officials who took these positions. Steve Case of AOL, for example, agreed with the political scientists that the Internet is “transforming the notion of national sovereignty.”⁷³ He argued that nations must “revis[e] outdated and ‘country-centric’ laws on telecommunications and taxes that could thwart the growth of the medium.”⁷⁴ He urged states to eliminate the morass of conflicting national laws and embrace “international standards—from security, to privacy, to taxation.”⁷⁵

* * *

It was just a new means of communication. Yet the arrival of the internet in the 1990s tapped into something much deeper. From actors as diverse as Jullian Dibbel to Joseph Nye came the hope that this brave new network might

really change things, somehow liberate us from the world we live in, and even change basic parameters of the human condition. Behind every vision of Internet utopianism lay the hope was that by connecting every human on earth, the world might become a better place. Humanity united might do better than our lousy systems of government, throw away the construct of the nation state, and live in some different but better way.

To each of the visions, one thing was clear: the system of territorial government was broken, and needed desperately to be replaced. Whether it would be international organizations, self-governing communities, or the Internet engineers might not really matter. What was clear was that the State as Marx has suggested needed to melt away, extinguish itself, and leave the future alone. There was just one problem: the State was actually very much alive, and, it turned out, uninterested in assisting its own death.

Chapter 5

How States Rule the Net

In the winter of 1966, long before the advent of the Internet, a retired English Major named Paddy Roy Bates took a liking to an abandoned 6,000 square foot platform in the North Sea nick-named “Rough’s Tower.” Rough’s Tower was a World War II gun tower used by the British to fire at German bombers on their way to London.

By 1966, nobody wanted the rusting contraption. Bates renamed it the Principality of Sealand, and asserted the principality’s independence from the United Kingdom—six miles away. He then awarded himself the title of Prince Roy, and proceeded to issue Sealand passports and Sealand stamps with pictures of his wife Joan, an ex-beauty queen. ⁷⁶

For the next three decades or so, London journalists amused themselves telling the story of the eccentric Prince Roy and Princess Joan. The year the couple declared Sealand’s independence, Prince Roy fought off British army helicopters that strayed too near the platform. A decade later, German and Dutch diamond merchants mounted a helicopter attack when the prince was away, and succeeded in kidnapping his son, the Dauphin Michael. But the royal family struck back, reboarding the island by sliding down ropes from a helicopter and forcing the invaders to give in. One of the German merchants, who had been granted a Sealand passport in earlier and more cordial times, found himself captured and charged with treason by Prince Roy. He later received a royal pardon. ⁷⁷

Until recently, nothing suggested that a chunk of concrete and steel off the English coast might play a role in the development of the Internet. But matters changed in the summer of 1999, when a server management firm named HavenCo invested millions of dollars to turn Sealand into a high-tech data haven loaded with computer servers linked to the Internet via microwave, satellite, and fiber-optic connections. ⁷⁸

HavenCo’s idea was to rent data storage space on Sealand to people who wanted to run their webpages or place their data beyond the clutches of any government. It promised potential clients—porn purveyors, tax evaders, webgambling services, Chinese dissidents, and just about any other government-shy Internet user—that data on Sealand servers would be “physically secure against any legal action.” ⁷⁹

The company boasted that Sealand was “the first place on earth where people are free to conduct business without someone looking over their shoulder.” ⁸⁰

In the late 1990s, HavenCo generated enormous press buzz, claimed dozens of government-evading clients (all of whom remained anonymous), and seemed poised for enormous commercial success.

The HavenCoproject was the apotheosis of the late-1990s belief in the essential powerlessness of the State. Anything a State might want to ban within its territory—offensive materials, illegal activity, harmful speech—could, in digital form, escape to a computer in a place where it is legal. The Net made every State a potential data haven, depending on what it permitted and forbade within its borders. The advantage of the ugly, man-made, server-festooned island was that it had no local restrictions. Thus, it might be a convenient venue for storing data beyond every government's control.

HavenCo relied on the commonplace and seemingly irrefutable assumption that borders mark the limits of a State's power. While a state might occasionally organize an invading army, such extra-territorial control was the rare exception. Usually, the State's legal control extends only as far as its physical control, and not to the computer servers in other States. Duke Professor James Boyle summed up HavenCo's premise when he said: "If the king's writ reaches only as far as the king's sword, then much of the content of the Net might be presumed to be free from the regulation of any particular sovereign."

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HavenCo's operating assumption should sound familiar. It was the same philosophy embraced by Jerry Yang when he called Judge Gomez's initial decree "naïve." And yet as we saw in Chapter 1, Judge Gomez effectively ended Yahoo!'s sale of Nazi goods in France, even though Yahoo! was a U.S. firm and even though its computer servers were in California.

This Chapter explains why Jerry Yang was wrong, and why HavenCo was premised on an error. States can control offshore Net communications because their effective power extends far beyond their territorial swords.

Beyond Borders

Many stores in New York's Chinatown sell what look like Gucci bags and Rolex watches at a fraction of the usual cost. These are, of course, counterfeits. While some are junk, some of the more expensive counterfeits are of high enough quality to compete with the originals. They come from manufacturers overseas that might as well be in Sealand. Located in China, Thailand, or the Ukraine, they lie far beyond the territorial control of the United States. Since only a tiny fraction of these fakes can effectively be stopped at the border, Cyber-anarchic logic would suggest that the United States and other nations are powerless to stop the trade in counterfeits.

But the counterfeits story shows the opposite. It shows how States can

control the illegal local effects of extra-territorial conduct, even when they lack the resources to stop the illegal goods at the border, or the will and resources to punish domestic consumers.

How? Primarily, the laws against counterfeits—trademark laws—target local intermediaries.⁸² If the fake Rolexes come from Thailand, it doesn't matter that the United States can't go after the Thai manufacturers, because Wal-mart won't sell you one. Wal-mart doesn't sell counterfeits because doing so would be an obvious breach of a law from which it cannot hide. Wal-mart's physical assets, its corporate headquarters, and its founding family all are in the United States, making it hard for the firm to evade government action. This is why trademark laws care very little about end-users. It isn't even illegal to own a counterfeit watch; it is only illegal for Wal-Mart to sell you one.

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It is of course true that even by controlling the Wal-Mart stores, Macy's, and Sears within its borders, the United States doesn't eliminate counterfeit goods completely. Gucci and Rolex lose millions of dollars in foregone income each year to counterfeit purchases. But it doesn't follow that the trademark laws are useless. The law need not be absolutely effective to be sufficiently effective. do not conclude from the persistence of occasional bank robberies that laws against theft are ineffective, or even sub-optimal. Similarly, the fact that there are sellers—like the stores in Chinatown—who are willing to assume the legal risk of selling counterfeits does not mean that the trademark laws are ineffective. To be effective, trademark law need only throw enough sand into the workings of the counterfeit market so that Gucci and Rolex continue to make smart profits. Yes, these companies could earn a higher return if the counterfeit market dried up altogether. And yes, the government could do more to dry up the market. For example, it could hire more enforcement officers, invest more in border control, criminalize the purchase of fake goods, or award punitive damages against those who sell fakes. But the system can be adequate to its task even though the government could do more, and even though compliance is not perfect. Government regulation works by cost and bother, not by hermetic seal.

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The Rolex example teaches us two crucial lessons for State control of the Net. The first is indirect extraterritorial control. Just because Internet content originates from places outside a State's direct control, it does not follow that local laws are ineffective. The reason is that a State can regulate people, equipment,

and activities within its territory to control the local effects of the extraterritorial activity. The regulation of local persons and property make it more costly, and thus more difficult, for in-state users to obtain content from, or transact with, regulation evaders using Sealand and other havens. influence the extraterritorial supply of prohibited content even though the source of the content is beyond its borders and even though it cannot easily stop the information at the border.

States can indirectly

The second lesson is that to achieve indirect extraterritorial control, the most important local entities from the State's perspective are local intermediaries.

As the case of Wal-Mart in the Rolex example shows, the State does not always (or even usually) regulate individuals or firms directly, but rather acts through local intermediaries that have the power and the incentive to prevent or deter persons and firms from breaking the law. Intermediaries come in two general flavors. Some intermediaries in effect punish the individual on behalf of the State. An example is an employer who has a legal duty to prevent its employees from acts of sexual harassment. Other intermediaries act as gatekeepers to deny individuals and firms something essential to the illegal activity. A weapons dealer that has a legal duty to do background searches before selling a gun is a gatekeeper intermediary.

The combined effect of indirect extraterritorial control through local intermediaries is easy to miss, it isn't what most people have in mind when they think of "law." We tend to have a view of law that comes from the Ten Commandments or English jurist John Austin. It is a view of laws as a series of commands meant to control the primary conduct of individuals (or firms). We think of direct, individualized threats: thou shall not kill, steal, or bear false witness. Break the State's rule and face the consequences. But this view of law is misleading. It is easy to overlook how often the State controls behavior collectively. ⁸⁵ Who does the most to prevent the use of illegal software at work? It is usually employers, not the government, because the state has put the company on the hook for its employees' misdeeds. Pharmacists and doctors are gatekeepers, charged with preventing certain forms of drug abuse. Much of what we do is controlled not by the State itself directly, but by what are effectively deputized third parties. When it comes to trying to stop extra-territorial conduct, it is to local intermediary control that the State usually turns.

Extra-Territorial Control Through Local Intermediaries

How precisely does local intermediary control relate to the State's ability to influence offshore content providers? Begin with a domestic version of our

counterfeit example: A manufacturer in upstate New York makes fake Gucci bags that it sells to consumers through shops in Chinatown. Like most illegal acts, this one can be understood as a kind of transaction involving three relevant parties: the “source” (the manufacturer), an intermediary (the Chinatown shops), and a “target” (the purchasers):

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Havens move the illegal source outside the limits of the State’s physical control. A simple haven strategy can be pictured as follows:

This looks like our example of counterfeit Gucci bags. The source of the crime, the manufacturer of the counterfeit goods, has moved overseas. Yet, as we saw in that example, both the intermediaries and the targets remain within the physical control of the State. This leads to an important insight: Effective control over any of the three elements of the transaction permits the State to control conduct within its borders. In the counterfeit goods example, control over the intermediary sellers or (if the State had the resources) the actual purchasers could effectively regulate the illegal transaction.

One might think that the source can diminish the problem of State control by getting rid of the intermediaries. Such disintermediation, what many the Internet is supposed to be all about. On the Net, after all, you don’t need a stock

broker to lose money in the market, and you don't need to visit a bookstore or airport to buy books and airplane tickets. That evasion technique, disintermediation, is pictured here:

In principle, this is a very powerful strategy. It leaves the State with the sole option of trying to hunt down the targets (i.e. end users), whom might be numerous and expensive to find (more on this later). So, if the Internet, as advertised, is gradually eliminating intermediaries, doesn't this mean that State power is doomed?

The problem with this theory, which pervaded Internet thinking in the late 1990s, was its premise. The rise of networking did not eliminate intermediaries, but rather changed who they are, and how they behave. It has created a whole host of new intermediary parties, the most important of which

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(for four purposes) are ISPs, search engines, browsers, the owners of the physical network, and the like. It is also too easy to forget that the rise of the Internet has made the network itself the intermediary for much conduct that we might previously have had no intermediary at all. For example, to the extent that Internet chatting replaces face-to-face conversation, it does so with the help of a new, Internet-related intermediaries.

In 1999, Lawrence Lessig surprised many legal thinkers when he announced that "code is law." Lessig's adage was a shorthand for the idea that computer software and hardware could effect people the same way that traditional laws do. And this, in turn, would mean that we have to pay attention to how designs the architecture. One of Lessig's aims was to throw cold water on the hyper-libertarianism of the early Internet days by showing that sometimes government does a better job than private firms (especially monopolies) of designing Code in ways that serve user interests. Whatever one thinks of Lessig's thesis, he was speaking of "code" as a form of collective, intermediary control. The writers of software are a form of intermediary—they help you do something you could not do without them. So, when the State commands that

Internet telephony be designed to allow wire tapping, it is using the same methods it uses when it tells your bartender to stop serving alcohol at 3 a.m.

If government acts through intermediaries, why not restructure conduct so as not to depend on any potentially regulable intermediaries? The answer, as it turns out, is that it is hard to get rid of intermediaries for a deeper reason having nothing to do with law. The elimination of intermediaries is in many cases the same thing as the elimination of the underlying conduct. Specialized intermediaries exist, after all, because they allow people to do things that would be difficult, or even impossible, for them to do themselves. It doesn't make sense to speak of making telephone calls without some entity to connect calls. Gun-manufacturers specialize in making guns. While it might be possible for people to make guns on their own, it would be at great cost. To truly act without any intermediaries means acting by oneself. When you stop and think for a moment, there are very few things, indeed nearly nothing, that one can do without the direct or indirect assistance of someone else. In the Net context, scores of seemingly-invisible intermediaries are needed to make the Net experience work.

For related reasons, it is also not possible to move intermediaries offshore, beyond the range of government control. Here is what such a move would look like schematically:

This model is no more realistic than the one that eliminates intermediaries altogether. In the Internet context, there are always local intermediaries. The most basic, of course, is the actual computer through which the Net is accessed. Behind that are many more: the owners of the physical communications lines,

the owners of network nodes, search engines, and the like. If you try to access an unregulated offshore ISP through a long-distance telephone call, the phone system becomes an important intermediary. If you unplug your line and connect by Wi-Fi, the computer remains an intermediary, as does a physical network standing behind a Wi-Fi connection.

In sum, local intermediaries are an ineliminable aspect of the Internet. We now turn to how States can use these intermediaries to control offshore Net communications.

Finding the Internet's Intermediaries

The Internet has created new intermediaries that the State has just begun to regulate. The major categories are broken down in the following chart, followed by an analysis of each:

Transport. The spread of child pornography is an unfortunate consequence of the Internet's growth. In 2002, the State of Pennsylvania decided

to try to do something about the problem by enlisting the help of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), the companies that actually sell internet connections, like AOL or Earthlink. The law required ISPs to "remove or disable access to child pornography items residing on or accessible through its service in a manner accessible to persons located within this Commonwealth within five business days of when the internet service provider is notified by the Attorney General

... ⁸⁷ In short, it required the Internet's transport intermediaries, once notified, to filter or block content from a site containing child pornography.

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Pennsylvania Attorney-General now regularly notifies service providers of sites they should take down, and aftersome initial hesitation, they now comply.

The Pennsylvania law shows why ISPs are the obvious first target fora strategy of intermediary control. It can be great fun totalk about the Internet as a formless cyberspace. But, as we saw in Chapter3, underneathit all is an ugly physical transport infrastructure: copper wires, fiber optic cables, and the specialized "routers" and "switches" that send information from place toplace. The physical network is by necessity a local asset, owned by phone companies, cable companies and otherservice providers whoare already some of the most regulated companies on earth. This makes ISPs the most important and most obvious gatekeepers tothe Internet.

The State can achieve a large degree of control by focusing on just a few of the most important ISPs, like AOL, Earthlink orRoadrunner. "While there are many ISPs, the vast majority of Internet subscribers in the United States obtain their access from a small handful of providers," writes Harvard professor Jonathan Zittrain. ⁸⁸ "[P]ressure applied strategically to the concentric ISPs serving smaller ISPs—one or two "dolls" up in a M atryoshka sequence of destination ISPs—can coverlarge swaths of subscribers."

⁸⁹ And as the text of the Pennsylvania law suggests, the control of ISPs can be directed at preventing materials from reaching end-users (filtering), orat forcing a site to take down child pornography. It is, therefore, a control eitherof the source orthe targets of an illegal transaction.

Regulation-sensitive Americans are relatively new to the ISP-regulation game. As the Yahoo!case suggests, the command-and-control Europeans are, in the western world, pioneers. As far back as 1995, the Germans raided the Bavarian offices of Compuserve, and later indicted and tried the German manager of Compuserve Deutchland. The offense: failing to prevent child pornography from reaching German citizens.

⁹⁰ In the late 1990s, the British government threatened British ISPs with criminal prosecution fordistributing illegal adoption sites. Result: British ISPs blocked the sites to keep people in

Great Britain from accessing them. ⁹¹ Today, Germany, France and Great Britain

generally require local ISPs to screen out illegal content once they are notified of its existence. ⁹²

But the true champions of Internet intermediary control, of course, are found in the East. In order of control, they include China, Saudi Arabia, and Singapore. In 2002, Zittrain and Ben Edelman found that Saudi Arabia, through a centralized set of servers, blocks access to thousands of web sites. blocking includes obvious targets like Amnesty International's Saudi Arabia pages, and the Queer Muslim home page, along with less obvious targets like www.tasteless-jokes.com. Particularly reflective of Saudi Arabia's preferences is the blocking of nearly every site promoting or discussing any religion, including all Christian, Jewish, and Bahai sites. China, as Chapter 6 will discuss in detail, has from the beginning, maintained extremely close control of its ISPs, far beyond what any Western nation has attempted. It runs a carefully calibrated country-wide filtering system designed to allow the government to block and unblock any materials it wants to, at any time.

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Information Intermediaries. Norwegian Andreas Heldal-Lund describes himself as follows: "a skeptical atheistic freethinking pacifistic positive engaged and tolerant heathen who bases his life on modern secular humanism." lives in Norway, and is a member of both Hedningsamfunnet (The Norwegian Society of Heathens) and the Human-Etisk Forbund (a national secular humanist organisation). He is also perhaps the greatest living annoyance for the Church of Scientology. For Heldal-Lund has since 1996 devoted much time to a website, "Operation Clambake" that exposes the deepest secrets of the Church and attempts to debunk its teachings.

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For the Church of Scientology, Heldal-Lund's activities presented a serious problem of information control. A major benefit of rising through the ranks of the Church's strict internal hierarchy is access to carefully guarded teachings and writings. But in 2002 Operation Clambake's website posted "the Secret Library of Scientology," containing many of the most important teachings of the Church. ⁹⁵ Suddenly, writings that were meant to take years of preparation to read (and cost tens of thousands of dollars in training) were available to everyone on the World Wide Web.

Unable to shut down Clambake's Norwegian service provider, the Church turned to a different technique. It sent letters to Google.com, the web's most popular search engine, demanding that Google take down Clambake's sites under an American law, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA). According to the Church, Clambake's materials were an infringement of copyright that Google was legally obliged to block. ⁹⁷ Google complied, meaning

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that a search for “the secret library of Scientology” failed to deliver the results one would expect.

The Clambake story shed light on an under-recognized fact: Search engines like Google routinely take down links because of possible State action. As documented by the web site ChillingEffects.org, Google receives a constant stream of letters insisting that Google remove specified pages from its search results, usually because of alleged copyright or trademark infringement. Google complies with most. The result is something less than a neutral or comprehensive search.

This form of control is presently limited in several ways. In the United States at least, the take-down laws are focused on protecting intellectual property, not other State goals. In addition, search engines like Google matter only for the World Wide Web, not the whole Internet, and are rarely the only way of finding information. But the general technique of controlling information intermediaries has greater, and quite subtle potential for control. Consider how often you rely not just on search engines to find information, but also on “weblogs” (or “blogs”), online newspapers, and other intermediaries that point you in the direction of useful information. It is one thing for the State to openly crack down directly on forbidden information. But it can be hard to notice that information has become hard to find. It is hard, in other words, to know what you aren’t being told.

The Domain Name System & Internet Membership. In the fall of 2000, Al Gore and George W. Bush were fighting for the American presidency, aided by hundreds of millions in campaign contributions. That gave New York student James Baumgartner, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a clever idea. As a commentary on the role of money in the election, he opened the web site VoteAuction.com as a place for otherwise disinterested voters to sell their votes to the highest bidder.⁹⁸ Its slogan: “Bringing Capitalism and Democracy Closer Together.” The idea was this: with so much money being spent trying to influence elections, why not just pay the money directly to the voter? Baumgartner billed VoteAuction as “the only election platform channeling ‘soft money’ directly to the democratic consumer.”⁹⁹

The site actually took off: as the Chicago Tribune reported, in early October, 521 unidentified people in Illinois had agreed to sell their presidential votes. The top anonymous bid was \$ 8,500, or \$16.31 per vote. Baumgartner intended the site as satire, the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners decided there was nothing funny about offering to buy and sell votes, and it moved to shut down VoteAuction as quickly as possible. It chose a

novel means: instead of targeting Baumgartner, or trying to hunt down the vote-

sellers themselves, it went after an essential asset—the
“voteauction.com.”¹⁰¹

name,

In short order, an Illinois judge imposed an injunction not on VoteAuction but on its U.S. domain name registry, Domain Bank, which had a standard domain name registration agreement prohibiting domain name use for “illegal purposes.”¹⁰² Domain Bank nixed voteauction.com’s domain name as if it were the itinerant Mr. Bungle, “shutting down voteauction.com all over the world.”¹⁰³

One week later, voteauction.com opened up under a new domain name, “**vote-auction.com**,” registered in Switzerland with the International Council of Registrars (“CORE”).¹⁰⁴ But CORE too had a prohibition against illegal use in its standard domain name registration agreement, and after extensive telephone and e-mail discussions, **vote-auction.com** was shut down again.¹⁰⁵ Voteauction later began trying to publicize its numerical IP address, <http://62.116.31.68>, but by then the voting was over.¹⁰⁶

Control over domain names is another looming, and particularly effective way formations to control Internet behavior. It is different from the other means of control surveyed here in a crucial respect: It relies on the basic architecture of the Internet itself as an intermediary for everything that is done on the Internet. It is a difficult concept to swallow, because we take it for granted that the Internet’s most basic protocols and membership policy are neutral as between every member of the network. But this, like others, is a contingent neutrality, already under attack from several quarters, and one that could gradually change.

Consider, for example, the matter of anonymity on the Internet. For years, pundits and theorists have predicted that robust “digital identification” was on its way. Soon, pundits warned, you’d never be able to do anything and remain anonymous. Lawrence Lessig wrote in 1999 that “When architectures accommodate users who come with a [digital] ID installed and make life difficult for users who refuse to bear an ID, certification will spread quickly.”¹⁰⁷

To nearly everyone’s surprise, it hasn’t happened. Microsoft Passport, the most powerful effort to create a universal digital ID, has failed to reach the usage levels that were predicted.¹⁰⁸ There are various reasons: People don’t trust Microsoft, and in general, a centralized identification system is something of a

security risk. Some degree of anonymity, for whatever reasons, remains a feature of much Internet conduct.

But there is another way that the anonymity of the Internet could change. It could change if the conditions of Internet membership change. What's that? Internet membership is something that most of us today take for granted; something that comes for free with a dial-up account.

But the lack of

membership conditions is a fact that nation states, acting through a little-known organization named ICANN, have discussed trying to change. They realize that as a general matter, membership rules have always been a powerful means of control, whether it's at a country club or the World Trade Organization. There may come a time, and that time might be soon, when accurately disclosing who you are is a condition of Internet membership, or a condition of supplying Internet membership. As Chapter 7 suggests, there may come a time when abusing your privileges as a member of the Internet could lead to expulsion.

As these and other examples show, the State has many types of intermediaries it can use for indirect control. But none of this should obscure the most basic means of control: the direct physical coercion of individuals.

Targeting Individuals

Tore Tvedt ran a Norwegian neo-Nazi organization called Vigrid, devoted to the worship of Odin and other ancient Norse gods (The link between Odin and National Socialism was never entirely clear). Fearing Norwegian hate speech laws, Tvedt had a clever idea. He placed his anti-Semitic propaganda on a server in the United States, beyond the reach of Norwegian authorities. Unfortunately for Tvedt, he didn't do anything to put himself out of the reach of Norwegian authorities. One day, the Norwegian police simply arrested Tvedt and held him responsible for the contents of the Vigrid home page.

Despite the discourse of virtuality, direct physical coercion of individuals remains an important means of regulating internet conduct. The arrest of Tvedt shows the simplest way that nations control the flow of illegal digital content from abroad—arresting the locals.

And the mistake Tvedt made is not uncommon. Jay Cohen, recently released from a U.S. prison, was the early operator of an Internet sports betting site who bet wrongly that he could beat a federal indictment for gambling.

earlier generation of pornographers, like the Robert and Carleen Thomas, the couple who ran the “AmateurAction” porn system, and criminal hackers, like the famed Kevin Mitnick. All made the same mistake and all ended up in prison.

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The physical arrest of individuals depends less on residency than travel patterns. For example, U.S. undercover agents have, on occasion, lured criminal hackers from Russia into the United States, where they were apprehended and convicted.¹¹² And one reason why Yahoo! cared about Judge Gomez’s decision is that its executives fly through French airports and have meetings in France, and thus are subject to criminal enforcement actions there.

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These kinds of crackdowns, while significant, are the easy cases. Tore Tvedt wasn’t particularly clever, and he was just one person. What happens when the State is faced with the prospect of mass disobedience? Can it crack-down successfully, not on a single source, but on millions of people using the Internet who want to disobey a given law? Or might John Perry Barlow be right when he says “No law can be successfully imposed on a huge population that does not morally support it and possesses easy means for its invisible evasion?”

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This is a big question, that matters for a whole range of contexts. Around the world, millions of new lawbreakers have been created by the Internet: copyright infringers, gamblers, consumers of pornography, and so on. We’ve seen that nations can use the tools of intermediary control to stop such activities indirectly. But what are the prospects for using direct punishment to stop a nation of lawbreakers?

While not a new question for legal theorists, end-user enforcement is nonetheless a hard one. It is the subject of dueling anecdotes, pitting the 1920s Prohibition (a failure) against laws regulating insider trading (a relative success). The starting point for any answer is the basic economic concept of deterrence, explained best by Nobel laureate Gary Becker.

¹¹⁴ In the late 1960s, Becker first argued that lawbreakers were rational, and that their decisions to break laws reflected a calculation of costs and benefits. The State, therefore, doesn’t need to actually catch every lawbreaker. It just needs to increase punishments to the point where the costs of committing crime are less than the benefits.

The economics of deterrence led Becker to argue that the State shouldn't waste too much money looking for criminals, but instead just raise the sanctions for breaking the law. You might think more than twice about parking illegally if a parking ticket meant a few days in prison. The basic logic of deterrence based on economic models suggests an answer to the mass disobedience question. It suggests that for any law, penalizing select individuals severely should be enough to compel compliance.

But are things as simple as Becker suggests? Think to yourself: is fear of punishment really the only reason that you obey the law? Many of us, in fact probably don't steal as often as we'd get away with it. Reflecting this intuition, academic work since Becker's article has shed doubt on many elements of this simple economic conclusion. Economists point out that there are limits on the amount of deterrence that can be achieved just by increasing punishments. Some people, for example, are poor enough that they don't fear fines, or are so pessimistic about their future prospects that going to jail may not seem so bad. And, of course there's an upper limit on what the state can threaten. You can only kill someone once, and most countries ban things like torture that people might fear even more than death. Finally, if the State punishes relatively minor

wrongs (like Internet gambling) as severely as serious crimes (like bank robbery), the law loses its ability to send a message about what citizens should not do, and what they really should not do.

Meanwhile, psychologists who study criminality think that there's a real limit to deterrence as well, but for different reasons. Psychologist Tom Tyler sees the perception of legitimacy as the key to understanding why people obey the law. In this view, even with tough criminal penalties, people will not obey a law that they think fundamentally illegitimate (like the ban on alcohol during the prohibition). Tyler's arguments are backed by empirical studies showing different patterns of compliance than simple economic theory would predict. These outcomes are mirrored by the work of legal theorists who study social norms, or informal rules that govern society. They believe that people generally follow social norms and for that reason, rather than the threat of legal punishment, obey the law.

What this work suggests is that the likely effectiveness of targeting of end-users will depend on the law being enforced. For laws where the State can take advantage of a preexisting set of social norms or a moral code, the State will find its job easier. But for areas in a state of moral and ethical ambiguity, end-user

sanction strategies will fail more often.

Today, the ethics and norms surrounding pornography are in flux. Some religious groups, feminist theorists and politicians view the creation and consumption of adult pornography as simply wrong, and obscenity laws also express that belief. But liberals and libertarians think otherwise, as do an otherwise silent majority. The result is that obscenity laws are routinely violated on the internet, and virtually nothing is done about it. towwhichmoral ambiguity can dampen oeven nullify the effects of laws on the books.

¹¹⁸ This shows the degree

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We have discussed the enforcement options that remain when the source of illegal materials moves overseas. But what if, in response to enforcement against end-users, they too leave the country? What if source, intermediaries and targets are all outside the nation state? This is the possibility of “total exit,” pictured here.

Source

Intermediary

Targets

Nation-State

The creation of an exile community is indeed a kind of final escape from undesirable laws. Moses and the Israelis fled Egypt in search of (among other things) a better legal system. And today, more prosaically, lovers of high-stakes gambling can move to Las Vegas, and serious marijuana users can make their

home in Amsterdam and enjoy a different kind of life. But at some point, this becomes less of a challenge to State sovereignty, than an acceptance of it. If you move from the U.S. to Germany because you prefer a country with no speed limits, that is less what we think of as evasion, and more like what we think of as emigration.

Epilogue

On August 3, 2003, HavenCo founder and CTO Ryan Lackey went to Las Vegas to give an astonishing speech at DefCon, the annual convention for computer hackers. His talk was entitled: HavenCo: What Really Happened. HavenCo, he revealed to the world, had never been the success it was portrayed to be. The story of the giant server farm, hidden deep in the recesses of the island, was a lie: HavenCo's equipment consisted of "5 relay racks standing mostly empty."¹²⁰ The "dozens" of customers HavenCo claimed were, at the best of times, roughly 10, almost all online casinos.¹²¹ And now, Lackey reported to the crowd, HavenCo was dead. It was no more.

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HavenCo died for two related reasons. The first was the absence of cooperative intermediaries, especially financial intermediaries. "[Sealand's] sovereignty ... has little value without commercial support from banks, etc." Banks wouldn't cooperate with HavenCo, one suspects, for the same reasons that U.S. financial institutions are not cooperating with Antiguan gambling sites: Local pressure on these crucial intermediaries influences how the intermediaries interact with offshore providers of information content.

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Second, Sealand itself turned out to be an intermediary susceptible to the pressures of powerful states. More than anything else, Prince Michael, the ruler of Sealand, wanted recognition as an actual country. HavenCo's unseemly activities, he began to believe, were an impediment to that dream. The Prince

began to insist that HavenCo adhere to "norms of international practice and custom," and demanded that nothing "offensive" be available from his Sovereign nation.¹²³ But of course, the hosting of potentially "offensive" content was the only reason for HavenCo's existence. Without it, HavenCo was nothing. And so, the company sank into a slow decline, shedding customers and losing money, until finally came what Lackey called the "nationalization" of HavenCo in November, 2002, as Sealand kicked HavenCo off the island. Sealand today nominally owns what remains of HavenCo—a jumbled pile of network

equipment, rotting and obsolete.

Arms Races

In 1995, the Attorney General of Minnesota was Hubert “Skip” Humphrey III. The son of Lyndon Johnson’s Vice-President, Humphrey was an old-style Minnesota democrat with a get-tough reputation and serious political ambitions. In 1995, with one eye on the governorship, he decided to try to rid the state of all Internet gambling. He began by drafting a memorandum of law, warning all internet users that they were subject to Minnesota laws:

WARNING TO ALL INTERNET USERS AND PROVIDERS

PERSONS OUTSIDE OF MINNESOTA WHO TRANSMIT INFORMATION VIA THE INTERNET KNOWING THAT INFORMATION WILL BE DISSEMINATED IN MINNESOTA ARE SUBJECT TO JURISDICTION IN MINNESOTA COURTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF STATE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LAWS.

GAMBLING APPEARS TO BE AN ESPECIALLY PROMINENT ASPECT OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY ON THE INTERNET. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SERVICES OUTSIDE OF MINNESOTA THAT OFFER RESIDENTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO PLACE BETS ON SPORTING EVENTS, PURCHASE LOTTERY TICKETS, AND PARTICIPATE IN SIMULATED CASINO GAMES. THESE SERVICES ARE ILLEGAL IN MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA

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Humphrey wrote a New York Times Op-Ed arguing that states had a duty to stop Internet gambling. “Unchecked,” he said, online gambling “has the potential to turn every family room in America with a personal computer into an unregulated casino.”¹²⁵ He then brought a prominent lawsuit against a Las Vegas online casino operator named Kerry Rogers, whose site was accessible from Minnesota.¹²⁶ Rogers admitted that Minnesotans used his site to gamble, but argued that the lawsuit was an illegitimate regulation of interstate commerce. In 1998 Humphrey successfully convinced the Minnesota Supreme Court to exercise its jurisdiction.¹²⁷ Rogers complained that he was spending millions in legal fees. Humphrey appeared to be winning.

But this early success was misleading, for Humphrey’s bluff was called. The online casinos in the United States had always said that the lawsuits would drive them overseas. In the late 1990s, in response to lawsuits like Humphrey’s that’s what happened: the online sites and their owners moved overseas, mostly to the Caribbean nation of Antigua, to the tiny Isle of Man near Britain, and to Gibraltar off the southern coast of Spain. These nations welcomed the business. By early 2000, one in every thirteen Antiguans was employed in the e-gaming business. The Isle of Man even appointed an “E-Gaming Ambassador” named John Gilmore to promote online gambling.¹²⁸ Stressing their tight regulation of gambling, Gilmore said “the Island appeals greatly to businesses that need to

maintain a high quality image internationally.”
reached nearly \$5 billion in worldwide revenue and was still growing.

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Meanwhile, Skip Humphrey still had much to say, but there wasn't much he could do. As Attorney-General of Minnesota he lacked the means to chase down the gambling sites overseas. An obvious alternative target was local citizens who gambled online, but Humphrey never discussed arresting individual citizens in their homes. Instead, he followed in his father's footsteps and in 1998 began his long-awaited campaign for the governorship of Minnesota. Unfortunately for Humphrey, he chose a strange time to run, and was defeated by professional wrestler Jesse Ventura, a man with no political experience.

Regulatory Arms-Races

The story of Hubert Humphrey and the gambling exodus is a typical story of a regulatory arms-race in the Internet age. In this book we have learned of the ways—many more than was realized—that governments use to control conduct outside of their territory. But that isn't the end of the story. If you've ever downloaded music for free or gambled on-line, you know these methods of control are far from perfect. The targets themselves – like online casinos, can use the Internet to take evasive action. Users can also act en masse to get around government controls. When a group of people really want to ignore a law, and the State really wants to stop them, the result is a running battle, or a regulatory arms race.

Contests between law enforcement and outlaws are nothing new. But what is new is that law evasion has become a mass, collaborative project. Clever programmers like Justin Frankel, author of the Gnutella P2P file-sharing system, create tools that empower multitudes to get around unwanted laws like copyright. A very small group of programmers, or even a single person, can help hundreds of millions of people ignore a law they don't like. Classic outlaws like bank robbers mainly benefited themselves when they avoided the law. Today's technological evasion strategies can create “collective evasion” for a big group. As Justin Frankel said in a Rolling Stone interview, “Things I've done are often interpreted as anti-record-industry, but it's really about empowering people.”

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Yet even given the possibilities of collective evasion, it would be a mistake to discount the State's power to respond. A powerful state has on its side the rhetoric of law, resources, and its reserved power of physical coercion. As we discussed in chapter 4, the language of legal compliance can be important: many people believe that even unreasonable laws should be obeyed. Second, all but the weakest states have resources that dwarf their targets. Online casinos, unlike

countries, do not have armies or billions of dollars in tax revenue. And as chapter 4 showed, the power of physical coercion exercised against intermediaries accounts for more compliance than anyone ever thought. In short, the power of the state makes the outcome of a technological arms race hard to predict. Simply pointing to the people like Frankel and the potential of collective evasion is not enough.

Instead, regulatory arms races are contests of will as opposed to power. The State has the advantages of resources, rhetoric, and physical force. But the exercise of State power is often brutal, unpopular, and expensive. What matters more than anything else is the State's normative commitments, or how badly it wants to win. We see this in the story of Skip Humphrey, who despite his bluster lacked the political nerve to arrest individual Minnesotans for gambling even if doing so might have been effective. Unfortunately for the casinos, while Humphrey was the first, he wasn't the only nor the most effective Attorney General with an urge to fight online gambling.

Spitzer and Credit Cards

Eliot Spitzer, Harvard Law graduate and son of a wealthy New York real estate family, was elected New York's attorney general in 1998. He made his reputation bringing cases of national rather than local significance that no one else would touch. During the internet boom, when the stock market analysts could seemingly do no wrong, he went after Merrill Lynch, exposing what he called "a shocking betrayal of trust by one of Wall Street's most trusted names."¹³³ He later attacked the mutual fund industry, the trusted stewards of the billions of ordinary Americans, and later the insurance industry and the music industry. Spitzer has been called "the most powerful politician outside of Washington," and a man "temperamentally unable to stay out of the headlines." And in the early 2000s Spitzer began waging war on internet gambling.

Realizing the limits of his direct enforcement powers against overseas casinos, Spitzer and his Internet Bureau turned to a new strategy. Spitzer, steeped in Wall Street culture, noticed something that Humphrey didn't. He noticed that online casinos were dependent on American credit, and that every gambling session is effectively a transnational financial transaction. It also happens that the State of New York, unlike Minnesota, has most of America's credit-card issuing banks within its borders. Spitzer and his attorneys went to

work. “We will cut off an enormous line of credit that was a jackpot for illegal offshore casinos.”¹³⁵ announced Spitzer “Americans now waste \$4 billion a year on this pernicious form of gambling.”

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Spitzer and his team used the same techniques against the credit card companies that they used against Wall Street: trial by press release. Instead of threatening executives with indictment, Spitzer threatened them with press that would destroy their stock prices. As reporter Daniel Gross wrote, “the threat of Spitzer isn’t jail time; it’s a tanking stock. The very announcement of a Spitzer investigation is an excuse to sell and an invitation for shareholder lawsuits and proxy campaigns.”¹³⁶

In June of 2002, Spitzer announced his first victory. A chastened Citibank appeared at a press conference to announce that its credit cards would no longer accept online gambling transactions. In penance, Citibank agreed to donate \$400,000 to various gambling addiction groups, and a further \$100,000 to the State of New York. As Ken Dreifach, head of New York’s Internet Bureau warned, “We’re trying to get the message out to intermediaries that there’s real liability there. If you help to facilitate or promote gambling, you could be found guilty of breaking the law.”¹³⁷

Spitzer’s strategy was far more effective than Minnesota’s. By early 2002, every major American credit card provider, including Citibank, Bank of America, Fleet, M BNA, and Chase Manhattan had established policies refusing to honor charges made for online bets.¹³⁸ Spitzer went a step further and subpoenaed PayPal, the electronic payment intermediary, to force it to stop allowing its customers to fund their online gambling. After negotiations PayPal agreed to stop all gambling transactions and disgorge \$200,000 in profits and penalties to the New York State treasury.¹³⁹

New York State seemed to be winning as Spitzer’s efforts had a measurable impact on online gambling nationwide. As a 2002 Congressional report put it, “Despite attempts to circumvent these efforts... the success of these restrictions has caused gaming analysts to lower their 2003 revenue projections for the on-line gaming industry.”¹⁴⁰ The attack on financial intermediaries in the U.S. drove over half of Antigua web gambling firms out of business. As

Antiguan Prime Minister Lester Bird complained, Spitzer's crackdown "left a significant, negative effect upon the economy."¹⁴¹

On the back of the internet and other successful efforts, Spitzer was by late 2004 the most popular elected official in New York State.¹⁴² What came next was a surprise to no one. On December 7, 2004 Spitzer announced his campaign for Governor of New York in the 2006 elections.

* * *

Spitzer and the State of New York effectively initiated a new round in the battle between governments and online casinos. This is a typical pattern for today's internet regulatory contests. They tend to consist of an ongoing series of moves and countermoves, almost like a form of ritualized combat.

A fanciful but useful model asks us to imagine the state and outlaws in a contest akin to a tug-of-war. At the beginning of the contest there will exist some equilibrium: the banned activity is carried out at some level. Even before internet gambling, for example, there was, of course, some level of illegal gambling. The contest begins when either government or the outlaws invest in new measures to either crackdown or avoid the law. Such investments either increase or decrease the activity level, just as a decision to tug harder pulls the rope in a tug-of-war toward one side or the other.

Once the contest begins, the other side must decide whether and how it wants to react. After an initial evasion that increases illegal activity, Government needs to decide whether it cares enough to invest in new enforcement efforts that might slow things down again. In response to the tug on the rope, Government needs to decide whether to accept a new equilibrium or to tug back. This structure of alternating rounds can be seen in the example of gambling in the following chart.

This

Round	Casinos Thrust	Government Parry
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1	Setup Online Casinos in the United States	Sue Online Casinos in the United States
2	Move Online Casinos Overseas	Target major financial intermediaries (credit cards)
3	Adopt new financial intermediaries (Paypal, Wire services).	Target all credit intermediaries
4	Create overseas financial intermediaries, like NETeller iGMPay	(Target Banks or citizens?)

This tug-of-war model predicts an eventual endpoint, or new equilibrium. At some point one side or the other will simply give up, leaving a new equilibrium level of activity. When that will be depends on the benefits and costs to each side of ongoing investments in evasion and enforcement. .

How long will it take to reach that equilibrium? After an initial learning period, we should expect the necessary investment in enforcement or evasion to increase with each succeeding round, with less marginal evasion or enforcement achieved. Stated otherwise, the more each side pulls, the less effects they should realize. The reason is that the most obvious and cheapest tools of enforcement or evasion will be used up first, and each party will have to turn to increasingly esoteric or expensive ways of enforcing or evading the law, respectively. This pattern in both the gambling example in this chapter and the P2P example in the next. For the casinos moving overseas was the simplest evasion maneuver and brought the greatest returns. For government, suing local casinos and then shutting down the major credit card companies were relatively cheap (indeed, profitable). However from that point onward things become more challenging for each side. For government, trying to further increase the costs of newer overseas intermediaries will be yet more expensive. To make the example absurd but obvious, nations may be forced at some point to resort to military force, which can be far more expensive than filing a lawsuit. Meanwhile, online

casinos are increasingly forced to create their own, entirely separate system of credit, which is a complicated proposition and much tougher than simply relying on credit cards.

As we've said, the outcome of regulatory contests between government and outlaws depends on the costs of new evasion and enforcement techniques but more fundamentally on what each side has to gain. For the outlaws, this is a relatively simple matter to understand. Avoiding the law offers whatever benefits from the conduct that the law banned. For casinos the potential upside is all of the revenue from American online gamblers, which is a gigantic lure. This helps explain, for example, why much less lucrative law evasion, like the Chinese Democracy movement discussed in chapter 8, is so easily shut down. Online Casinos with their massive profit margins and low overhead can be expected to stay in the law evasion business for the long haul.

But what about governments? What does a government gain from enforcing its laws? When do governments give up, and when do they redouble their efforts? These questions are much harder to answer. But we can offer a few speculations, as the next segment shows.

The Government's Interest

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Story #1:

Well, the story is I am 19, and I am addicted to gambling, which is obviously why I am here. The one that is killing me is online poker. I win big now and again, but overall, it is totally fleecing me of all of my money. I am at university, 2nd year, all of my student loan has gone already, and I am in a situation where I have no cash, and cannot enjoy myself.

Story #2

For me it was one bad night with a few drinks inside me and I made a big loss, lol, in retrospect it was not a big loss but it was back then. I lost \$200 and went back in to chase my losses, on the tilt, more drinking, more trips to the cashier and \$1000 down for the night at which point I was at my monthly allowed withdrawal from the gambling site. Off to bed, depressed.

Over a period of around 6 months I barely slept and lost around

\$55,000 which is mostly on credit cards, in the end I had them all at or over their limits and ran out of money to gamble with – if I had more money I presume I would have kept on going, however I was broke, I didn't have enough money in my account to cover the direct debits that were coming off the next day and I broke down on the steps of my house at around 2a.m. with grave thoughts in my head. ¹⁴³

Story #3

The more money I lost, the more chips I would buy on the credit card to try to win them back. I was chasing my losses, very much so. One thing led to another, and within a period of just 3 weeks, I had maxed out my father's \$5,000 credit card. I was so distraught and scared that he would flip his lid when he found out what I was doing that I thought about suicide as an escape route for that. I was really depressed, nervous, and suicidal, distraught.

For people out there like myself who have a gambling problem, Internet gambling is very dangerous. It is too easy to gamble online from the comfort of your own home since all you need is a credit card, a computer, and Internet access. Like I said, the convenience of online gambling brought out an uncontrollable animal in me and I did not know when to stop. I am not obsessive-compulsive by any means, but the Internet combined with my passion for gambling, it made my behavior uncontrollable. ¹⁴⁴

These anonymous confessions of online gamblers show us a motivation for fighting overseas lawbreaking: the protection of citizens from overseas harm. The oldest justification for the existence of government at all is security against internal and external threats. When faced with a foreign source of harm, we might expect it in the interest of a state to protect itself. Hence the U.S. strong interest in stopping online gambling.

The idea that governments fight gambling to protect their citizens is based on an optimistic view of government behavior. But even on a more cynical view the presence of local harms is not irrelevant. Elected officials are not unlike Roman generals of old: if they seek political power, they must first make their name and reputation fighting high profile battles that appeal to the imagination of the citizenry. Before online gambling, Skip Humphrey cut his teeth suing the tobacco industry, winning a historic multi-billion dollar settlement. And before Wall Street or online casinos, Spitzer made his name as a federal prosecutor when he defeated the Gambino family and ended its reign over the New York

garment industry. In this manner, the drive for political power may drive a regulatory contest for many years.

While glory and reputation may drive government action, it would be naïve to suggest that protecting citizens is the only reason government acts against an overseas harm. As those who study international trade know, it is often the influence of powerful local industries and that puts the iron in the Washington's backbone. Just as the president may act to protect American steel producers from the threat of cheap foreign imports, so too can an overseas internet site easily represent a threat to a local concern. For example, the overseas sites that sell cheap prescription drugs are a price threat to the American pharmaceutical industry, and Pharma's pressure for a crackdown is never-ending. Similarly the crackdown on overseas file sharing is driven by the recording industry itself, through the famous and vicious Recording Industry Association of America. And in the example of gambling itself it should never be forgotten that the United States has a domestic gambling industry whose pressure for more enforcement may have more weight than is made public.

We have focused on the interests of states who want to fight or stop overseas conduct. But with the exception of activity that is hostile to humanis generis, (the enemy of all mankind) every activity that hurts one country will usually help another. As much as Humphrey professed to hate online gambling there are nation-states that love it and depend on it. With nation-states on both sides, a question of overseas law enforcement can become a problem of international relations, as the next segment shows.

* * *

The twin-island nation of Antigua and Barbuda has a population 67,000.

¹⁴⁶ The weather, a favorable government and good connections to the U.S. have made it a favored destination for online casinos. At its height in the early 2000s the local internet gambling industry employed 5,000 people, or nearly 7.5% of the islands' population. But the American crackdown took its toll, putting more than half of the Island's operations out of business.

¹⁴⁷ As Sir Ronald Sanders, an

Antiguan official complained "The effect of the US enforcement of its laws is to hurt the small economy of Antigua and Barbuda, which is struggling to survive in a world of intense competition in the trade of goods and services."

Antigua may be small, but it is a nation-state nonetheless and since 1995 a full-fledged member of the World Trade Organization.¹⁴⁹ In June 2003, Antigua filed a WTO complaint against the United States, arguing that the various U.S. actions against online gambling amounted to an illegal barrier to “trade in services.” Suing the United States was a brave act but Antigua felt it had no choice. As Antigua’s ambassador to the WTO put it “What we want is survival, not blood.”¹⁵⁰

With the lawsuit, the question of online gambling became a problem of international relations and international law. Instead of just the United States and overseas business, the question was one of two nation-states with conflicting interests. Fortunately for Antigua the fight over online gambling was not a contest of military might. Instead, by invoking an unusually powerful international court and the broad treaty obligations that come with the WTO Antigua helped itself level the playing field.

In November, 2004, to the surprise of many observers, the World Trade Organization sided with Antigua.¹⁵¹ The three-member WTO dispute resolution panel agreed with Antigua that the enforcement of U.S. gambling laws unfairly favored local casinos over international, online imports. The specific legal question was whether the United States had, when it joined the WTO, agreed to open its gambling and betting sector to international competition. The panel ruled that it had.¹⁵² They also agreed that the United States enforced its gambling laws in a discriminatory fashion, targeting Antiguan online casinos with greater frequency than U.S. concerns. In the panel’s judgment the American actions “constituted ‘arbitrary and unjustifiable discrimination between countries where like conditions prevail’ and/or a ‘disguised restriction on trade.’”¹⁵³

Thanks to the intervention of Antigua and the WTO, the online casinos now had an order declaring the U.S. enforcement practices illegal. That isn’t the end of the story: the United States in 2005 indicated that it will appeal the decision to the WTO appellate body, and rumor has it that Britain may intervene on behalf of the Antiguan. But what this shows how problems of internet law and evasion can be both transformed into and influenced by the conduct of international relations.

Wasteful or Healthy?

Can anything be said in favor of these regulatory contests? The ongoing battles over gambling or file sharing may strike most as highly wasteful. Government, outlaws and their supporters in other countries are pouring money into these contests: wouldn't it be better if they could be avoided? There may however be some benefits in regulatory contests for a domestic legal system that may not be clear on first inspection.

Every legal system is full of dead wood. One category are unpopular laws passed in another era that would never be passed today. Legal theorists call the existence of such laws part of the problem of "generational sovereignty." How can we, the living, rule ourselves if so many of our laws are passed by people who are dead? A famous example involves the laws banning contraceptives. These were laws that were enacted in another era, but they survived well into the 1960s. ¹⁵⁵ One thing that a regulatory arms race can do is reopen debate on such laws, and leading to results more in conformity with the will of present generation, whatever that may be.

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This is the forest fire model of legal change. Much as experts believe the occasional fire keeps forests healthy by burning dead wood, technological shock that challenges an unpopular law help maintain a healthy legal system. It is true that much lawbreaking is just destructive behavior in new forms, like online fraud or child pornography. But sometimes a technological challenge to a law can force us to ask whether that law in question is imposing costs that can no longer be justified. When political dissidents invest in new efforts to break China's control over speech, it says something about the justifiability of those laws. When Voice over IP companies provide cheaper telephone service by avoiding complex FCC rules, the need for those rules comes into question. When millions of citizens use the internet to import prescription drugs, it prompts lawmakers to ask whether domestic drug prices are too high. So too has the technological challenge to copyright, as we will see in Chapter 7, prompted much new thinking on how the copyright laws deal with new technologies for delivering content.

¹⁵⁶ so too can a

The answer won't necessarily be to discard the law: we may find that there are good reasons for the laws that come under challenge. example the twin challenge to pornography and gambling laws in the 1990s and 2000s. Whether either should be banned by government is a question that depends on your underlying belief in the appropriate role of government. Should government ban that which is potentially dangerous and addictive but consumed voluntarily?

Take for

We nonetheless seem to have an initial verdict. We continue to think gambling harmful enough to invest in an ongoing campaign to block its

accessibility around the country, we have committed substantial resources to that cause. Meanwhile, faced with pornography governments seem happy simply to make sure it stays away from primetime television in general and the Superbowl in particular. Why exactly things have turned out this way is hard to say. Yet from this process something has been gained: our country has been asked to examine what we are regulating, and why, and to justify our rules all over again.

Epilogue

Hub Arkush lives in Chicago and publishes the magazine Pro Football Weekly. He does not operate a casino, yet in September 2003 he found himself facing a federal subpoena for involvement in gambling. The stated crime? His magazine runs advertisements for online casinos. Arkush quickly caved and dropped the ads, forfeiting millions in revenue.¹⁵⁷ Cases like Arkush's marked a new development in the casino contest: the delayed entry of the United States federal government into the regulation of online gambling.

In 2003 and 2004 federal prosecutors across the United States began their crackdown on online gambling. Ignoring the lack of a specific federal law banning online gambling, they targeted advertisers of all kinds and came on strong. Where Spitzer demanded settlements in the thousands, federal prosecutors demanded millions. In July 2003, the U.S. Attorney for Michigan assessed a \$10 million fine against PayPal for alleged violations of the USA Patriot Act and the Wire Wager Act.¹⁵⁸ In April of 2004, Justice seized a further \$3.25 million from Discovery Communications. It also announced settlements with Infinity Broadcasting and Clear Channel Communications.¹⁵⁹

In the 2000s the Justice Department also began going to Congress to ask for new and tougher laws. In testimony officials from the Justice Department seized on the potential for compulsive gambling, gambling by minors, and money laundering and fraud. Said one official, "like scam telemarketing operations, on-line gambling establishments appear and disappear with regularity, collecting from losers and not paying winners, and with little fear of being apprehended and prosecuted."¹⁶⁰

These federal measures have taken their toll. In the early 2000s, some casinos began screening U.S. customers to avoid liability or losing their licenses in the United States. Some conceded defeat and closed their doors. The MGM Mirage Online, once located on the Isle of Man, has cashed in its chips.

But the size of the American online gambling market was attractive enough for some casinos to go back and reinvest in new circumvention measures. Blocked from most American credit cards and U.S. credit services like

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Paypal, in 2004 online casinos began to build their own, alternative system of overseas credit. A consortium of online casinos set up credit systems with names like NETeller and iGM -Pay. Instead of relying on credit cards, the new systems draw money directly from clients' chequing accounts. Here's how one casino, Empire Poker, explained its system to customers whose credit cards were blocked:

From: info@paypro.com
To: wu@pobox.com
Subject: Credit Card Transfer Failed - Try iGM-Pay and get 20% Extra.

Dear Player,

We noticed that you were unable to deposit funds to your account with www.empirepoker.com using your credit card earlier. If all the information you entered was correct, the reason you are getting declined is your credit card company does not allow you to make direct purchases with eGaming sites.

We are sure you would like to get back to playing as soon as possible, so we are writing to introduce you to our new player favorite and offer you a 20% on your first purchase using iGM-Pay!

Write us a check electronically with eChecks by iGM-Pay, using the information printed on your regular checks (US bank accounts only). Once you become a verified user, you can also receive your cash outs directly to your bank account it's secure, fast and free!

To face the ban on advertising, casinos spent time and doing anything possible to bolster their respectability within the United States and hopefully make themselves a domestic playerable to influence the political calculus. One

strategy was to try and attract respectable celebrities to endorse online casinos. For a short time in 2000, an online casino named PlaceThatBet.com convinced Yankee Star Reggie Jackson to host a website named ReggieJacksonCasino.com. After an uproar, Jackson claimed he never intended to endorse a site that offered sports betting and pulled his name.¹⁶² In December of 2004, Gibraltar-based Empire Poker, one of the larger online casinos, offered to finance the Washington Nationals move from Montreal to the District of Columbia. It offered up to \$500 million to help the Nationals set up shop. Neither the District nor Congress responded to the offer.¹⁶³

The new equilibrium between the U.S. government, the casinos and the countries that love them has not been reached. But in the decade to come it will be. We will know the limits of government's power to stop a lucrative internet vice. We will learn along the way something about how hard, in the end, Americans want it to be to get to a casino.

¹ Knobel was interviewed on ___, and the details of his story were reaffirmed on ___.

² Janet Kornblum and Leslie Miller, "Town of Half.com is Halfway Home," USA Today, 19 June 2000, FACTIVE usat000020010813dw6j00bqd.

³ Joelle Tessler, "Online Auction of Nazi Items on Yahoo Web Site Sparks Debate," KnightRidder Tribune Business News, 25 July 2000, FACTIVE krtbn00020010807dw7p01a11.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ See generally Jack Goldsmith, *Against Cyberanarchy*, U Chi. L. Rev.

⁷ See "A Survey of the Internet: The Accidental Superhighway," in *The Economist*, 1 July 1995, 15; see also Peter H. Lewis, "Limiting a Medium Without Boundaries: How Do You Let the Good Fish Through the Net While Blocking the Bad?" *New York Times*, 15 January 1996.

⁸ David R. Johnson and David Post, "Law and Borders: The Rise of Law in Cyberspace," *Stanford Law Review* 48, May 1996, 1372. Richard Barbrook also notes: "Even with sophisticated censorship programs, the sheer volume of Net traffic should eventually overwhelm even a well-funded [state] surveillance body." "HyperMedia Freedom," in *CryptoAnarchy, Cyberstates, and Pirate Utopias*, ed. Peter Ludlow (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2001), 57.

See Doreen Carvajal, "Book Publishers Worry About Threat of Internet," *New York Times*, 18 March 1996.

¹⁰ This is what happened with the so-called "love bug" virus released in 2000. See, e.g., *The Washington Post*, May 10, 2000, Philippines Shifts Focus Of Internet Virus Probe; Agents Investigating Computer Students.

¹¹ Paul Krugman, "Facing the Music," *New York Times*, 30 July 2000.

¹² See Jack Goldsmith and Larry Lessig, *Grounding the Virtual Magistrate*, available at <http://www.lessig.org/content/articles/works/magistrate.html>.

¹³ Pontifical Council for Social Communications, *Ethics in Internet*, 22 February 2002,

http://www.vatican.va/roman_curia/pontifical_councils/pccs/documents/rc_pc_pccs_doc_20020228_ethics-internet_en.html (accessed 04/06/04).

¹⁴ David R. Johnson and David G. Post, "Chaos Prevailing on Every Continent": Towards a New Theory of Decentralized Decision-Making in Complex Systems," *Chicago-Kent Law Review* 73, 1998, 1087.

¹⁵ Frances Cairncross, *The Death of Distance: How the Communications Revolution Will Change Our Lives* (Boston: Harvard Business School Press, 1997), 257.

¹⁶ Andrew Higgins and Azeem Azhar, "China Begins to Erect Second Great Wall in Cyberspace," *The Guardian*, 5 February 1996, FACTIVA grdn000020011017ds25014zn. LOOK ALSO AT BEING DIGITAL.

¹⁷ Lee Dembart, "Boundaries on Nazi Sites Remain Unsettled in Internet's Global Village," *International Herald Tribune*, 29 May 2000, FACTIVA inht000020010807dw5t001s5.

¹⁸ *La Ligue Contre le Racisme et l'Antisemitisme (L.I.C.R.A.) and L'Union des Etudiants Juifs de France (U.E.J.F.) v. Yahoo! Inc. and Yahoo France*, Interim Court Order, The County Court of Paris, 22 May 2000, 6. The original and English translation have been provided in the Appendix to the Complaint for Declaratory Relief at 6, *Yahoo! Inc. v. L.I.C.R.A. and U.E.J.F.*, 169 F. Supp. 2d 1181 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (No. 00-21275), available at <http://www.cdt.org/jurisdiction> (accessed 04/12/04) [hereinafter Order of 22 May 2000].

¹⁹ Kornblum and Miller.

²⁰ *Renov. ACLU*, 521 U.S. 853 (1997) (Stevens, J., quoting *ACLU v. Reno*, 929 F. Supp. 844).

²¹ Dembart.

²² Johnson and Post, "Law and Borders," 1375.

²³ *American Library Association v. Pataki*, 969 F. Supp. 168 (S.D.N.Y. 1997).

²⁴ Lisa Guernsey, "Are They Putting Fences Around the Net?" *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, 20 March 2001, FACTIVA sdu0000020010713dx3k009wo.

²⁵ The Hour narrative is based on a series of interviews with him, the latest of which was ____.

²⁶ CITE UNKNOWN

²⁷ See "Replies of the Consultants Laurie and Wallon," *La Ligue Contre le Racisme*

etL'Antisemitisme(L.I.C.R.A.)and L'Union desEtudiantsJuifsdeFrance(U.E.J.F.)v. Yahoo! Inc. and YahooFrance,Interim Court Order,The County Court of Paris, 20November 2000, 14. The original and Englishtranslation have been provided in the Appendixtothe Complaint forDeclaratory Relief at 6, Yahoo!Inc. v. L.I.C.R.A. and U.E.J.F., 169 F. Supp. 2d 1181 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (No. 00-21275), availableat<http://www.cdt.org/jurisdiction> (accessed 04/12/04) [hereinafterOrderof 20November2000].

²⁸ Orderof 22 M ay 2000, 5.

²⁹ Orderof 20November2000, 4.

³⁰ Orderof 22 M ay 2000, 6.

³¹ The Standard, Nov6, 2000, available at <http://www.thestandard.com/article/0,1902,19965,00.html>.

³² Interview withGregg Wren, YahooAssociate General Counsel;Chicago Tribune, Nov. 21, 2001.

³³ Get details from Joel Reidenberg piece in Jurimetrics.

³⁴ SeePatricia Jacobus, "Building Fences, One by One," CNETNews.com, 19 April 2001, http://news.com.com/2009-1023_3-255774-2html (accessed 04/07/04).

³⁵ Lori Enos, "Yahoo!ToOfferTargeted Local Advertising," E-CommerceTimes, 28 June 2001, <http://www.ecommercetimes.com/perl/story/1162.html> (accessed 04/05/04).

³⁶ Stefanie Olsen, "YahooAds Close in on Visitors' Locale," CNETNews.com, 27 June 2001, <http://news.com.com/2100-1-23-269155.html?legacy=cnet> (accessed 04/12/04).

³⁷ See <http://www.pcworld.com/news/article/0,aid,103865,00.asp>; <http://www.computerweekly.com/Article114932.htm>

³⁸ KennethRothtoTerry Semel, 30July 2002, "Yahoo!Risks Abusing Rights in China: Human Rights WatchLettertoTerry Semel," availableat <http://www.hrw.org/press/2002/08/yahoo-ltr073002.htm> (accessed 04/12/04). For additional discussion of the Human Rights WatchLetter,seeSumnerLemon, "Yahoo Criticized forCurtailing Freedom Online: Human Rights Group Says Yahoo's Decision toSupport Chinese Government Sensors Goes TooFar," PCW orld, 12 August 2002, <http://www.pcworld.com/news/article/0,aid,103865,00.asp> (accessed 04/12/04).

³⁹ Jim Hu, "YahooYeilds toChinese WebLaws," CNETNews.com, 13 August 2002, <http://news.com.com/2100-1023-949643.html> (accessed 04/07/04).

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Judy Keen, "Genial GOPCandidates Get toQuestion One Another:M cCain

Uses Satellite to Join Rivals in Home-State Debate,” USA Today, 7 December 1999, FACTIVA usat000020010830dvc700npi.

⁴² George F. Will, “Reading China,” Washington Post, 5 April 2001.

⁴³ Martin Regg Cohn, “China Seeks to Build the Great Firewall,” Toronto Star, 21 July 2001, LEXIS.

⁴⁴ Julian Dibbell, “A Rape in Cyberspace: How an Evil Clown, a Haitian Trickster Spirit, Two Wizards, and a Cast of Dozens Turned a Database Into a Society,” Village Voice, 23 December 1993, available at

http://www.juliandibbell.com/texts/bungle_vv.html (accessed 04/12/04). Dibbell’s account was subsequently modified and published as the first chapter in *My Tiny Life: Crime and Passion in a Virtual World* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 1998), 11-30.

⁴⁵ Lessig’s remarks are available at <http://www.juliandibbell.com/mytinylife/tinyreviews.html> (accessed 04/12/04). The reviews reproduced on Dibbell’s webpage refer to the book, *My Tiny Life*.

⁴⁶ [RA: This is a reference to the other name for MUDs, namely MUSH, or “Multiple User Shared Hallucination.”]

⁴⁷ Julian Dibbell, *A Rape in Cyberspace*, Village Voice, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 51, December 21, 1993.

⁴⁸ Id.

⁴⁹ Id.

⁵⁰ John Perry Barlow, “Coming Into the Country,” *Electronic Frontier Column in Communications of the ACM*, January 1991, available at

http://www2.cddc.vt.edu/eff/pub/Misc/Publications/John_Perry_Barlow/HTML/complete_acm_columns.html (accessed 04/06/04).

⁵¹ John Perry Barlow, “Jack In, Young Pioneer!” Keynote Essay for the 1994 *Computerworld College Edition*, available at

http://www.eff.org/Publications/John_Perry_Barlow/HTML/jack_in_young-pioneer.html (accessed 04/06/04).

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ John Perry Barlow, “Decrypting the Puzzle Palace,” *Communications of the ACM*, July 1992, available at http://www.eff.org/Publications/John-Perry_Barlow/HTML/decrypting_puzzle_palace.html (accessed (04/06/04).

⁵⁴ Mitchell Kapor and John Perry Barlow, *Across the Electronic Frontier*, 10 July 1990, available at http://www.eff.org/EFF/electronic_frontier.eff (accessed 04/12/04).

⁵⁵ Barlow, “Jack In.”

⁵⁶ Communications Decency Act of 1996 (CDA), Pub. L. No. 104-104, tit. v, 110 Stat. 56, 133-143 (codified as amended in scattered sections of Titles 18 and 47) (invalidated in part by *Renov. ACLU*, 521 U.S. 844 (1997)).

⁵⁷ John Perry Barlow, *A Cyberspace Independence Declaration*, 9 February 1996,

available at
http://www.eff.org/Publications/John_Perry_Barlow/barlow_0296.declaration
(accessed 04/12/04).

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ See Mike Godwin, CYBER RIGHTS: Defending Free Speech in the Digital Age, introduction p. x (Times Books, 1998)

⁶¹ Godwin, CYBER RIGHTS: Defending Free Speech in the Digital Age (Times Books, 1998)

⁶² Godwin, Cyber Rights, at 267.

⁶³ [Tim: I know this because I talked to him about it]

⁶⁴ Reno521 U.S. at 851.

⁶⁵ Ibid, 868-869 (Stevens, J.).

⁶⁶ Ibid, 885.

⁶⁷ Ibid, 889-890 (O'Connor, J., dissenting in part).

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Dan Brekke and Rebecca Vesely, "CDA Victory," TheNetizen, 27-30 June 1997, <http://hotwired.wired.com/netizen/97/25/index4b.html> (accessed 04/06/04).

⁷⁰ [RA: This quote, I believe, is in a book by Joseph Nye, Kamarck, Elaine and Joseph Nye, *Democracy.com? Governance in a Networked World*. New York: Hollis Publishing, 1999]

⁷¹ Declan McCullagh, "HavenCo: Come to Data," Wired News, 5 June 2000, <http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,36756,00.html> (accessed 04/12/04).

⁷² CITE

⁷³ Steve Case, Remarks for New York Economic Club Dinner, 6 June 2000, available at <http://corp.aol.com/press/speeches/060600nyec.html> (accessed 04/06/04).

⁷⁴ Steve Case, Remarks Prepared for Delivery (via satellite) Israel '99 Business Conference, 13 December, 1999, available at <http://www.corp.aol.com/press/speeches/121399israel.html> (accessed 04/12/04).

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ On the history of Sealand, see its official web page, <http://www.sealandgov.com> (accessed 06/08/04).

⁷⁷ See the Sealand website, <http://www.sealandgov.com/history.html> (accessed 06/08/04). See also Simson Garfinkel, "Welcome to Sealand. Now Bugger Off." *Wired*, July 2000, available at http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/8.07/haven_pr.html (accessed 06/08/04).

⁷⁸ See Danny Penman, "Fortress for Secret Net Deals That's Beyond Law," *The Express on Sunday*, 7 October 2001, FACTIVE thexsu0020011007dxa7000b5. **CHECK AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT LISTED IN QUOTATION. ALSO NOTE THAT HAVENCO APPEARS TO BE REGISTERED IN ANTIGUA.**

⁷⁹ The HavenCo official website, http://www.havenco.com/about_havenco/index.html (accessed 06/08/04).

⁸⁰ “Rebel Sea Fortress Dreams of Being ‘Data Haven’,” *Wall Street Journal*, 26 June 2000, FACTIVA j000000020010807dw6q00eq9. See also Anthony C. LoBaido, “World’s 1st Internet ‘Nation’: Sealand Fortress off UKs Coast Provides Haven for Cyber Community,” *WorldNetDaily*, 7 March 2001, http://www.worldnetdaily.com/news/article.asp?ARTICLE_ID=21962 (accessed 06/08/04).

⁸¹ James Boyle, “Tenth Annual Corporate Law Symposium: Intellectual Property Law for the Twenty-First Century: Article: Foucault in Cyberspace: Cyberspace, Sovereignty, and Hardwired Censors,” *University of Cincinnati Law Review*, 66, 1997, 179. **SEE CORRECTION TO QUOTATION.**

⁸² See generally 18 U.S.C.A. §2340 (West Supp. 2004).

⁸³ See 18 U.S.C.A. §2320(a) (West Supp. 2004). See also 18 U.S.C.A. §2320(e)(2) (West Supp. 2004) (defining the term “traffic”). According to this section of the code, “the term ‘traffic’ means transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, to another, as consideration for anything of value, or make or obtain control of with intent so to transport, transfer, or dispose of...” **SEE COMMENTARY PROVIDED ABOVE.**

⁸⁴ See Lawrence Lessig, “Symposium: Surveying Law and Borders: The Zones of Cyberspace,” *Stanford Law Review*, 48, May 1996, 1405. **SEE QUOTATION.**

⁸⁵ Cf. Daryl Levinson, Collective Sanctions.

⁸⁶ See Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA Patriot) Act of 2001, Pub. L. No. 107-56, 115 Stat. 272 (2001).

⁸⁷ 18 Pa.C.S. §7622 (West Supp. 2004).

⁸⁸ Jonathan Zittrain, “Internet Points of Control,” *Boston College Law Review*, 44, March 2003, 673. Also available at <http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/publications> (accessed 06/08/04).

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰ See Edmund L. Andrews, “Germany Charges Compuserve Manager: Bavarian Prosecutors Say Company Is Trafficking in Pornography,” *New York Times*, 17 April 1997.

⁹¹ CITE?

⁹² See Matthew Schruers, “The History and Economics of ISP Liability for Third Party Content,” *Virginia Law Review*, 88, March 2002, 227, 228.

⁹³ See Jonathan Zittrain and Benjamin Edelman, “Documentation of Internet Filtering in Saudi Arabia,” available at <http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/filtering/saudi Arabia/> (accessed 06/08/04).

⁹⁴ See About Andreas, <http://home.online.no/heldal/me.html> (accessed Jan 5, 2005).

⁹⁵ See <http://www.xenu.net/archives/secret.html> (accessed 06/21/04)..

⁹⁶ See Elinor Mills Abreu, “Norwegian Won’t Challenge Google in Scientology Case,” *Reuters News*, 23 March 2002, FACTIVA lba0000020020323dy3n002xm. See also Stephanie Schorow, “Net Life: Web Freedoms Should Be Used Wisely,” *Boston Herald*, 2 April 2002, FACTIVA bhld000020020403dy4200001.

⁹⁷ See 17 U.S.C. §512 (2000).

⁹⁸ See Matt Berger, “Website Will Buy Your Vote,” *Upside Today*, 18 October 2000, FACTIVA utod000020010813dwai001ua.

⁹⁹ See David Greising, “Chicago Tribune David Greising Column,” *Chicago Tribune*, 3 November 2000, FACTIVA krtbn00020010807dwb3022uq.

¹⁰⁰ Janet Kornblum, Chicago acts to end online sale of votes, USA TODAY, October 11, 2000 at 3D.

¹⁰¹ See “Domain Bank Acts to Stop Internet **Vote Auction**,” *Business Wire*, 19 October 2000, FACTIVA bwr000020010804dwaj04m88.

¹⁰² *Ibid.* See also Brian Krebs and David McGuire, “**Vote-Auction**.com Back Online: Authorities Ponder Next Move,” *Newsbytes News Network*, 3 November 2000, FACTIVA nbyt000020010808dwb3009k4.

¹⁰³ Dean Henry H. Perritt, Jr., *WIPO Forum on Private International Law and Intellectual Property*, 30, 31 January 2001, 17, available at <http://216.239.51.104/search?q=cache:aNtyOQzV6EwJ:www.wipo.org/pil-forum/en/docu> (accessed 06/22/04). **SEE CORRECTION TO QUOTATION.**

¹⁰⁴ See Krebs and McGuire. THE TEXT REFERS TO **VOTE-AUCTION** OPERATING IN SWITZERLAND, BUT THE ARTICLES TALK ABOUT AUSTRIAN OWNERSHIP. IT APPEARS THAT THE AUSTRIAN OWNER ARRANGED FOR THE SITE TO OPERATE IN SWITZERLAND. FOR EXPLANATION, SEE ARTICLE REFERENCED IN NOTE 42.

¹⁰⁵ See Associated Press, “Vote-Buying Site Taken Off the Web,” *The Record* (Northern New Jersey), 2 November 2000, FACTIVA rec000002001812dwb200ybyq. **ALTHOUGH THE ARTICLES DO REFER TO THE ILLEGALITY OF THE SITE, IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER THAT REASON ALONE LED TO THE REMOVAL OF THE CITE. FOR EXAMPLE, OTHER REFERENCES ARE MADE TO ADDITIONAL LEGAL ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES.**

¹⁰⁶ See Krebs and McGuire. BE CAREFUL WITH THE WORDING IN THE TEXT, BECAUSE IT IS UNCLEAR WHETHER OR NOT **VOTE-AUCTION** RELIED ON ITS IP ADDRESS ONLY AT THE END.

¹⁰⁷ Lawrence Lessig, *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace* (New York: Basic Books, 1999), 41. **SEE CORRECTION TO QUOTATION.**

¹⁰⁸ See Joe Wilcox, “Study: Customers Wary of Online IDs,” *CNET News.Com*, 26 April 2002, http://news.com.com/2102-1001_3-892808.html?tag=st.util.print (accessed 06/08/04).

¹⁰⁹ See “Web Racist Sentenced,” *Belfast News Letter*, 24 April 2002, FACTIVA belnel0020020424dy4o002ym.

¹¹⁰ See Robert MacMillan, “Net Gambling Purveyor Ponders Next Legal Move,” *Newsbytes News Network*, 1 August 2001, FACTIVA nbyt000020010801dx81003pf.

¹¹¹ See generally *United States v. Thomas*, 74 F.3d 701 (6th Cir. 1996) (operators of obscene bulletin board system sentenced to federal prison); *United States v. Morris*, 928 F.2d 504 (2d Cir. 1991) (Bob Morris, originator of the Internet worm, sentenced to fine and probation); Andrew Blankstein, “Hacker Sentenced to Prison, Told to Avoid High Technology,” *Los Angeles Times*, 29 June 1997 (famous hacker Kevin Mitnick sentenced to Prison); Paula Span, “Modem Operandi: Phiber Optik, The Bad Boy Hacker, Out of Stir and On-Line,” *Washington Post*, 13 January 1995.

¹¹² See Robert Lemos, “Lawyers Slam FBI ‘Hack’,” *ZDNet News*, 1 May 2001, http://barbara.simons.org/lawyers_slam_fbi_hack_1.html (accessed 06/08/04). See also Allison Linn, “FBI’s Elaborate Hacker Sting Pays Off: High-Tech Gambit Nets 2 Russians,” *Chicago Tribune*, 10 May 2001; “Russian Hacker, Lured by FBI, Gets 3 Years in Jail,” *Reuters News*, 4 October 2002, FACTIVA lba0000020021004dya401417 (Ivanov pleads guilty and Gorshkov sentenced to three years in prison).

¹¹³ John Perry Barlow, “The Next Economy of Ideas: Will Copyright Survive the Napster Bomb? Nope, but Creativity Will,” *Wired*, October 2000 available at <http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/8.10/download.html> (accessed 06/18/04).

¹¹⁴ **I CANNOT FIND A PIECE BY BECKER TITLED “AN ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.” THERE IS AN ARTICLE BY RICHARD POSNER WITH THAT TITLE. GARY BECKER DID HOWEVER PUBLISH A PIECE CALLED “CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: AN ECONOMIC APPROACH.” THAT WORK HAS BEEN REPRODUCED AS CHAPTER 4 TO Gary S. Becker, *The Economic Approach to Human Behavior* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1976).**

¹¹⁵ This is the concept of marginal deterrence. See generally Richard N. Posner, *Economic Analysis of the Law* (New York: Aspen Publishers, 2003).

¹¹⁶ See Tom R. Tyler, *Why People Obey the Law* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1990).

- ¹¹⁷ See, e.g., Mahoney. **CITATION UNCERTAIN**
- ¹¹⁸ Enforcement Statistics. **NEED TO BE ADDED.**
- ¹¹⁹ Ryan Lackey, "HavenCo: What Really Happened," available at <http://www.metacolo.com/papers/dc11-havenco> (accessed 06/22/04).
- ¹²⁰ *Ibid.*
- ¹²¹ *Ibid.*
- ¹²² *Ibid.*
- ¹²³ *Ibid.*
- ¹²⁴ Hubert Humphrey, III, "Minnesota Attorney General Warning Regarding the Internet," available at http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/ilaw/jurisdiction/Minnesota_Full.html (accessed 06/16/04).
- ¹²⁵ Hubert H. Humphrey, III, "Virtual Casinos, Real Stakes," *New York Times*, 19 November 1996.
- ¹²⁶ See generally *Humphrey v. Granite*, 568 N.W. 2d 715 (Minn. Ct. App. 1997) (affirmed by 576 N.W. 2d 747 (Minn. 1998)). See also "Minnesota Court Ruling Poses New Threat to Online Gambling," *Las Vegas Review*, 13 May 1998, FACTIVE lvgs000020010917du0082d.
- ¹²⁷ See generally *Humphrey v. Granite*, 568 N.W. 2d 715 (Minn. Ct. App. 1997) (affirmed by 576 N.W. 2d 747 (Minn. 1998)). See also "Minnesota Court Ruling Poses New Threat to Online Gambling," *Las Vegas Review*, 13 May 1998, FACTIVE lvgs000020010917du0082d.
- ¹²⁸ See "News Room: Appointment of John Gilmore as E-Gaming Ambassador," available at http://www.mbc.org.im/artman/publish/article_150.shtml (accessed 06/08/04).
- ¹²⁹ Isle of Man Press Release, September 10, 2003, <http://www.gov.im/lib/news/Dti/egaming.xml>
- ¹³⁰
- ¹³¹ See General Accounting Office, INTERNET GAMBLING, An Overview of the Issues, December 2002, GAO- 03- 89.
- ¹³² See David Kushner, The World's Most Dangerous Geek, *Rolling Stone*, January 13, 2004.
- ¹³³ http://www.oag.state.ny.us/press/2002/apr/apr08b_02.html
- ¹³⁴ See, e.g., *United States v. \$734,578.82*, 286 F.3d 641 (3d Cir. 2002). OTHER CITES.
- ¹³⁵ Department of Law, Press Release, June 14, 2002, FINANCIAL GIANT JOINS FIGHT AGAINST ONLINE GAMBLING, available at http://www.oag.state.ny.us/press/2002/jun/jun14a_02.html
- ¹³⁶ Daniel Gross, How New York's attorney general became the most powerful man on Wall Street. *Slate Magazine*, Oct. 21, 2004, at 3:47 PM PT.
- ¹³⁷ Brian McWilliams, "PayPal Rolls Dice on Gambling," *Wired News*, 28 June 2002, <http://www.wired.com/news/print/0,1294,53533,00.html> (accessed 06/08/04).
- ¹³⁸ GAO Report, supra; see also, Department of Law, New York State, Press Release, February 11, 2003, TEN BANKS END ONLINE GAMBLING WITH CREDIT CARDS.
- ¹³⁹ Department of Law, New York State, Press Release, August 21, 2002, Agreement Reached with Paypal To Bar New Yorkers from Online Gambling.
- ¹⁴⁰ "Internet Gambling: An Overview of the Issues," General Accounting Office, 12 December 2002, 2.
- ¹⁴¹ Amanda Banks, "Antigua Granted WTO Hearing On U.S. Online Gambling Ban," *Tax-News.com*, 24 July 2003, http://www.taxnews.com/asp/story/story_print.asp?storyname=12733 (accessed 06/17/04). See also Natalie S. Fleming, "Round 1 to Antigua...USA Forced to Answer to WTO on Local Gaming," *Antigua Sun*, 22 July 2003, available at <http://www.antiguasun.com/paper/?as=view&an=485356119207222003&ac=Local#StoryRest> (accessed 06/17/04).
- ¹⁴² <http://washingtontimes.com/upi-breaking/20041201-040324-8207r.htm>
- ¹⁴³ Anonymous, My Story, <http://www.nomoregambling.com/mystory.html>
- ¹⁴⁴ INTERNET GAMBLING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1999, HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 106th Cong. 2d Sess. On H.R. 3125, March 9, 2000 (Testimony of John Doe, Internet Gambling addict).
- ¹⁴⁵ See Wikipedia, Eliot Spitzer
- ¹⁴⁶ Frances Williams, Minnow bets on beating US at internet gambling, *Financial Times*, June 25, 2003.

¹⁴⁷ See generally *Griswold v. Connecticut*, 381 U.S. 479 (1965).

¹⁴⁸ Frances Williams, Minnow bets on beating US at internet gambling, *Financial Times*, June 25, 2003.

¹⁴⁹ See WTO information page,

http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/antigua_and_barbuda_e.htm

¹⁵⁰ “Antigua, Barbuda Threaten U.S. Online Betting Bill,” Bloomberg, available at

<http://www.betbay.com/mainstory.php?id=53> (accessed 06/08/04).

¹⁵¹ UNITED STATES – MEASURES AFFECTING THE CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY OF GAMBLING AND BETTING SERVICES, WT/DS285/R, Nov 10, 2004, para.7.3.

¹⁵² UNITED STATES – MEASURES AFFECTING THE CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY OF GAMBLING AND BETTING SERVICES, WT/DS285/R, Nov 10, 2004, para.7.3.

¹⁵³ UNITED STATES – MEASURES AFFECTING THE CROSS-BORDER SUPPLY OF GAMBLING AND BETTING SERVICES, WT/DS285/R, Nov 10, 2004, para.7.3.

¹⁵⁴ See Guido Calabresi, *A Common Law for the Age of Statutes* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1982).

¹⁵⁵ *Griswold v. Connecticut*.

¹⁵⁶ Source on Forest Fires.

¹⁵⁷ Can Online Betting Change Its Luck? DECEMBER 20, 2004,

http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/04_51/b3913097.htm

¹⁵⁸ Paypal settles over gambling transfers, July 25, 2003

http://news.com.com/PayPal+settles+over+gambling+transfers/2100-1017_3-5055237.html?tag=st.ref.goo

¹⁵⁹ Can Online Betting Change Its Luck? DECEMBER 20, 2004,

http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/04_51/b3913097.htm

¹⁶⁰ Department of Justice Testimony 2000.

¹⁶¹ Can Online Betting Change Its Luck? DECEMBER 20, 2004,

http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/04_51/b3913097.htm

¹⁶² Jackson ends relationship with Internet gambling site, *Houston Chronicle*, August 5, 2000.

¹⁶³ Paul Farhi, A Whole New Ballgame: Cross Baseball With Poker, and What Do You Get? The D.C. Cards, *Washington Post*, Sunday, December 19, 2004; Page D01.

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Upfront

Editorial: [linda carroli\(l.carroli@eudoramail.com\)](mailto:linda.carroli@eudoramail.com)

This month, I accidentally attended part of CHOGM, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

The event, originally scheduled for October last year, was postponed after September 11. It was held at a luxury resort in Coolum on Queensland's Sunshine Coast, north of Brisbane. Development, globalisation and terrorism featured prominently on the agenda for the 'commonwealth', comprised of those countries once colonised by Britain (including Britain). Of the 54 members, 50 are designated 'developing' countries and three of the heads of government are women.

Driving along the Sunshine Motorway, we spotted the Queen's royal blue royal rolls stranded as its chauffeur changed a blown out tyre. Passersby stopped to take photos of the sombre car. Of course, she wasn't waiting patiently inside the vehicle because she'd commuted to the coast by plane: the car will transport her from the airport to CHOGM's venue. Driving into Coolum, the streets were lined with barricades, police, protestors and royal spotters (those living evidence of Australia's failure to vote for a republic). Falun Gong members silently protested their persecution in China. Others called for peace; an end to the civil war and slavery in Sudan; the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece; and the erasure of Third World debt. Others drew attention to Australia's treatment of refugees and highlighted human rights abuses worldwide. There were literally busloads of riot police waiting for trouble that never arrives and I later learned that sharp shooters were hidden throughout the venue. We had photo ID passes that were flashed at every entry or checkpoint.

Incidentally, I helped my partner, John, with an exhibition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artworks at the Media Centre where about 1000 members of the global press took up residence to report on this confused and contradictory event. While we weren't officially invited, independent media - like public radio 4ZZZ-FM and Crikey.com - were present. The media was kept at arms length with only selected representatives invited to some sessions (including the Opening Ceremony) and occasional bans on the accoutrements of reporting (no cameras,



painting by Vasan Sitthikhet

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[net.art 2.0:](#) Net Art News

[Launch of Code Red:](#) Hugh Brownn

notebooks or recording equipment were permitted at the Secretary-General's reception). The rest of the press watched the event unfold through the host media's live feed to Channel CHOGM and an intranet where press releases, documentation and photos were published. The Australian Foreign Minister's press office had been busily printing off media statements including an information paper titled, "Unauthorised Arrivals and Detention". Statements and glossy brochures applauding Australia's cultural diversity were also available. In this context, 'multiculturalism' is code for the migrants who arrive and live here 'legally'. Amnesty International, one of the few NGOs in attendance, issued press releases urging the commonwealth member nations to consider human rights. British PM Tony Blair rattled his sabre towards Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and lobbied for economic sanctions.

There was strange jostling for identity in this conference, refutation of criticism questioning the relevance of the gathering and an uncomfortable level of self-justification of the commonwealth 'family'. The spread of democracy and capitalism, apparently, warrants it. Opening speeches repeatedly reminded us that the commonwealth is comprised of some very rich but predominantly very poor nations. While Australian PM John Howard lauded free trade, South African PM Thabo Mbeki sought "the improvement of the living conditions and fulfilment of the dreams and aspirations of the ordinary masses of our people". For Mbeki, diversity serves "the struggle against racism, racial and gender discrimination and xenophobia". Secretary-General Rt Hon Donald McKinnon said that "as we democratise globalisation, we must also continue to globalise democracy". I bet there's international aid money tied to that expression of neo-colonialism.

In this bumper issue of fineArt forum, jay koh addresses Art Activism and Cross-cultural Projects in Thailand and Myanmar. In our text section, Selma Stern discusses 'Droite de Suite' (resale rights of artists) and Glen Wetherall reports on the Brisbane leg of Nina Czegledy's speaking tour. Our book reviews include Brenda Laurel's Utopian Entrepreneur from Geert Lovink, Creative Evolutionary Systems from Gavin Sade, Stephen Wilson's Information Arts from Deb Polson and The Vagina Monologues from Linda Carroli. We also take a look at artwork and music: Mez plays with jodi's _untitled-game_, and Joseph Nechvatal attends QUARTET V1.5.



From: linda carroli

Subject: **fAf Subscribers**

A new mailing system has been implemented for fineArt forum. This impacts on fAf's mail out and subscriptions. You may have received an email recently saying you had

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been added to the fineartforum database. This was the result of the migration. Our thanks to Gavin Winter for setting it up and to QUT for ongoing support.

Please note the new instructions to sub and unsub to the email digest. To subscribe to the monthly email digest send an email message to:

mailserv@qut.edu.au

with the following text on the first line of the message:

subscribe fineartforum

To unsubscribe - the first line of your email should read:

unsubscribe fineartforum

Easy. Please don't include a signature in your message!

If you could assist, offer any leads, we'd be most grateful. We could then be able to produce as complete an archive as possible for the benefit of libraries, researchers and develop the most comprehensive archive of art & technology news.



From: linda carroli

Subject: **fAf postal address**

fineArt forum's postal address has changed. Please forward print and press material to fAf at:

c/- Communication Design, D Block - QUT, Victoria Park Road,
Kelvin Grove QLD 4059, Australia

Nisar Keshvani, Editor-in-Chief: editor@fineartforum.org
Linda Carroli, Australian Editor: l.carroli@eudoramail.com
<http://www.fineartforum.org>



From: Unha Park

Subject: **NEMO New Media Showcase 2002 cfp**
12-13 April 2002
Boston, US

The NEMO New Media Showcase 2002 to be hosted at the Swissttel, Boston on 12-13 April is calling for participation. Produced by METAVERA, the two-day NEMO Conference / Trade Show will consist of new media screenings, exhibits, demonstrations and panels. The

event will showcase artists who employ digital and traditional technologies to create innovative films, music, visual and interactive art.

The New Media Showcase is the latest addition to the NEMO Music Conference and Showcases, one of North America's premier music industry events. As this is the first year for the new media event, there is no publicized open submission policy for artists. The organizer is contacting art, film, and new media groups and organizations worldwide and asking for their participation. This can include submission of work for exhibit / display, proposals for performances on the New Media Showcase main stage, or participation in a panel session, demonstration or presentation.

Members of the new media industry are invited to share their knowledge and participate in panel sessions, demonstrations or presentations. Various topics such as the merging of music and new media, as well as technical seminars, and product development clinics will be offered. Interested parties please contact carrie@metavera.net.

Info: Unha Park
unha@curiousbrain.com
<http://www.curiousbrain.com>



From: Christof Teuscher

Subject: **Turing Day cfp**
Lausanne, Switzerland

To commemorate the 90th anniversary of Alan Mathison Turing's birthday, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL) will be holding a one-day workshop on 28 June. The goal of this special day is to remember Alan Turing, whom is being considered one of the most creative thinkers of the 20th century, and to revisit his contributions to computing science.

The workshop will consist of a series of invited talks given by Internationally renowned experts in the field including B. Jack Copeland, Martin Davis, Andrew Hodges, Douglas R. Hofstadter, Tony Sale, Jonathan Swinton, Gianluca Tempesti and Christof Teuscher. Besides, there will have a display and demonstration of an original Enigma machine, exhibition of historical computers (Bolo's Computer Museum), demonstration of Turing's neural networks on the BioWall, and demonstration of a self-replicating universal Turing machine.

To register, please use the fax registration form on the Turing Day website at <http://lslwww.epfl.ch/turingday>

Info: Christof Teuscher

christof@teuscher.ch
<http://islwww.epfl.ch/turingday>



From: Paul Thomas

Subject: **BEAP 2002 update**

The inaugural thematic focus for Biennale of Electronic Arts Perth (BEAP) 2002 is LOCUS, where we find ourselves virtually connected yet physically isolated. BEAP examines the explosion of activities at the intersection of art, science, and technology, including practitioners in the field of developing electronic technologies from Australia and around the world.

To be held from 1 August to 15 September, BEAP 2002 program will include an exhibition at the John Curtin Gallery; Screen, an multimedia/film based exhibition curated by Pauline Williams; Bio-Feel exhibition curated by Oron Catts; the Fourth International CAiiA-STAR Research Conference "Consciousness Reframed 2002: Non-Local, Non-linear, Non-Ordinary"; SymbioticA Symposium "The Aesthetics of Care"; and an ACUADS Forum for Electronic Arts Research "Teaching in the Digital Domain". Visit BEAP's website for details.

p.thomas@curtin.edu.au
<http://www.beap.org>



From: Clifford A. Pickover

Subject: **New book by Cliff Pickover**

Through an inventive blend of science, history, philosophy, science fiction, and mind-stretching brainteasers, Dr Cliff Pickover unfolds the paradoxes of God in his new book "The Paradox of God and the Science of Omniscience". In exploring the concept of omniscience, he presents startling paradoxes that challenge our deepest notions about God, while revealing both the awesome powers and limitations of omniscient beings.

Dr Pickover is the author of over twenty highly acclaimed books, such as Time "A Traveler's Guide" and "Computers, Pattern, Chaos, and Beauty". He has written on diverse topics including computers and creativity; art, mathematics and astronomy; human behavior and intelligence; time travel and alien life.

CLIFF@watson.ibm.com
<http://sprott.physics.wisc.edu/pickover/paradoxad.html>



From: Nisar Keshvani

Subject: **fAf 15th Anniversary Screening**

The fineArt forum (fAf) 15th Anniversary Travelling Screening Program has been completed successfully in Hong Kong. Screening at Videotage Hong Kong on 21 February 2002, the programme features 14 culturally rich works by 14 young filmmakers from Australia, France, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan. A post-screening discussion with two leading Hong Kong video artists Hung Wing-Kit and Tsing Au Yeung, has been held after the screening.

The program premiered at the Brisbane Multimedia Art Asia Pacific Festival and Digital Media Festival (Manila) in October 2001, and travels to various global venues before closing in Singapore later this year. Hong Kong is the fourth international showcase venue in the series.

nisar@keshvani.com

fAf: <http://www.fineartforum.org>

Videotage: <http://www.videotage.org.hk>



From: Serafina

Subject: **Boat People Day**

29 March

An expanding group of media activists, artists, videographers, webheads, writers and designers in Australia has set 29 March 2002 as Boat People Day and invites all concerned Australians to take part in the campaign. The group is making media and cultural actions to call on the Australian government and opposition parties to change their cold hearted and unsustainable approach to the global refugee crisis. Boat People Day is to remind the government and people everywhere that all (non-indigenous) Australians are in fact 'Boat People'.

serafina@internode.on.net

<http://www.boat-people.org/index.html>



From: Martin Lefebvre

Subject: **Position in Art, Technology and Culture**

The Faculty of Fine Arts of Concordia University seeks applications for a Canada Research Chair Tier II, tenure track position in Art, Technology and Culture.

Concordia has recently launched an innovative multi-university research environment, Hexagram: The Institute of Research and Creation in Media Arts and Technologies. (<http://www.hexagram.org>) The Chair is expected to contribute to the dynamic activities in Hexagram and the academic programs, including teaching and supervision of graduate students.

Candidates must hold a PhD or terminal degree in an appropriate field. They will identify a program of scholarly research located at the intersection of culture, theory and technology as related to the Fine Arts, and must demonstrate the potential to achieve international recognition as a leader in the field in the next five years. Applications from scholars and /or practitioners engaged in digital arts theory are welcome. Bilingualism (French/English) is considered an asset.

Applications must include a CV, a research plan, the names and addresses of three references, examples of publications and other research activity. Materials are to be sent to:

Barbara Layne,
Chair, CRC Committee,
Faculty of Fine Arts,
Concordia University, VA 250
1395 Rene Levesque O, Montreal, QC H3G 2M5.

Deadline: 8 April, 2002

Info: Barbara Layne
layne@vax2.concordia.ca



From: kevin

Subject: **The Uncanny: Experiments in Cyborg Culture and STELARC**

"The Uncanny: Experiments in Cyborg Culture", presented by the Vancouver Art Gallery from 9 February to 26 May, is a wide-ranging exhibition that explores historical and contemporary representation of the cybernetic body in the visual arts and popular culture.

Key historical works include a 19th century automaton, 19th century scientific photography and early 20th artworks by Marcel Duchamp, Pablo Picasso, Fernand L'Éger and Francis Picabia. The exhibition also includes contemporary works by Tony Oursler, Moriko Mori, Gary Hill, Takashi Murakami, Lee Bul, Survival Research Lab and many more. Both sections will be supplemented with popular cultural representations of the cyborg ranging from 19th century illustrations and prints to contemporary film and Japanese anime, literature, comic books and

illustrations.

Vancouver Art Gallery
750 Hornby Street
Vancouver, Canada
<http://www.vanartgallery.bc.ca>



From: Andrea Blum

Subject: **LMJ 11**

Leonardo Music Journal 11 includes a double audio CD, "Not Necessarily 'English Music'" curated by musician, composer, writer and sound curator David Toop. The CDs feature pieces from pioneering UK composers and performers from the late 1960s through the mid-1970s.

isast@well.com <http://mitpress2.mit.edu/Leonardo/lmj/>



From: geert lovink

Subject: **Peek-a-booty**

Peekabooty is a newly launched software that enables people inside countries where the Web is censored to bypass censorship measures, in particular the firewall, by providing an alternate intermediary to the World Wide Web.

A user in a country that censors the Internet connects to the ad hoc network of computers running Peekabooty. A small number of randomly selected computers in the network retrieves the web pages and relays them back to the user. Hence, the user is simply accessing some computers not on its "banned" list. The retrieved web pages are encrypted using the de facto standard for secure transactions in order to prevent the firewall from examining the web pages' contents. Since the encryption used is a secure transaction standard, it will look like an ordinary e-business transaction to the firewall. Users in countries where the Internet is censored merely need to make a simple change to their Internet settings so that their access to the World Wide Web is mediated by the Peekabooty network, although installing the software makes the process of connecting to the Internet simpler and allows users to take fuller advantage of the Peekabooty network. The Peekabooty Project is currently staffed by volunteers: Paul Baranowski, Joey deVilla and Chris Cummer.

<http://www.peek-a-booty.org/>



From: Jinna

Subject: **Journal of Digital Creativity cfp**

The Journal of Digital Creativity is calling for papers for its special issue on generative computation and the arts, to be published in early 2003 with Paul Brown as guest editor.

Submitted articles may address current practice (individual works or group exhibitions) or document historical developments. They may be theoretical, practical or pedagogical. In particular, essays that discuss work in areas other than the visual arts (e.g. sound/music, performance, writing/literature, etc), as well as multi- and inter-disciplinary collaborations (including art, science and technology) are encouraged.

Full articles, will be reviewed by two international referees, should be about 4-5,000 words in length and contain substantial new material and should not have been published elsewhere. Shorter articles and notes will be considered where appropriate. Essays and notes should be illustrated wherever possible.

Intending authors should submit a short abstract (100 words) by 1 May 2002 while full papers are required by 1 August. Notes and shorter articles may be submitted at any time up to 1st August. All material should be sent to Paul Brown (paul@paul-brown.com), who will be happy to discuss proposals prior to submission.

paul@paul-brown.com

<http://www.szp.swets.nl/szp/journals/dc.htm>



From: Chris Joyner

Subject: **New media conference**

15-16 March

Adelaide, Australia

A two-day new media conference, Digi Docs, will be held at the Adelaide University, Australia on 15-16 March, to explore the digital revolution in broadcasting and the impact of convergence, digitization and interactivity on the future of screen story telling.

The curators of Digi Docs at Hot Docs (Toronto), Sara Diamond and Peter Wintonick, will present workshops focusing on interactivity and the documentary form. Australian guest speakers include representatives from Massive Interactive, Australian Film Commission, ABC New Media, ABC On Line, SBS New Media, SBS Documentaries, Channel 9 Digital, Channel 7 Digital, SAFC, Film Victoria, FFC and ANAT. Besides, there will

be opportunities to pitch ideas and projects to Australian new media players and commissioners throughout the weekend.

joynerc@safilm.com.au <http://www.reangle.com.au/digidocs>



From: Linda Carroli

Subject: **ATSI Visual Arts Conference**
5-7 March

The fourth national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Visual Arts Conference will be held in Adelaide, Australia from 5-7 March. The event aims to bring together Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists and arts workers to have a voice about the future of their professional practice, to share their knowledge, expertise and stories, and to make recommendations for the future support of Indigenous arts in Australia.

Intellectual and cultural property rights, issues for practicing Indigenous artists, as well as commercial issues such as funding and marketing will be discussed. Interested members of the public and professionals working within the Indigenous arts industry are welcome to attend. Cost: full \$440; one-day \$200; five delegates \$1800; discounted \$200; discounted one-day \$100.

The Masonic Centre
North Terrace
Adelaide, Australia
<http://www.IndigenousVisualArts.com>



From: Kelina Miller

Subject: **CIRAC Seminar Series**

Creative Industries Research and Applications Centre (CIRAC) of the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) will be presenting the first of the CIRAC Seminar Series for 2002. Runs from 1-22 March 2002, the four-week seminar series "Festival Culture in a Global Perspective" will be based on a research collaboration between Professor Willmar Sauter, Head of Theatre Studies at the University of Stockholm as Visiting QUT Fellow and CIRAC.

The Festival Culture seminar series builds on research undertaken by Jacqueline Martin, Rod Wissler, Georgia Seffrin and QPAT with ARC support and will address Professor Sauter's key questions inviting contribution from a range of disciplinary fields. It is expected to result in a

proposal for further research on Festival Culture to include international festivals with ARC support.

The seminars will be held at QUT's Gardens Point campus and Kelvin Grove campus.

Info: Kelina Miller k2.miller@qut.edu.au



From: Side Street Projects

Subject: **Digital Art Teaching Jobs**

Currently there are two vacancies being posted at the Side Street Job Bank:

1. Digital Photography Instructor Position

Where: San Marino High School

When: Starts in September, Tuesdays & Thursdays, 6:30 - 9pm

Pay: US\$22/hr

Night education program for varying age levels in Digital Photography seeking qualified instructor. 5 years professional field experience in photography/digital media is required. Teaching experience helpful. Strong potential to transition from part-time to full-time. Email resume and cover letter (addressed to the attention of Mr Joel Glassman) to Side Street Projects at sidest@ix.netcom.com.

2. Photoshop Instructor Position for "At-Risk" Teens

Where: Pasadena

When: Spring/Summer, 6 weeks and above

Pay: negotiable

CORAL Center in Pasadena is seeking a qualified instructor to teach all things Photoshop to "tough students" from local community. Email resume and cover letter to Mr Joel Glassman at jmedp@pacbell.net.




From: Andrea Blum

Subject: **New in LDR**

Leonardo Digital Reviews' newest category is called Review Articles. The existing categories of Books, CDs, Films, events and websites appear as usual but some links now go directly to an article by one of the review panel. This represents a move that has been anticipated in LDR towards responses to material that synthesize and analyze the interventions in the field. Single item reviews will continue as before and these are intended to be reactive, informative and analytical as far as possible within the terms laid down by the author or artist and to situate the material within an existing body of practice or bibliography. A Review Article for LDR on the other hand

is one that normally deals with two or more items.

Using them as the primary data source they will show the significance or otherwise of the material to the reviewer's own intellectual position and research interests relative to the Leonardo project. Initially review articles will be subject to a process of informal review before publication on the website and it is anticipated that if the initiative takes off then we will move to some process of peer review using panel members. 

From: Linda Carroli

Subject: UNESCO digital portal

UNESCO's cultural division is set to develop a new portal for the electronic arts. The objective of the new portal, called "Digi-Arts", is to promote cultural diversity through new media and artistic digital creation. The first meeting on the portal will be held at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 14-15 March, to explore potential partnerships between art and technology institutions and UNESCO, brainstorm on the format and function of the portal and define the action required for its implementation. <http://www.unesco.org>

Info: Michael Punt mpunt@easynet.co.uk
<http://mitpress.mit.edu/e-journals/Leonardo/ldr.html>



From: Steve Mann

Subject: **New book on art in the cyborg age**

A new book has recently been published about art in the cyborg age. Written by Steve Mann and Hal Niedzviecki, "CYBORG: Digital Destiny and Human Possibility in the Age of the Wearable Computer" outlines 20 years of wearable computing in the visual arts and cyborg performance art, up to implantables.com, and concludes with social commentary on an anti-cyborg anthrax preparedness facility completed in July 2001. Many elements of the book provide a critical look at the effects of crime and terrorism as justification for further social control.

mann@eecg.toronto.edu
<http://wearcam.org/cyborg.htm>



From: Jose-Carlos Mariategui

Subject: **International Festival of Electronic Language**

International Festival of Electronic Language (FILE) is opening the registrations for its third edition in 2002, in São Paulo and Curitiba, Brazil. Call for registrations to participate in FILE 2002 opens from 1 February to 15 April. The festival is also calling for papers to participate in the FILE Symposium 2002.

fileweb_2002@hotmail.com

<http://www.file.org.br>



From: Videotage HK

Subject: **Call for youth video work**

Anyone aged under 25 are welcome to submit their short video work to Videotage Hong Kong for participating in "Is it easy to be young", curated by Videotage's Yau Ching and Jaime Hayon of Fabrica. There is no limits on genre. Submission should include CV and video synopsis. Selected works will be screened at Videotage in April 2002 and one videomaker will earn a residency at the Fabrica research center in Treviso, Italy.

Deadline: 15 March 2002

Videotage
Unit 13, Block PB 567
Cattle Depot Artist Village
63 Ma Tau Kok Road
Kowloon
Hong Kong
videotage@i-cable.com
<http://www.videotage.org.hk>



From: trAce

Subject: **International Conference on Literature & the Internet**

15-16 March
Sorbonne University (Paris IV)
Salle des Commissions
46 rue Saint Jacques
75230 Paris cedex 05

The Sorbonne University (Paris IV) in collaboration with the trAce Online Writing Centre at the Nottingham Trent University (UK) and 3am Magazine will be organizing an International Conference on Literature & the Internet: New Forms of Electronic Writing. Admission is free and delegates can register on the day, but please email Vanessa Guignery at vanessaguignery@wanadoo.fr indicating your intention to attend.

Info: Andrew Gallix andrew@3ammagazine.com
<http://trace.ntu.ac.uk/events/sorbonne>



From: ISEA

Subject: **Webcast at ISEA2002 cfp**

The Link foundation in Holland is preparing a 3 x 24 hr webcast from the ISEA2002 symposium in Nagoya Japan (27-31 October). The organization is looking for the following:

- :: Parties that want to cooperate in the webcast, preferably on location in Japan
- :: Artists and art collectives that want to contribute with web artwork from anywhere in the world
- :: Participants to join them interactively during the webcast, from all over the world.

Interested parties are required to contact the organization as soon as possible.

w.vanderplas@icim.org
<http://www.isea.qc.ca>



From: Caterina Davinio

Subject: **Global Poetry Day**
21 March

Global Poetry Day is promoted by UNESCO, National Association of Writers (Italy) and European Writers' Congress. Karenina.it is organizing a contest for international experimental poetry. Interested parties are invited to send poems to [, writing in the subject: "global poetry"](#). [The contest is calling for: texts \(not as attached file\); visual poems, video poetry, animated poetry frames, and performance-poetry photos \(all this as attached gif or jpg\); photos of every thing which are "poetry" \(by the poet judgment\), meaning also objects, persons, faces, actions and others.](#)

[Deadline: 20 March 2002](#)

clprezi@tin.it



From: Net Art News

Subject: Shiny New Net Art

An online exhibition of special commissions of web-based art by 12 hot digital artists, including Shu Lea Cheang, Netomat's Maciej Wisniewski and Rhizome's own Mark Tribe, is currently available at "Shine". This exhibition also celebrates the 40th anniversary of Amnesty International, the human rights advocacy organization. All the work relates to the theme of "light," as in the candle flame that serves as Amnesty International's logo.

<http://www.shine02.org>



From: Kathryn Smith

Subject: **[f]originals**

The Premises will be presenting an exhibition 8-23 March that features [f]original (fake - originals) legal documents and products from various and ongoing digital legal activities by the ubermorgen group. This unique and exclusive show is curated by Marcus Neustetter and financed by the Ministry for Energy and the Justice Department of South Africa.

The byproducts of ubermorgen's digital legal art projects often exist in the form of printed documents as well as photocopies, making the distinction between originals and fakes very difficult. This exhibition evolves out of this process and focuses on the legal documentation resulting from www.vote-auction.net, where they offered US voters the opportunity of selling their votes online during the last general election, which saw George W. Bush elected as president.

The Premises
Johannesburg Civic Theatre
Parking Level 1
10 Loveday Street
Braamfontein
Johannesburg

Info: Marcus Neustetter mn@onair.co.za
<http://www.onair.co.za/thepremises>



From: Melinda Rackham

Subject: **Control panels. programming as an artistic practice**

"Control panels. programming as an artistic practice" is the first German exhibition of international software art. The exhibition, opens from 5 April to 5 May 2002, is

developed in cooperation with transmediale Berlin and art.net.dortmund.de, and comprises ten current software art productions.

Presented by hartware medien kunst verein and curated by Andreas Broeckmann (Director of transmediale) and Matthias Weiss (hartware), the exhibition will be displayed at hartware medien kunst verein as well as in parts on the net art platform "art.net.dortmund.de".

Info: Matthias Weiss mw@art.net.dortmund.de



From: Net Art News

Subject: **net.art 2.0**

New art expert Tilman Baumg"rtel has come up with the "sequel" to his 1999 German book "net.art - Materialien zur Netzkunst." Appropriately titled "net.art 2.0" (published in both German and English), the new publication explores the latest developments in online art, yet also looks further into the past by consulting Nam June Paik and Douglas Davis, among other pioneers in the field. The author addresses a series of works challenging the computer itself as an artistic medium, making for some perhaps provocative reading. The format of the book is basically a series of interviews with big names like Julia Scher, Jodi, etoy, Ken Goldberg. A handy appendix helps readers easily access the artists'

<http://www.vfmk.de/028.html>



From: Hugh Brown

Subject: **Launch of Code Red**

"Code Red: Progressive Politics in the Digital Age" is the first in a series of discussion and policy papers to be published by the ippr's Digital Society Programme and will be launched in March 2002. The book casts the net wide and examines the big picture of digital change in the UK today. It seeks to examine both existing trends in government policy and underlying changes in the character of the Internet and evaluates both against core centre-left values.

The launch will be held on 19 March 2002 at the Design Council, 34 Bow Street, WC2E, UK. Confirmed speakers include Douglas Alexander MP, Minister for E-Commerce and Competitiveness, and Ian Kearns, author of Code Red.

digitalsociety@ippr.org.uk

[http://www.ippr.org.uk/home/index.php?
table=projects&id=76](http://www.ippr.org.uk/home/index.php?table=projects&id=76)



From: Peter Bentley

Subject: **Digital Biology**

"Digital Biology: How Nature Is Transforming Our Technology And Our Lives" is a major new popular science book by Peter J Bentley. The book describes processes of nature such as evolution, brains, insect swarms, immune systems and development and showing how we use the same processes within computers to solve our problems.

p.bentley@cs.ucl.ac.uk
[http://www.simonsays.com/book/default_book.cfm?
isbn=0743204476](http://www.simonsays.com/book/default_book.cfm?isbn=0743204476)



From: Takahiko Iimura

Subject: **Reviews of Takahiko Iimura**

"Reviews of Takahiko Iimura" is an anthology of reviews on Takahiko Iimura, an internationally known media experimentalist from Tokyo and New York. Written by prominent writers such as Jonas Mekas, Scott MacDonald, Malcolm Le Grice, John Hanhardt, Daryl chin, Daniel Charles and Mike Leggett, the 70-page book covers Iimura's experimental film, video art and multimedia art since the 1960s. The book is available at US\$10 includes shipping. Order to Iimura, 4-50-4 Yamato-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, 165-0034, JAPAN, with the cheque (US Bank) or International Money Order.

iimura@gol.com
<http://www2.gol.com/users/iimura/Front.html>



From: David Mandle

Subject: **Vernon Richards**

Vernon Richards, who has maintained an anarchist presence in British publishing across seven decades, died aged 86.

dmandl@panix.com
[http://www.guardian.co.uk/obituaries/
story/0,3604,644451,00.html](http://www.guardian.co.uk/obituaries/story/0,3604,644451,00.html)



From: Shuddhabrata Sengupta

Subject: **Support Arundhati Roy**

On 6 March 2002 the Supreme Court of India will be delivering a judgment in the Criminal Contempt of Court case against Arundhati Roy, author of the "God of Small Things", "The Greater Common Good" and "End of Imagination". The maximum sentence for criminal contempt of court is six months imprisonment.

Anyone who is concerned about the threat to free speech in India today is invited to participate in a campaign to give support to Roy. You may disseminate the information widely (it would be great if you can write in media), write articles, letter to editors and email messages. You may also initiate discussions on related issues among your groups and through the Internet. You may join the demonstration planned on March 6 at 10:30am, outside the Indian Law Institute on Bhagwan Das Road which is outside the Supreme Court.

janmadhyam@vsnl.com

<http://amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/nettime-10202/msg00076.html> "><http://amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/nettime-10202/msg00076.html>



From: Jose-Carlos Mariategui

Subject: **Ingrid Mwangi, Performance Premier**

The Edith Russ Site for Media Art is presenting a three part series of events on the subject of "the stranger". Titled "Outside, Inside and In between-The stranger as a projection of the self" the artists invited include Lisl Ponger (A), Marcel Odenbach (D) and Ingrid Mwangi (Nairobi).

As the last date in this three part series (February 15, 2002) Ingrid Mwangi (born in Nairobi, lives in Paris) will premier a new performance titled 'A Woman in Purdah'. Her work integrates personal experience and reactions based on racist positions: how strangers are viewed, how 'others' are dealt with and especially the gaze toward foreign, exotic women. Ingrid Mwangi studied New Artistic Media with Prof. Ulrike Rosenbach in Saarbrücken. Mwangi has been awarded many prizes and stipends since she began exhibiting her work in 1997.

info@edith-russ-haus.de

<http://www.edith-russ-haus.de>



From: Kay Bosanko-Sheady

Subject: **Art, Technology, Consciousness**

Art, Technology, Consciousness now in paperback, presents the most up-to-date discussions in the intersection between Art, Technology and Consciousness and brings a whole new set of perspectives to this complex and compelling field.

Developing on the studies published in Roy Ascott's Successful Reframing Consciousness, this volume documents the very latest work from those connected with the internationally acclaimed CAiiA-STAR centre. Art, Technology, Consciousness will be published in 2002.

For further details of all Intellect books, paper journals and web journals: <http://www.intellectbooks.com>



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<http://www.fineartforum.org>



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ISSN 1442-4894

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This project has been assisted by the Commonwealth Government through the Australia Council, its arts and funding advisory body. <http://www.ozco.org.au>

Support is provided by:
Department of Communication Design, Queensland University of Technology
Mississippi State University
The International Society for Art, Science and Technology - ISAST
The Inter-Society for the Electronic Arts - ISEA
ACM Siggraph Singapore Chapter
New Media Digest: <http://hypertext.rmit.edu.au/lists/newmedia.html>



Send submissions of items to be published in fineArt forum to:
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E-zine

Vol 16

Issue 03

March 2002



upfront

events

opportunities

reviews

stuff

Upfront

Editorial: linda carroli(l.carroli@eudoramail.com)

This month, I accidentally attended part of CHOGM, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

The event, originally scheduled for October last year, was postponed after September 11. It was held at a luxury resort in Coolum on Queensland's Sunshine Coast, north of Brisbane. Development, globalisation and terrorism featured prominently on the agenda for the 'commonwealth', comprised of those countries once colonised by Britain (including Britain). Of the 54 members, 50 are designated 'developing' countries and three of the heads of government are women.

Driving along the Sunshine Motorway, we spotted the Queen's royal blue royal rolls stranded as its chauffeur changed a blown out tyre. Passersby stopped to take photos of the sombre car. Of course, she wasn't waiting patiently inside the vehicle because she'd commuted to the coast by plane: the car will transport her from the airport to CHOGM's venue. Driving into Coolum, the streets were lined with barricades, police, protestors and royal spotters (those living evidence of Australia's failure to vote for a republic). Falun Gong members silently protested their persecution in China. Others called for peace; an end to the civil war and slavery in Sudan; the return of the Elgin Marbles to Greece; and the erasure of Third World debt. Others drew attention to Australia's treatment of refugees and highlighted human rights abuses worldwide. There were literally busloads of riot police waiting for trouble



painting by Vasan Sitthikhet

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that never arrives and I later learned that sharp shooters were hidden throughout the venue. We had photo ID passes that were flashed at every entry or checkpoint.

Incidentally, I helped my partner, John, with an exhibition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artworks at the Media Centre where about 1000 members of the global press took up residence to report on this confused and contradictory event. While we weren't officially invited, independent media - like public radio 4ZZZ-FM and Crikey.com - were present. The media was kept at arms length with only selected representatives invited to some sessions (including the Opening Ceremony) and occasional bans on the accoutrements of reporting (no cameras, notebooks or recording equipment were permitted at the Secretary-General's reception). The rest of the press watched the event unfold through the host media's live feed to Channel CHOGM and an intranet where press releases, documentation and photos were published. The Australian Foreign Minister's press office had been busily printing off media statements including an information paper titled, "Unauthorised Arrivals and Detention". Statements and glossy brochures applauding Australia's cultural diversity were also available. In this context, 'multiculturalism' is code for the migrants who arrive and live here 'legally'. Amnesty International, one of the few NGOs in attendance, issued press releases urging the commonwealth member nations to consider human rights. British PM Tony Blair rattled his sabre towards Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and lobbied for economic sanctions.

There was strange jostling for identity in this conference, refutation of criticism questioning the relevance of the gathering and an uncomfortable level of self-justification of the commonwealth 'family'. The spread of democracy and capitalism, apparently, warrants it. Opening speeches repeatedly reminded us that the commonwealth is comprised of some very rich but predominantly very poor nations. While Australian PM John Howard lauded free trade, South African PM Thabo Mbeki sought "the improvement of the living conditions and fulfilment of the dreams and aspirations of the ordinary masses of our people". For Mbeki, diversity serves "the struggle against racism, racial and gender discrimination and xenophobia". Secretary-General Rt Hon Donald McKinnon said that "as we democratise globalisation, we must also continue to globalise democracy". I bet there's international aid money tied to that expression of neo-colonialism.

In this bumper issue of fineArt forum, jay koh addresses Art Activism and Cross-cultural Projects in Thailand and Myanmar. In our text section, Selma Stern discusses 'Droite de Suite' (resale rights of artists) and Glen Wetherall reports on the Brisbane leg of Nina Czegledy's speaking tour. Our book reviews include Brenda Laurel's Utopian Entrepreneur from Geert Lovink, Creative Evolutionary Systems from Gavin Sade, Stephen Wilson's Information Arts from Deb Polson and The Vagina

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Monologues from Linda Carroli. We also take a look at artwork and music: Mez plays with jodi's _untitled-game_, and Joseph Nechvatal attends QUARTET V1.5.



From: linda carroli

Subject: **fAf Subscribers**

A new mailing system has been implemented for fineArt forum. This impacts on fAf's mail out and subscriptions. You may have received an email recently saying you had been added to the fineartforum database. This was the result of the migration. Our thanks to Gavin Winter for setting it up and to QUT for ongoing support.

Please note the new instructions to sub and unsub to the email digest. To subscribe to the monthly email digest send an email message to:

maillserv@qut.edu.au

with the following text on the first line of the message:

subscribe fineartforum

To unsubscribe - the first line of your email should read:

unsubscribe fineartforum

Easy. Please don't include a signature in your message!

If you could assist, offer any leads, we'd be most grateful. We could then be able to produce as complete an archive as possible for the benefit of libraries, researchers and develop the most comprehensive archive of art & technology news.



From: linda carroli

Subject: **fAf postal address**

fineArt forum's postal address has changed. Please forward print and press material to fAf at:

c/- Communication Design, D Block - QUT, Victoria Park Road,
Kelvin Grove QLD 4059, Australia

Nisar Keshvani, Editor-in-Chief: editor@fineartforum.org
Linda Carroli, Australian Editor: l.carroli@eudoramil.com
<http://www.fineartforum.org>



From: Unha Park

Subject: **NEMO New Media Showcase 2002 cfp**
12-13 April 2002
Boston, US

The NEMO New Media Showcase 2002 to be hosted at the Swissttel, Boston on 12-13 April is calling for participation. Produced by METAVERA, the two-day NEMO Conference / Trade Show will consist of new media screenings, exhibits, demonstrations and panels. The event will showcase artists who employ digital and traditional technologies to create innovative films, music, visual and interactive art.

The New Media Showcase is the latest addition to the NEMO Music Conference and Showcases, one of North America's premier music industry events. As this is the first year for the new media event, there is no publicized open submission policy for artists. The organizer is contacting art, film, and new media groups and organizations worldwide and asking for their participation. This can include submission of work for exhibit / display, proposals for performances on the New Media Showcase main stage, or participation in a panel session, demonstration or presentation.

Members of the new media industry are invited to share their knowledge and participate in panel sessions, demonstrations or presentations. Various topics such as the merging of music and new media, as well as technical seminars, and product development clinics will be offered. Interested parties please contact carrie@metavera.net.

Info: Unha Park
unha@curiousbrain.com
<http://www.curiousbrain.com>



From: Christof Teuscher

Subject: **Turing Day cfp**
Lausanne, Switzerland

To commemorate the 90th anniversary of Alan Mathison Turing's birthday, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne (EPFL) will be holding a one-day workshop on 28 June. The goal of this special day is to remember Alan Turing, whom is being considered one of the most creative thinkers of the 20th century, and to revisit his contributions to computing science.

The workshop will consist of a series of invited talks given by Internationally renowned experts in the field including

B. Jack Copeland, Martin Davis, Andrew Hodges, Douglas R. Hofstadter, Tony Sale, Jonathan Swinton, Gianluca Tempesti and Christof Teuscher. Besides, there will have a display and demonstration of an original Enigma machine, exhibition of historical computers (Bolo's Computer Museum), demonstration of Turing's neural networks on the BioWall, and demonstration of a self-replicating universal Turing machine.

To register, please use the fax registration form on the Turing Day website at <http://lslwww.epfl.ch/turingday>

Info: Christof Teuscher

christof@teuscher.ch

<http://lslwww.epfl.ch/turingday>



From: Paul Thomas

Subject: **BEAP 2002 update**

The inaugural thematic focus for Biennale of Electronic Arts Perth (BEAP) 2002 is LOCUS, where we find ourselves virtually connected yet physically isolated. BEAP examines the explosion of activities at the intersection of art, science, and technology, including practitioners in the field of developing electronic technologies from Australia and around the world.

To be held from 1 August to 15 September, BEAP 2002 program will include an exhibition at the John Curtin Gallery; Screen, an multimedia/film based exhibition curated by Pauline Williams; Bio-Feel exhibition curated by Oron Catts; the Fourth International CAiiA-STAR Research Conference "Consciousness Reframed 2002: Non-Local, Non-linear, Non-Ordinary"; SymbioticA Symposium "The Aesthetics of Care"; and an ACUADS Forum for Electronic Arts Research "Teaching in the Digital Domain". Visit BEAP's website for details.

p.thomas@curtin.edu.au

<http://www.beap.org>



From: Clifford A. Pickover

Subject: **New book by Cliff Pickover**

Through an inventive blend of science, history, philosophy, science fiction, and mind-stretching brainteasers, Dr Cliff Pickover unfolds the paradoxes of God in his new book "The Paradox of God and the Science of Omniscience". In exploring the concept of omniscience, he presents startling paradoxes that challenge our deepest

notions about God, while revealing both the awesome powers and limitations of omniscient beings.

Dr Pickover is the author of over twenty highly acclaimed books, such as Time "A Traveler's Guide" and "Computers, Pattern, Chaos, and Beauty". He has written on diverse topics including computers and creativity; art, mathematics and astronomy; human behavior and intelligence; time travel and alien life.

CLIFF@watson.ibm.com

<http://sprott.physics.wisc.edu/pickover/paradoxad.html>



From: Nisar Keshvani

Subject: **fAf 15th Anniversary Screening**

The fineArt forum (fAf) 15th Anniversary Travelling Screening Program has been completed successfully in Hong Kong. Screening at Videotage Hong Kong on 21 February 2002, the programme features 14 culturally rich works by 14 young filmmakers from Australia, France, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore and Taiwan. A post-screening discussion with two leading Hong Kong video artists Hung Wing-Kit and Tsing Au Yeung, has been held after the screening.

The program premiered at the Brisbane Multimedia Art Asia Pacific Festival and Digital Media Festival (Manila) in October 2001, and travels to various global venues before closing in Singapore later this year. Hong Kong is the fourth international showcase venue in the series.

nisar@keshvani.com

fAf: <http://www.fineartforum.org>

Videotage: <http://www.videotage.org.hk>



From: Serafina

Subject: **Boat People Day**
29 March

An expanding group of media activists, artists, videographers, webheads, writers and designers in Australia has set 29 March 2002 as Boat People Day and invites all concerned Australians to take part in the campaign. The group is making media and cultural actions to call on the Australian government and opposition parties to change their cold hearted and unsustainable approach to the global refugee crisis. Boat People Day is to remind the government and people everywhere that all (non-indigenous) Australians are in fact 'Boat People'.

serafina@internode.on.net

<http://www.boat-people.org/index.html>



From: Martin Lefebvre

Subject: **Position in Art, Technology and Culture**

The Faculty of Fine Arts of Concordia University seeks applications for a Canada Research Chair Tier II, tenure track position in Art, Technology and Culture.

Concordia has recently launched an innovative multi-university research environment, Hexagram: The Institute of Research and Creation in Media Arts and Technologies. (<http://www.hexagram.org>) The Chair is expected to contribute to the dynamic activities in Hexagram and the academic programs, including teaching and supervision of graduate students.

Candidates must hold a PhD or terminal degree in an appropriate field. They will identify a program of scholarly research located at the intersection of culture, theory and technology as related to the Fine Arts, and must demonstrate the potential to achieve international recognition as a leader in the field in the next five years. Applications from scholars and /or practitioners engaged in digital arts theory are welcome. Bilingualism (French/English) is considered an asset.

Applications must include a CV, a research plan, the names and addresses of three references, examples of publications and other research activity. Materials are to be sent to:

Barbara Layne,
Chair, CRC Committee,
Faculty of Fine Arts,
Concordia University, VA 250
1395 Rene Levesque O, Montreal, QC H3G 2M5.

Deadline: 8 April, 2002

Info: Barbara Layne
layne@vax2.concordia.ca



From: kevin

Subject: **The Uncanny: Experiments in Cyborg Culture and STELARC**

"The Uncanny: Experiments in Cyborg Culture", presented by the Vancouver Art Gallery from 9 February to 26 May,

is a wide-ranging exhibition that explores historical and contemporary representation of the cybernetic body in the visual arts and popular culture.

Key historical works include a 19th century automaton, 19th century scientific photography and early 20th artworks by Marcel Duchamp, Pablo Picasso, Fernand LÉger and Francis Picabia. The exhibition also includes contemporary works by Tony Oursler, Moriko Mori, Gary Hill, Takashi Murakami, Lee Bul, Survival Research Lab and many more. Both sections will be supplemented with popular cultural representations of the cyborg ranging from 19th century illustrations and prints to contemporary film and Japanese anime, literature, comic books and illustrations.

Vancouver Art Gallery
750 Hornby Street
Vancouver, Canada
<http://www.vanartgallery.bc.ca>



From: Andrea Blum

Subject: **LMJ 11**

Leonardo Music Journal 11 includes a double audio CD, "Not Necessarily 'English Music'" curated by musician, composer, writer and sound curator David Toop. The CDs feature pieces from pioneering UK composers and performers from the late 1960s through the mid-1970s.

isast@well.com <http://mitpress2.mit.edu/Leonardo/lmj/>



From: geert lovink

Subject: **Peek-a-booty**

Peekabooty is a newly launched software that enables people inside countries where the Web is censored to bypass censorship measures, in particular the firewall, by providing an alternate intermediary to the World Wide Web.

A user in a country that censors the Internet connects to the ad hoc network of computers running Peekabooty. A small number of randomly selected computers in the network retrieves the web pages and relays them back to the user. Hence, the user is simply accessing some computers not on its "banned" list. The retrieved web pages are encrypted using the de facto standard for secure transactions in order to prevent the firewall from examining the web pages' contents. Since the encryption used is a secure transaction standard, it will look like an ordinary e-business

transaction to the firewall. Users in countries where the Internet is censored merely need to make a simple change to their Internet settings so that their access to the World Wide Web is mediated by the Peekabooby network, although installing the software makes the process of connecting to the Internet simpler and allows users to take fuller advantage of the Peekabooby network. The Peekabooby Project is currently staffed by volunteers: Paul Baranowski, Joey deVilla and Chris Cummer.

<http://www.peek-a-booty.org/>



From: Jinna

Subject: **Journal of Digital Creativity cfp**

The Journal of Digital Creativity is calling for papers for its special issue on generative computation and the arts, to be published in early 2003 with Paul Brown as guest editor.

Submitted articles may address current practice (individual works or group exhibitions) or document historical developments. They may be theoretical, practical or pedagogical. In particular, essays that discuss work in areas other than the visual arts (e.g. sound/music, performance, writing/literature, etc), as well as multi- and inter-disciplinary collaborations (including art, science and technology) are encouraged.

Full articles, will be reviewed by two international referees, should be about 4-5,000 words in length and contain substantial new material and should not have been published elsewhere. Shorter articles and notes will be considered where appropriate. Essays and notes should be illustrated wherever possible.

Intending authors should submit a short abstract (100 words) by 1 May 2002 while full papers are required by 1 August. Notes and shorter articles may be submitted at any time up to 1st August. All material should be sent to Paul Brown (paul@paul-brown.com), who will be happy to discuss proposals prior to submission.

paul@paul-brown.com

<http://www.szp.swets.nl/szp/journals/dc.htm>



From: Chris Joyner

Subject: **New media conference**
15-16 March
Adelaide, Australia

A two-day new media conference, Digi Docs, will be held at the Adelaide University, Australia on 15-16 March, to explore the digital revolution in broadcasting and the impact of convergence, digitization and interactivity on the future of screen story telling.

The curators of Digi Docs at Hot Docs (Toronto), Sara Diamond and Peter Wintonick, will present workshops focusing on interactivity and the documentary form. Australian guest speakers include representatives from Massive Interactive, Australian Film Commission, ABC New Media, ABC On Line, SBS New Media, SBS Documentaries, Channel 9 Digital, Channel 7 Digital, SAFC, Film Victoria, FFC and ANAT. Besides, there will be opportunities to pitch ideas and projects to Australian new media players and commissioners throughout the weekend.

joynerc@safilm.com.au <http://www.reangle.com.au/digidocs>



From: Linda Carroli

Subject: **ATSI Visual Arts Conference**
5-7 March

The fourth national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Visual Arts Conference will be held in Adelaide, Australia from 5-7 March. The event aims to bring together Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists and arts workers to have a voice about the future of their professional practice, to share their knowledge, expertise and stories, and to make recommendations for the future support of Indigenous arts in Australia.

Intellectual and cultural property rights, issues for practicing Indigenous artists, as well as commercial issues such as funding and marketing will be discussed. Interested members of the public and professionals working within the Indigenous arts industry are welcome to attend. Cost: full \$440; one-day \$200; five delegates \$1800; discounted \$200; discounted one-day \$100.

The Masonic Centre
North Terrace
Adelaide, Australia
<http://www.IndigenousVisualArts.com>



From: Kelina Miller

Subject: **CIRAC Seminar Series**

Creative Industries Research and Applications Centre

(CIRAC) of the Queensland University of Technology (QUT) will be presenting the first of the CIRAC Seminar Series for 2002. Runs from 1-22 March 2002, the four-week seminar series "Festival Culture in a Global Perspective" will be based on a research collaboration between Professor Willmar Sauter, Head of Theatre Studies at the University of Stockholm as Visiting QUT Fellow and CIRAC.

The Festival Culture seminar series builds on research undertaken by Jacqueline Martin, Rod Wissler, Georgia Seffrin and QPAT with ARC support and will address Professor Sauter's key questions inviting contribution from a range of disciplinary fields. It is expected to result in a proposal for further research on Festival Culture to include international festivals with ARC support.

The seminars will be held at QUT's Gardens Point campus and Kelvin Grove campus.

Info: Kelina Miller k2.miller@qut.edu.au



From: Side Street Projects

Subject: **Digital Art Teaching Jobs**

Currently there are two vacancies being posted at the Side Street Job Bank:

1. Digital Photography Instructor Position

Where: San Marino High School

When: Starts in September, Tuesdays & Thursdays, 6:30 - 9pm

Pay: US\$22/hr

Night education program for varying age levels in Digital Photography seeking qualified instructor. 5 years professional field experience in photography/digital media is required. Teaching experience helpful. Strong potential to transition from part-time to full-time. Email resume and cover letter (addressed to the attention of Mr Joel Glassman) to Side Street Projects at sidest@ix.netcom.com.

2. Photoshop Instructor Position for "At-Risk" Teens

Where: Pasadena

When: Spring/Summer, 6 weeks and above

Pay: negotiable

CORAL Center in Pasadena is seeking a qualified instructor to teach all things Photoshop to "tough students" from local community. Email resume and cover letter to Mr Joel Glassman at jmedp@pacbell.net.




From: Andrea Blum

Subject: New in LDR

Leonardo Digital Reviews' newest category is called Review Articles. The existing categories of Books, CDs, Films, events and websites appear as usual but some links now go directly to an article by one of the review panel. This represents a move that has been anticipated in LDR towards responses to material that synthesize and analyze the interventions in the field. Single item reviews will continue as before and these are intended to be reactive, informative and analytical as far as possible within the terms laid down by the author or artist and to situate the material within an existing body of practice or bibliography. A Review Article for LDR on the other hand is one that normally deals with two or more items.

Using them as the primary data source they will show the significance or otherwise of the material to the reviewer's own intellectual position and research interests relative to the Leonardo project. Initially review articles will be subject to a process of informal review before publication on the website and it is anticipated that if the initiative takes off then we will move to some process of peer

review using panel members. 

From: Linda Carroli

Subject: UNESCO digital portal

UNESCO's cultural division is set to develop a new portal for the electronic arts. The objective of the new portal, called "Digi-Arts", is to promote cultural diversity through new media and artistic digital creation. The first meeting on the portal will be held at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris on 14-15 March, to explore potential partnerships between art and technology institutions and UNESCO, brainstorm on the format and function of the portal and define the action required for its implementation. <http://www.unesco.org>

Info: Michael Punt mpunt@easynet.co.uk
<http://mitpress.mit.edu/e-journals/Leonardo/ldr.html>



From: Steve Mann

Subject: **New book on art in the cyborg age**

A new book has recently been published about art in the cyborg age. Written by Steve Mann and Hal Niedzviecki, "CYBORG: Digital Destiny and Human Possibility in the Age of the Wearable Computer" outlines 20 years of wearable computing in the visual arts and cyborg performance art, up to implantables.com, and concludes with social commentary on an anti-cyborg anthrax preparedness facility completed in July 2001. Many

elements of the book provide a critical look at the effects of crime and terrorism as justification for further social control.

mann@eecg.toronto.edu

<http://wearcam.org/cyborg.htm>



From: Jose-Carlos Mariategui

Subject: **International Festival of Electronic Language**

International Festival of Electronic Language (FILE) is opening the registrations for its third edition in 2002, in S"o Paulo and Curitiba, Brazil. Call for registrations to participate in FILE 2002 opens from 1 February to 15 April. The festival is also calling for papers to participate in the FILE Symposium 2002.

fileweb_2002@hotmail.com

<http://www.file.org.br>



From: Videotage HK

Subject: **Call for youth video work**

Anyone aged under 25 are welcome to submit their short video work to Videotage Hong Kong for participating in "Is it easy to be young", curated by Videotage's Yau Ching and Jaime Hayon of Fabrica. There is no limits on genre. Submission should include CV and video synopsis. Selected works will be screened at Videotage in April 2002 and one videomaker will earn a residency at the Fabrica research center in Treviso, Italy.

Deadline: 15 March 2002

Videotage

Unit 13, Block PB 567

Cattle Depot Artist Village

63 Ma Tau Kok Road

Kowloon

Hong Kong

videotage@i-cable.com

<http://www.videotage.org.hk>



From: trAce

Subject: **International Conference on Literature & the Internet**

15-16 March
Sorbonne University (Paris IV)
Salle des Commissions
46 rue Saint Jacques
75230 Paris cedex 05

The Sorbonne University (Paris IV) in collaboration with the trAce Online Writing Centre at the Nottingham Trent University (UK) and 3am Magazine will be organizing an International Conference on Literature & the Internet: New Forms of Electronic Writing. Admission is free and delegates can register on the day, but please email Vanessa Guignery at vanessaguignery@wanadoo.fr indicating your intention to attend.

Info: Andrew Gallix andrew@3ammagazine.com
<http://trace.ntu.ac.uk/events/sorbonne>



From: ISEA

Subject: **Webcast at ISEA2002 cfp**

The Link foundation in Holland is preparing a 3 x 24 hr webcast from the ISEA2002 symposium in Nagoya Japan (27-31 October). The organization is looking for the following:

- :: Parties that want to cooperate in the webcast, preferably on location in Japan
- :: Artists and art collectives that want to contribute with web artwork from anywhere in the world
- :: Participants to join them interactively during the webcast, from all over the world.

Interested parties are required to contact the organization as soon as possible.

w.vanderplas@icim.org
<http://www.isea.qc.ca>



From: Caterina Davinio

Subject: **Global Poetry Day**
21 March

Global Poetry Day is promoted by UNESCO, National Association of Writers (Italy) and European Writers' Congress. Karenina.it is organizing a contest for international experimental poetry. Interested parties are invited to send poems to [, writing in the subject: "global poetry". The contest is calling for: texts \(not as attached file\); visual poems, video poetry, animated poetry frames,](#)

[and performance-poetry photos \(all this as attached gif or jpg\); photos of every thing which are "poetry" \(by the poet judgment\), meaning also objects, persons, faces, actions and others.](#)

[Deadline: 20 March 2002](#)

clprezi@tin.it



From: Net Art News

Subject: **Shiny New Net Art**

An online exhibition of special commissions of web-based art by 12 hot digital artists, including Shu Lea Cheang, Netomat's Maciej Wisniewski and Rhizome's own Mark Tribe, is currently available at "Shine". This exhibition also celebrates the 40th anniversary of Amnesty International, the human rights advocacy organization. All the work relates to the theme of "light," as in the candle flame that serves as Amnesty International's logo.

<http://www.shine02.org>



From: Kathryn Smith

Subject: **[f]originals**

The Premises will be presenting an exhibition 8-23 March that features [f]original (fake - originals) legal documents and products from various and ongoing digital legal activities by the ubermorgen group. This unique and exclusive show is curated by Marcus Neustetter and financed by the Ministry for Energy and the Justice Department of South Africa.

The byproducts of ubermorgen's digital legal art projects often exist in the form of printed documents as well as photocopies, making the distinction between originals and fakes very difficult. This exhibition evolves out of this process and focuses on the legal documentation resulting from www.vote-auction.net, where they offered US voters the opportunity of selling their votes online during the last general election, which saw George W. Bush elected as president.

The Premises
Johannesburg Civic Theatre
Parking Level 1
10 Loveday Street
Braamfontein
Johannesburg

Info: Marcus Neustetter mn@onair.co.za
<http://www.onair.co.za/thepremises>



From: Melinda Rackham

Subject: **Control panels. programming as an artistic practice**

"Control panels. programming as an artistic practice" is the first German exhibition of international software art. The exhibition, opens from 5 April to 5 May 2002, is developed in cooperation with transmediale Berlin and art.net.dortmund.de, and comprises ten current software art productions.

Presented by hartware medien kunst verein and curated by Andreas Broeckmann (Director of transmediale) and Matthias Weiss (hartware), the exhibition will be displayed at hartware medien kunst verein as well as in parts on the net art platform "art.net.dortmund.de".

Info: Matthias Weiss mw@art.net.dortmund.de



From: Net Art News

Subject: **net.art 2.0**

New art expert Tilman Baumg"rtel has come up with the "sequel" to his 1999 German book "net.art - Materialien zur Netzkunst." Appropriately titled "net.art 2.0" (published in both German and English), the new publication explores the latest developments in online art, yet also looks further into the past by consulting Nam June Paik and Douglas Davis, among other pioneers in the field. The author addresses a series of works challenging the computer itself as an artistic medium, making for some perhaps provocative reading. The format of the book is basically a series of interviews with big names like Julia Scher, Jodi, etoy, Ken Goldberg. A handy appendix helps readers easily access the artists'

<http://www.vfmk.de/028.html>



From: Hugh Brown

Subject: **Launch of Code Red**

"Code Red: Progressive Politics in the Digital Age" is the first in a series of discussion and policy papers to be

published by the ippr's Digital Society Programme and will be launched in March 2002. The book casts the net wide and examines the big picture of digital change in the UK today. It seeks to examine both existing trends in government policy and underlying changes in the character of the Internet and evaluates both against core centre-left values.

The launch will be held on 19 March 2002 at the Design Council, 34 Bow Street, WC2E, UK. Confirmed speakers include Douglas Alexander MP, Minister for E-Commerce and Competitiveness, and Ian Kearns, author of Code Red.

digitalsociety@ippr.org.uk
[http://www.ippr.org.uk/home/index.php?
table=projects&id=76](http://www.ippr.org.uk/home/index.php?table=projects&id=76)



From: Peter Bentley

Subject: **Digital Biology**

"Digital Biology: How Nature Is Transforming Our Technology And Our Lives" is a major new popular science book by Peter J Bentley. The book describes processes of nature such as evolution, brains, insect swarms, immune systems and development and showing how we use the same processes within computers to solve our problems.

p.bentley@cs.ucl.ac.uk
[http://www.simonsays.com/book/default_book.cfm?
isbn=0743204476](http://www.simonsays.com/book/default_book.cfm?isbn=0743204476)



From: Takahiko Iimura

Subject: **Reviews of Takahiko Iimura**

"Reviews of Takahiko Iimura" is an anthology of reviews on Takahiko Iimura, an internationally known media experimentalist from Tokyo and New York. Written by prominent writers such as Jonas Mekas, Scott MacDonald, Malcolm Le Grice, John Hanhardt, Daryl chin, Daniel Charles and Mike Leggett, the 70-page book covers Iimura's experimental film, video art and multimedia art since the 1960s. The book is available at US\$10 includes shipping. Order to Iimura, 4-50-4 Yamato-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo, 165-0034, JAPAN, with the cheque (US Bank) or International Money Order.

iimura@gol.com
<http://www2.gol.com/users/iimura/Front.html>



From: David Mandle

Subject: **Vernon Richards**

Vernon Richards, who has maintained an anarchist presence in British publishing across seven decades, died aged 86.

dmandl@panix.com

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/obituaries/story/0,3604,644451,00.html>



From: Shuddhabrata Sengupta

Subject: **Support Arundhati Roy**

On 6 March 2002 the Supreme Court of India will be delivering a judgment in the Criminal Contempt of Court case against Arundhati Roy, author of the "God of Small Things", "The Greater Common Good" and "End of Imagination". The maximum sentence for criminal contempt of court is six months imprisonment.

Anyone who is concerned about the threat to free speech in India today is invited to participate in a campaign to give support to Roy. You may disseminate the information widely (it would be great if you can write in media), write articles, letter to editors and email messages. You may also initiate discussions on related issues among your groups and through the Internet. You may join the demonstration planned on March 6 at 10:30am, outside the Indian Law Institute on Bhagwan Das Road which is outside the Supreme Court.

janmadhyam@vsnl.com

<http://amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/nettime-10202/msg00076.html> "><http://amsterdam.nettime.org/Lists-Archives/nettime-10202/msg00076.html>



From: Jose-Carlos Mariategui

Subject: **Ingrid Mwangi, Performance Premier**

The Edith Russ Site for Media Art is presenting a three part series of events on the subject of "the stranger". Titled "Outside, Inside and In between-The stranger as a projection of the self" the artists invited include Lisl Ponger (A), Marcel Odenbach (D) and Ingrid Mwangi (Nairobi).

As the last date in this three part series (February 15, 2002) Ingrid Mwangi (born in Nairobi, lives in Paris) will premier a new performance titled 'A Woman in Purdah'. Her work integrates personal experience and reactions based on racist positions: how strangers are viewed, how 'others' are dealt with and especially the gaze toward foreign, exotic women. Ingrid Mwangi studied New Artistic Media with Prof. Ulrike Rosenbach in Saarbrücken. Mwangi has been awarded many prizes and stipends since she began exhibiting her work in 1997.

info@edith-russ-haus.de

<http://www.edith-russ-haus.de>



From: Kay Bosanko-Sheady

Subject: **Art, Technology, Consciousness**

Art, Technology, Consciousness now in paperback, presents the most up-to-date discussions in the intersection between Art, Technology and Consciousness and brings a whole new set of perspectives to this complex and compelling field.

Developing on the studies published in Roy Ascott's Successful Reframing Consciousness, this volume documents the very latest work from those connected with the internationally acclaimed CAiiA-STAR centre. Art, Technology, Consciousness will be published in 2002.

For further details of all Intellect books, paper journals and web journals: <http://www.intellectbooks.com>



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ISSN 1442-4894

Executive Editor: Paul Brown

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This project has been assisted by the Commonwealth Government through the Australia Council, its arts and funding advisory body. <http://www.ozco.org.au>

Support is provided by:

Department of Communication Design, Queensland

University of Technology

Mississippi State University

The International Society for Art, Science and Technology
- ISAST

The Inter-Society for the Electronic Arts - ISEA

ACM Siggraph Singapore Chapter

New Media Digest: <http://hypertext.rmit.edu.au/lists/newmedia.html>



Send submissions of items to be published in fineArt forum to:

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05.03.2004

"Word-of mouth was always the strongest form of advertising from the day Adam and Eve had somebody else to talk to."

Lester Wunderman, Wunderman

Als Erfinder des Direkt Marketing und als Gründer der gleichnamigen Agentur hat Lester Wunderman seine Spuren in der Marketing- und Werbewelt hinterlassen. 1998 wurde er aufgrund seiner Verdienste in die "Advertising Hall of Fame" aufgenommen. Wunderman, Jahrgang 1920, reist auch heute noch unermüdlich wie ein Missionar um die Welt, um seine Botschaft zu verbreiten. Im März 2004 machte er in Prag Station. Dort trafen wir ihn und führten ein interessantes und kontroverses Gespräch über Virales Marketing, in dessen Verlauf uns Wunderman ganz nebenbei seine persönliche Marketing-Geheimformel verriet.

MORE >>>

Fallstudie

„Headrush“ oder wie eine kleine Werbeagentur aus London auf einen Schlag weltweit bekannt wurde.

MORE >>>

16.10.2003

"The message should be used as a means to an end, rather than just an end in itself."

Justin Kirby, DMC

In den Zeiten der New Economy war "Viral Marketing" eines der beliebtesten Buzzwords. Der Hype ist längst vorbei, aber der Begriff ist noch da. Allen Unkenrufen zum Trotz ist Virales Marketing dabei sich als Instrument im Marketingmix zu etablieren. Justin Kirby, Denker und Lenker von DMC, eine der führenden Viral Marketing Agenturen weltweit, hat mehr virale Kampagnen auf den Weg gebracht als jeder andere. In jüngster Zeit startete er Aktionen für Virgin Mobile, Mazda und XBOX.

MORE >>>

25.09.2002

„Wir wollten das Moorhuhn in der Schublade verschwinden lassen“

Johann von Bernstorff, V und B Werbeagentur

Johann von Bernstorff, Geschäftsführer Beratung der Hamburger Werbeagentur V und B, ist ein Pionier wider Willen. Eher unabsichtlich brachte er 1998 die erste Virus-Marketing-Kampagne im deutschsprachigen Raum mit auf den Weg - die virtuelle Moorhuhnjagd. Am Rande der Highland-Games in Berlin-Spandau, wo Moorhuhnjagen noch nicht auf dem Programm stand, entspann sich ein aufschlussreiches Gespräch über ein Marketingvirus, das eigentlich gar keines werden sollte.

MORE >>>

25.08.2002

„It is more important to service the creative work than the client.“

Matthew Smith, The Viral Factory

Wie macht man eine Agentur bekannt, die sich auf die Produktion von e-Spots spezialisiert hat? Ganz einfach, man produziert einen e-Spot und lässt diesen für sich arbeiten. "Headrush", die erste Produktion von The Viral Factory machte seine Sache gut - so gut, dass heute, ein Jahr nach dem Start, einige große Namen auf der Kundenliste stehen, darunter MTV. Die Zusammenarbeit mit der Agentur erfordert allerdings einiges Umdenken, wie Matthew Smith, Mitgründer von The Viral Factory einräumt.

MORE >>>

25.10.2001

„Weniger frenzy, dafür besserer Code.“

LIZVLX, ubermorgen.com

LIZVLX bildet gemeinsam mit Luzius Bernhard das Gespann von ubermorgen.com. Der Agentur ist es wiederholt gelungen, durch spektakuläre Media-Coups auf sich aufmerksam zu machen. Zu den besonderen Spezialitäten von ubermorgen.com zählt das Lancieren von Hoaxes. Ein Beispiel für einen gelungenen Fake ist die Aktion "vote-auction.net", einer Webplattform für die Versteigerung von Wählerstimmen zur US-Präsidentenwahl.

MORE >>>

25.09.2001

"Virales Marketing geistert wie ein Gespenst durch die Chefetagen"

Andreas Rapp, Aimaq Rapp Stolle

Andreas Rapp ist Geschäftsführer Beratung bei Aimaq Rapp Stolle. Die Berliner Werbeagentur hat sich in Deutschland durch den erfolgreichen Einsatz von Virus- und Guerilla-Marketing-Techniken profiliert, unter anderem für den Kunden Nike. Gerade wurde die Agentur vom Branchendienst "New Business" zu den Köpfen des Jahres gewählt.

MORE >>>

25.09.2001

„Virus-Marketing ist immer ein Experiment“

Roger Rügger, Futurecom Interactive

Roger Rügger ist Texter bei Futurecom interactive in Zürich. Das 1996 gegründete Unternehmen versteht sich als Wegbereiter seiner Kunden in die digitale Welt. Um diesen Weg zu ebnen, setzt Futurecom unter anderem Virus-Marketing-Techniken ein. Und das mit großem Erfolg, wie Kampagnen für Ericsson, Axpo und Hakle gezeigt haben. Große Aufmerksamkeit erzielte Futurecom mit dem Bildschirmschoner PeePingTom, der zahlreiche Preise gewann, darunter auch einen Silbernen Löwen in Cannes.

MORE >>>

25.09.2001

„Marketing initiatives must be 'beddable and spreadable'“

Paul Marsden, Brandgenetics

Paul Marsden beschäftigt sich wissenschaftlich und praktisch mit dem Ansteckungspotential von Ideen. Der promovierte Evolutionspsychologe lässt seine Forschungsergebnisse in das Beratungsunternehmen Brand Genetics einfließen. Dort entwickelt er Kampagnen auf der Grundlage der Evolutionstheorie, zum Beispiel für American Express. Sein Anspruch ist es, Ideen zu kreieren, die fitter sind als andere, um Marken im Wettbewerb zu stärken.

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05.03.2004

"Word OF mouth which always the strongest form OF advertising from the day Adam and Eve had somebody else ton talc ton."

Lester Wunderman, Wunderman

As an inventor directly marketing and as a founder of the agency of the same name left Lester Wunderman its traces in marketing and advertising world. 1998 it taken up due to its earnings/services to the "Advertising resound to OF Fame". Wunderman, class 1920, travels also today still untiringly like a Missionar around the world, in order to spread its message. In March 2004 it stopped off in Prague. There we met it and held an interesting and controversial conversation across Virales marketing, in whose process completely besides its personal marketing secret formula told Wunderman us.

[MORE >>>](#)

Case study

"Headrush" or like a small advertising agency from London at one blow world-wide admits became.

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16.10.2003

to "The message should be used as a just on on means tons end, than end in itself."

Justin Kirby, DMC

In the times that new Economy was "Viral marketing" one the most popular Buzzwords. The Hype is long past, still there but the term is. All Unkenrufen to the defiance Virales is marketing thereby as instrument in marketing-mixes themselves to establish. Justin Kirby, philosopher and steering wheel of DMC, one the prominent Viral marketing agencies world-wide, brought more virale campaigns on the way than every different one. In recent time it started actions for Virgin mobile, Mazda and XBOX.

MORE >>>

25.09.2002

"we wanted to let the moorland chicken in the drawer disappear"

Johann of Bernstorff, V and B advertising agency

Johann of Bernstorff, managing director consultation that Hamburg advertising agency V and B, is a pioneer against will. Rather unintentionally it brought the first virus marketing campaign to 1998 in the German-speaking countries also on the way - the virtual moorland chicken hunt. At the edge of the Highland Games in Berlin Spandau, where moorland chicken chase did not stand yet on the program, relax an informative discussion over a marketing virus, which should become actually none.

MORE >>>

25.08.2002

"It is more important tons of service the creative work than the client."

Matthew Smith, The Viral Factory

How does one announce an agency, which specialized in the production of e-Spots? Completely simply, one produces a e-Spot and lets these for itself work. "Headrush", which made first production of The Viral Factory its thing well - so well that today, one year after the start, some large names stand on the customer master list, among them for MTV. Co-operation with the agency requires however some reorientation, how Matthew Smith, joint founder of The Viral Factory grants.

MORE >>>

25.10.2001

"few frenzy, but better code."

LIZVLX, ubermorgen.com

LIZVLX forms together with Luzius Bernhard the bottom plate of ubermorgen.com. The agency succeeded in repeated making attentive by spectacular Media coups on itself. Among the special specialities of ubermorgen.com launching Hoaxes ranks. An example of a successful Fake is the action "vote auction.net", a Web platform for the auction from votes to the US president choice.

MORE >>>

25.09.2001

"Virales marketing geistert like a ghost by the executive floors"

Andreas Rapp, Aimaq Rapp Stolle

Andreas Rapp is a managing director consultation with Aimaq Rapp Stolle. In Germany by the successful use of virus and Guerilla marketing techniques for the customer Nike formed itself, among other things the citizens of Berlin advertising agency. Straight one was selected the agency by the industry service "new Business" to the heads of the yearly.

MORE >>>

25.09.2001

"virus marketing is always an experiment"

Roger Rueegger, Futurecom Interactive

Roger Rueegger is Texter with Futurecom interactive in Zurich. 1996 created enterprises understands itself as a wegbereiter of his customers into the digital world. In order to smooth this way, Futurecom uses among other things virus marketing techniques. And with large success, as campaigns for Ericsson, Axpo and Hakle showed. Large attention obtained Futurecom with the Bildschirmschoner PeePingTom, which won numerous prizes, among them also a silver lion in Cannes.

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25.09.2001

"marketing of initiatives must ' beddable and spreadable '"

Paul Marsden, Brandgenetics

Paul Marsden is occupied scientifically and practically with the infection potential of ideas. The evolution psychologist attained a doctorate lets research results flow its into the consulting firm fire Genetics. There it develops campaigns on the basis of the evolution theory, for example of American express. Its requirement is it to create ideas is more fitter than others, in order to strengthen marks in the competition.

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05.03.2004

"Word-of mouth was always the strongest form of advertising from the day Adam and Eve had somebody else to talk to."

Lester Wunderman, Wunderman

Als Erfinder des Direkt Marketing und als Gründer der gleichnamigen Agentur hat Lester Wunderman seine Spuren in der Marketing- und Werbewelt hinterlassen. 1998 wurde er aufgrund seiner Verdienste in die "Advertising Hall of Fame" aufgenommen. Wunderman, Jahrgang 1920, reist auch heute noch unermüdlich wie ein Missionar um die Welt, um seine Botschaft zu verbreiten. Im März 2004 machte er in Prag Station. Dort trafen wir ihn und führten ein interessantes und kontroverses Gespräch über Virales Marketing, in dessen Verlauf uns Wunderman ganz nebenbei seine persönliche Marketing-Geheimformel verriet.

Fallstudie

???Headrush“ oder wie eine kleine Werbeagentur aus London auf einen Schlag weltweit bekannt wurde.

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16.10.2003

"The message should be used as a means to an end, rather than just an end in itself."

Justin Kirby, DMC

In den Zeiten der New Economy war "Viral Marketing" eines der beliebtesten Buzzwords. Der Hype ist längst vorbei, aber der Begriff ist noch da. Allen Unkenrufen zum Trotz ist Virales Marketing dabei sich als Instrument im Marketingmix zu etablieren. Justin Kirby, Denker und Lenker von DMC, eine der führenden Viral Marketing Agenturen weltweit, hat mehr virale Kampagnen auf den Weg gebracht als jeder andere. In jüngster Zeit startete er Aktionen für Virgin Mobile, Mazda und XBOX.

MORE >>>

25.09.2002

???Wir wollten das Moorhuhn in der Schublade verschwinden lassen“

Johann von Bernstorff, V und B Werbeagentur

Johann von Bernstorff, Geschäftsführer Beratung der Hamburger Werbeagentur V und B, ist ein Pionier wider Willen. Eher unabsichtlich brachte er 1998 die erste Virus-Marketing-Kampagne im deutschsprachigen Raum mit auf den Weg - die virtuelle Moorhuhnjagd. Am Rande der Highland-Games in Berlin-Spandau, wo Moorhuhnjagen noch nicht auf dem Programm stand, entspann sich ein aufschlussreiches Gespräch über ein Marketingvirus, das eigentlich gar keines werden sollte.

MORE >>>

25.08.2002

???"It is more important to service the creative work than the client."

Matthew Smith, The Viral Factory

Wie macht man eine Agentur bekannt, die sich auf die Produktion von e-Spots spezialisiert hat? Ganz einfach, man produziert einen e-Spot und lässt diesen für sich arbeiten. "Headrush", die erste Produktion von The Viral Factory machte seine Sache gut - so gut, dass heute, ein Jahr nach dem Start, einige große Namen auf der Kundenliste stehen, darunter MTV. Die Zusammenarbeit mit der Agentur erfordert allerdings einiges Umdenken, wie Matthew Smith, Mitgründer von The Viral Factory einräumt.

MORE >>>

25.10.2001

???"Weniger frenzy, dafür besserer Code."

LIZVLX, ubermorgen.com

LIZVLX bildet gemeinsam mit Luzius Bernhard das Gespann von ubermorgen.com. Der Agentur ist es wiederholt gelungen, durch spektakuläre Media-Coups auf sich aufmerksam zu machen. Zu den besonderen Spezialitäten von ubermorgen.com zählt das Lancieren von Hoaxes. Ein Beispiel für einen gelungenen Fake ist die Aktion "**vote-auction.net**", einer Webplattform für die Versteigerung von Wählerstimmen zur US-Präsidentenwahl.

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25.09.2001

"Virales Marketing geistert wie ein Gespenst durch die Chefetagen"

Andreas Rapp, Aimaq Rapp Stolle

Andreas Rapp ist Geschäftsführer Beratung bei Aimaq Rapp Stolle. Die Berliner Werbeagentur hat sich in Deutschland durch den erfolgreichen Einsatz von Virus- und Guerilla-Marketing-Techniken profiliert, unter anderem für den Kunden Nike. Gerade wurde die Agentur vom Branchendienst "New Business" zu den Köpfen des Jahres gewählt.

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25.09.2001

“Virus-Marketing ist immer ein Experiment“

Roger Rügger, Futurecom Interactive

Roger Rügger ist Texter bei Futurecom interactive in Zürich. Das 1996 gegründete Unternehmen versteht sich als Wegbereiter seiner Kunden in die digitale Welt. Um diesen Weg zu ebnen, setzt Futurecom unter anderem Virus-Marketing-Techniken ein. Und das mit großem Erfolg, wie Kampagnen für Ericsson, Axpo und Hakle gezeigt haben. Große Aufmerksamkeit erzielte Futurecom mit dem Bildschirmschoner PeePingTom, der zahlreiche Preise gewann, darunter auch einen Silbernen Löwen in Cannes.

MORE >>>

25.09.2001

“Marketing initiatives must be 'beddable and spreadable“

Paul Marsden, Brandgenetics

Paul Marsden beschäftigt sich wissenschaftlich und praktisch mit dem Ansteckungspotential von Ideen. Der promovierte Evolutionspsychologe lässt seine Forschungsergebnisse in das Beratungsunternehmen Brand Genetics einfließen. Dort entwickelt er Kampagnen auf der Grundlage der Evolutionstheorie, zum Beispiel für American Express. Sein Anspruch ist es, Ideen zu kreieren, die fitter sind als andere, um Marken im Wettbewerb zu stärken.

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[Warum und wieso?](#)

Wenn Alle mit Allen

Mit p2p zu einem neuen Internet?

"Napster - das ist nichts anderes als Diebstahl" schimpft Hilary Rosen, Chef des Verbandes der US-Plattenindustrie RIAA. Im amerikanischen Dauerwahlkampf war denn auch schon von "Kriminellen" die Rede, "die endlich hinter Gitter gehören". An Stammtischen und in Rechtsanwaltskanzleien gehen die Wogen hoch - doch bei DV-Strategen innerhalb und außerhalb der großen Unternehmen wird das Napster-Prinzip "jeder mit jedem" sehr aufmerksam betrachtet: Vielleicht bietet es die Chance, die Internet-Technik auf eine neu Grundlage zu stellen - ohne ständig überlastete Server als Engpässe im Datenstrom.

P2p heißt der neue Trend - und schon der Versuch, die Abkürzung aufzudröseln, läßt ahnen, daß die Sache nicht so einfach ist. "Peer to peer" entschlüsseln die einen - das zielt eher auf die technische Ebene und meint, daß Computer in einem Netzwerk die Daten "von gleich zu gleich" austauschen, ohne Zentrale. Person to person ist die andere Lesart. Sie meint technisch das gleiche, betrachtet die Sache aber unter dem Aspekt, was Menschen damit für tolle Dinge anstellen können - napstern zum beispiel, ganz ohne Rücksicht auf Urheberrecht und ausgefeilte Vertriebsstrategien der Plattenlabels.

Dabei ist Napster noch nicht einmal "echtes" p2p - es gibt immer noch eine Zentrale, die man schließen und damit das ganze System abschalten kann. Damit ähnelt Napster übrigens dem Internet insgesamt, das zwar nach seiner technischen Grundstruktur ein Netz aus gleichberechtigten Computern ist, dessen praktische Nutzbarkeit aber von vielerlei Knotenpunkten und Zentralrechnern abhängt.

Ohne den zentral und streng hierarchisch organisierten Domain Name Service (DNS) könnten wir nicht einfach fr-aktuell anwählen, sondern müßten uns mit Zahlenmonstern wie 194.175.173.20 herumärgern. Kein Wunder also, daß die US-Regierung den DNS fest im Griff hält und ab und zu auch mal dafür sorgt, daß eine unliebsame Adresse aus diesem Verzeichnis gestrichen wird. Etwa der Satireserver "Vote-Auction.com", der derzeit nur unter <http://62.116.31.68> erreichbar ist. Ohne zentrale Datenbanken bei Yahoo, Altavista oder Google hätten wir kaum eine Möglichkeit, unter Milliarden Webseiten die gesuchte Information zu finden. Und ohne die Vermittlungsdienste der Napster-Zentrale wüßten wir nicht, bei wem die gesuchten Soundfiles liegen - die wir dann, wenn wir es erst einmal wissen, direkt und ohne besondere Vermittlung dort abholen, so weit es im Internet überhaupt "direkt" zugehen kann.

[Gnutella](#) braucht keine Zentrale. Deshalb wird das System gerne als möglicher Nachfolger für einen von der Musikindustrie abgeschalteten Napster genannt wird. Gnutella (der Name hat übrigens weniger mit Brotaufstrich zu tun als mit der [GNU](#) (Gnu is Not Unix)-Lizenzregelung der Free Software Foundation) ist eine "echte" p2p-Anwendung. Alle Teilnehmer, die gerade am Netz angeschlossen sind, bilden die Knoten eines Netzes, die sich mittels kurzer Botschaften untereinander verständigen. Da diese Botschaften vielfach Handlungsanweisungen, also Programme enthalten, nenn man sie auch "agents", Agenten. Und wenn ein Teilnehmer etwas sucht - bei Gnutella müssen das keine Musikfiles sein, das System sucht und findet im Prinzip alles - schickt er Agenten an seine Nachbarn. Jeder davon schickt dann automatisch Agenten mit dem gleichen Suchauftrag an seine entfernteren Nachbarn - und so weiter. Früher oder später wird ein Agent fündig, macht sich mit der Adresse der Fundstelle auf den Rückweg und stellt die direkte Verbindung zur Übertragung her.

Das klingt genial - aber: Erstens erfolgt der Einsatz der Agents zumindest nach derzeitigen Verfahren ziemlich unrationell - da können gewaltige Schwärme entstehen, die sich gegenseitig auf die Füße treten und die Übertragungsleistung des Netzes überfordern. Genau das ist im Frühjahr dieses Jahres bereits mehrfach geschehen. Zweitens hat sich gezeigt, daß es in solchen

Systemen des "Gemeineigentums" anscheinend immer mehr Leute gibt, die etwas herausholen wollen, als solche, die etwas hereinstecken. Teilnehmer, die sich ausgenutzt fühlen, verlassen das System eher früher als später - das Netzwerk trocknet aus.

An diesen Schwachstellen setzen zwei weitere dezentralisierte Systeme an, die beide noch im Erprobungsstadium stehen: "[Grove](#)" und "[Mojo Nation](#)". Groove ist dezentralisiert wie Gnutella, doch anders als dort und bei Napster geht es hier nicht darum, eine möglichst große Zahl von Teilnehmern miteinander zu verbinden, sondern um kleine Gruppen, die Umfang und Zusammensetzung selbst bestimmen. Es geht auch keinesfalls nur um den Tausch von Musik, sondern um die Bildung gemeinsamer "Webspaces", in denen man gemeinsam arbeitet, Nachrichten und Dateien austauscht, sogar gemeinsames Surfen im Netz (d.h., alle sehen in ihrem Browser, was ihnen einer zeigen will) ist möglich. Ein ideales Werkzeug für die Online-Kooperation in kleinen Gruppen - wenn alles so funktioniert, wie die Entwickler sich das vorstellen.

"Mojo Nation" - das klingt wie ein Indianerstamm, zumindest nach Stadtindianer. Ist es aber nicht. Dieses System zielt auf größere Gruppen als Groove und widmet sich mit besonderem Nachdruck dem lästigen Problem der Trittbrettfahrer. In diesem Netzwerk kostet jede Transaktion die Teilnehmer einen bestimmten Betrag in der fiktiven Währung "Mojo", und um "Mojos" zu bekommen, muß man entweder etwas in das Netzwerk hineinstecken (Speicherplatz über Übertragungskapazität) oder man muß die Mojos kaufen - gegen gute Dollars.

Wer daraus schließt, daß die Mojo-Leute einen hochentwickelten Geschäftssinn haben, könnte richtig liegen. Jedenfalls legen sie ihr System so aus, daß damit nicht nur private Transaktionen person to person vorgenommen werden können, sondern daß es in entsprechenden Sonderausführungen auch für das Management und den Austausch großer Mengen von Dokumenten im Rahmen eines global agierenden Großunternehmens taugt. Peer to peer eben.

Mojo Nation verringert auch die Bedeutung der problematischen Agents von Gnutella. Es setzt stärker auf interne, allerdings wiederum teilzentralisierte Informationsdatenbanken, zusätzlich auf den informellen Austausch zwischen den Anwendern. Außerdem berücksichtigt Mojo einen Schwachpunkt, der bisher noch gar nicht benannt wurde: Vertraulichkeit und Sicherheit der Daten. Alle Dateien werden aufgeteilt und verschlüsselt - die einzelnen Teile werden auf verschiedenen Rechnern abgelegt, so daß kein Außenstehender durch den Angriff auf einen Rechner herausbekommen kann, welche Mojo-Daten dort abgelegt sind. Allerdings kommen dadurch erneut Zentralisierungselemente in das System - die sogenannten "publication Tracker", die den Überblick darüber behalten, was wo untergebracht ist. Außerdem setzt die verteilte Lagerung der Dateibruchstücke voraus, daß mindestens die Hälfte der Rechner, auf denen die Datei-Bruchstücke abgelegt sind, auch dann in Betrieb ist, wenn sie wieder zusammengesetzt werden soll. Man sieht: Mojo Nation ist jedenfalls nicht in dem Sinne für person to person ausgelegt, daß auch private Rechner mitspielen könnten, die nur für ein paar Stunden am Tag Netzanschluss haben.

Verschlüsselung der Informationen ist bei Mojo Nation eher eine technisch bedingte Begleiterscheinung der verteilten Ablage von Dateien. Im Vordergrund des Konzeptes steht das Geben und Nehmen innerhalb des Netzwerkes. Bei anderen Systemen geht es genau um die Verschlüsselung, aber nicht etwa mit dem Ziel, Information im Netz gegenüber unerwünschten Mitlesern geheimzuhalten, sondern darum, zu verschleiern, wer eine Information ins Netz gestellt hat, auf welchem Server sie physikalisch liegt, und wie man sie wieder löschen bzw. die Netzbenutzer vom Zugang ausschließen kann. Die Entwickler dieser Systeme reagieren damit auf die Tendenz vieler Regierungen, das Internet in einer Weise zu zensieren und unter Polizeiaufsicht zu stellen, die sich die Bürger ihrer Staaten als Brief- oder Zensurzensur nie gefallen lassen würden.

Die bekanntesten dieser Projekte laufen unter dem Namen [Freenet](#) und "[Publius](#)" (dort auch Hinweise zu weiteren Projekten) Diese Projekte haben sich nichts geringeres vorgenommen, als, auf der technischen Grundlage des bestehenden Internets ein völlig neuartiges System zu etablieren. Dieses neue System speichert Inhalte so auf einer Vielzahl von Servern ab, daß es praktisch unmöglich ist, zu sagen, wo sie liegen. Einige Systeme sind sogar so ausgelegt, daß noch nicht einmal feststellbar sein soll, ob ein bestimmter Server daran teilnimmt oder nicht. Es ist auch nicht feststellbar, wer etwas hochgeladen hat, und nur der Urheber kann die Information verändern oder löschen. Der Zugang zu den Informationen beruht auf einem eigenständigen System von Adressen. Jeder, der die Zugangssoftware installiert hat, kann alles sehen, was im "neuen Internet" veröffentlicht ist - und niemand kann den Zugang sperren.

Eine Zeitlang sah es so aus, als ob Big Money mit hochglanzpolierten Webkatalogen und die Regierungen mit ihren Zensurgelüsten die Zukunft des Internets alleine bestimmen könnten. Mit p2p - gleichgültig, wie man das nun aufschlüsselt und welche Systeme sich schließlich durchsetzen - sieht die Netzwelt wieder ganz anders aus.. [\[F\]](#)

*

Anmerkung

• Dieser lange Text ist natürlich keine Netgeschichte. Aber da er zum Thema gehört und ebenfalls in der FR erschienen ist, passt er hier ganz gut hin.

Ferrero greift an:

Mit Datum vom 19. Februar 2001 erließ die 31. Zivilkammer des Landgerichts Köln auf Antrag der Ferrero-Anwälte eine einstweilige Verfügung, in der der Betreiber der Domain www.gnutella.de unter Androhung eines Ordnungsgeldes von bis zu 500.000 Mark aufgefordert wird, die Domain weder zu benutzen noch sie an Dritte zu veräußern.

Die Schokoladenverkäufer begründeten Ihren Antrag damit, daß sie als Inhaber der Markenrechte an Nutella nicht zulassen könnten, daß ihr guter Name in Verbindung mit einer Einrichtung gebracht werde, über die Raubkopien und Kinderpornos getauscht würden.

Und das Kölner Landgericht, entgegenkommend wie immer, sah prompt "Gefahr im Verzuge".

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If all with all

With p2p to a new InterNet?

"Napster - that is nothing one but theft" grumbles Hilary roses, boss of the federation of the US disk industry RIAA. In the American continuous election campaign the speech was, "finally behind lattices already belongs" from "criminal ones". At tables reserved for regulars and in law offices lift-off the waves - nevertheless with data processing strategists within and outside of the large enterprises the Napster principle of "everyone is very attentively regarded with everyone": Perhaps it offers the chance to place again the InterNet technology on one to basis - without constantly overloaded servers as bottlenecks in the data stream.

P2p is called the new trend - and already the attempt, the abbreviation aufzudroeseln, gives an idea of that the thing is not so simple. "Peer tons more peer" decode the one - it aims rather at the technical level and means that computers in a network exchange the data "from same to directly", without center. Person ton of person is the other Lesart. She means the same technical, regards the thing however under the aspect, which humans thereby can employ for mad things - napstern for example, completely without consideration for copyright and sophisticated selling strategies of the disk labels.

Napster is not even "genuine" p2p - there is still a center, which one can close and switch off thus the whole system. Thus Napster resembles by the way the InterNet altogether, which is after its technical essential structure a net from equal computers, whose practical serviceability depends however on various junctions and central computers.

Without that central and strictly hierarchically Domain Name could we did not organize service (DNS) simply fr-up-to-date select, but would have us with number monsters like 194,175,173,20 annoy. No miracle thus that the US government keeps the DNS firm in the grasp and from time to time also times ensures that an unpleasant address from this listing is painted. For instance the satire server "Vote Auction.com", which is attainable under <http://62.116.31.68> only at present. Without we would have to find central data bases with Jahoo, Alta Vista or Google hardly a possibility, under billion web pages the looked for information. And without vermittlungsdienste Napster center would know we not, with which the looked for lie sound files - which we fetch there then, if if we know it only, directly and without special switching, so far it in the Interent at all "directly" to happen can.

[Gnutella](#) " does not need a center. Therefore will the system is called gladly as possible successors for a Napster switched off of the music industry. Gnutella (the name a "genuine" p2p-Anwendung has to do by the way less with [bread upstroke](#) than with the GNU (Gnu is emergency university x) license regulation of the Free software Foundation) is. All participants, who are attached at the net straight, form the knots of a net, which inform themselves by means of short messages among themselves. Since these messages contain often procedural instructions, thus programs, call one them also "agents", agents. And if a participant looks for somewhat - with Gnutella that does not have to be music files, the system looks for and finds in principle everything - sends it agents to its neighbours. Everyone of it sends then automatically agents with the same search order to its more distant neighbours - and so on. Sooner or later an agent becomes fuendig, makes themselves with the address of the place of discovery on the way back and makes the direct connection to the transmission.

That sounds ingeniously - however: First of all the employment of the Agents takes place at least in present procedures rather inefficiently - there enormous swarms can develop, which step themselves mutually on the feet and which make excessive demands of transmission rate of the net. Exactly that happened already several times in the spring of this yearly. Secondly it showed up that

there are more people, which want to take something out in such systems of the "common property" apparent ever than such, which put something. Participants, who feel used, leave the system rather in former times as later - the network drains.

At these weak points two further decentralized systems set, which both still in the testing phase: "[Grove](#)" and "[Mojo nation](#)". Groove is decentralized like Gnutella, but differently than there and with Napster it concerns here not to interconnect as large a number of participants but around small groups as possible, which determine extent and composition. It does not concern also under any circumstances only the exchange from music, but around the education of common "Web spaces", in which one works together, messages and files exchanges, even common Surfen in the net (i.e., all see in their Browser, which wants to show them one) is possible. Ideal a tool for on-line co-operation in small groups - if everything functions in such a way, as the developers imagine that.


"Mojo nation" - which sounds like an Indian trunk, at least after city Indian. Is however not it. This system aims at larger Gruppen than Groove and dedicates themselves with special reproduction to the annoying problem of the free riders. In this network each transaction costs a certain amount in the fictitious currency "Mojo" the participants, and in order "Mojos" to get, one must put either something into the network (storage location of ueder transmission capacity) or one must buy the Mojos - against good dollars.

Who concludes from the fact that the Mojo people have a highly developed sense of business, could lie correctly. Anyhow they lay their system out in such a way that thereby private transactions person ton of person cannot only be made, but that it is suited in appropriate special equipments also for the management and the exchange of large quantities of documents in the context of a large-scale enterprise global acting. Peer ton more peer evenly.

Mojo nation reduces also the meaning of the problematic Agents of Gnutella. It sets more strongly on internal, however again part-centralized information data bases, additionally on the informal exchange between the users. In addition Mojo considers a weak point, which was not designated so far yet at all: Privacy and security of the data. All files are divided and coded - the individual parts are put down on different computers, so that no outstanding one can out-get by the attack on a computer, which Mojo data are put down there. However by it centralization elements come again into the system - which so-called "publication tracker", which keep the overview of it, what is accommodated where. Asserdem presupposes distributed storage file fragments that at least half of the computers, on which the file fragments are put down is also in enterprise if it is to be built up again. One sees: Mojo nation is not appropriate anyhow in the sense for person ton of person that also private computers could along-play, which only for few hours on the day a mains connection has.

Coding of the information is with Mojo nation rather a technically caused accompaniment of the distributed file of files. Of the concept giving and taking are the center within the network. With other systems it concerns exactly the coding, but not with the goal of keeping information secret in the net opposite unwanted Mitlesern but therefore, of masking who placed information in the net, on which server it physically lies, and as one can delete it again and/or exclude the net users from the entrance. The developers of these systems react with it to the tendency of many governments to censor and place under polizeiaufsicht the InterNet in a way, the citizens of their states would never let themselves which be pleased as letter or newspaper censorship.

The most well-known these projects do not run under the name "[freenet](#)" and "[Publius](#)" (there also references to further projects) these projects anything smaller planned, than, to establish on the technical basis of the existing Internets a completely new system. This new system stores contents in such a way on a multiplicity from servers that it is practically impossible to say where they lie. Some systems are even in such a way laid out that it should not even to be able be recognized whether a certain server participates in it or not. It is not feststellbar also, who high-loaded something, and only the author can change or delete the information. The entrance to the information is based on its own system of addresses. Everyone, which installed the entrance software, can see everything, what is published in the "new InterNet" - and nobody can close the entrance.

For a while it looked in such a way, as if Big Money with highly polished Web catalogs and the governments with their Zensur geluesten could determine the future of the Internets alone. With p2p - indifferent, as one now classifies and which systems finally intersperses themselves - the net world sees again completely differently out. 

*

Note

• This long text is naturally no Netgeschichte. But since it belongs likewise to the topic and in the FR appeared, it fits here completely well.

Ferrero attacks:

With date from 19 February 2001 issued the 31. Civil court of the regional court Cologne upon the request of the Ferrero lawyers a provisional order, in which the operator of the Domain www.gnutella.de under menace of an order money is requested by up to 500.000 Marks to use the Domain neither nor to sell her on third.

The chocolate salesmen justified your request with the fact that they could not permit as owners of the trademark laws at Nutella that their good name is brought in connection with a mechanism, over the pirat copies and Kinderpornos were exchanged.

And Cologne regional courts, accomodating like always, "danger in the delay" saw prompt.

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**Net-
Geschichten**

von Michael Charlier

Berichte aus der Welt am Draht

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Sie sehen eine Version der Netgeschichten, die Ihnen den vollen Inhalt und die Navigation, jedoch nur ein reduziertes Layout bietet.

[Warum und wieso?](#)

Wenn Alle mit Allen

Mit p2p zu einem neuen Internet?

"Napster - das ist nichts anderes als Diebstahl" schimpft Hilary Rosen, Chef des Verbandes der US-Plattenindustrie RIAA. Im amerikanischen Dauerwahlkampf war denn auch schon von "Kriminellen" die Rede, "die endlich hinter Gitter gehören". An Stammtischen und in Rechtsanwaltskanzleien gehen die Wogen hoch - doch bei DV-Strategen innerhalb und außerhalb der großen Unternehmen wird das Napster-Prinzip "jeder mit jedem" sehr aufmerksam betrachtet: Vielleicht bietet es die Chance, die Internet-Technik auf eine neu Grundlage zu stellen - ohne ständig überlastete Server als Engpässe im Datenstrom.

P2p heißt der neue Trend - und schon der Versuch, die Abkürzung aufzudröseln, läßt ahnen, daß die Sache nicht so einfach ist. "Peer to peer" entschlüsseln die einen - das zielt eher auf die technische Ebene und meint, daß Computer in einem Netzwerk die Daten "von gleich zu gleich" austauschen, ohne Zentrale. Person to person ist die andere Lesart. Sie meint technisch das gleiche, betrachtet die Sache aber unter dem Aspekt, was Menschen damit für tolle Dinge anstellen können - napstern zum beispiel, ganz ohne Rücksicht auf Urheberrecht und ausgefeilte Vertriebsstrategien der Plattenlabels.

Dabei ist Napster noch nicht einmal "echtes" p2p - es gibt immer noch eine Zentrale, die man schließen und damit das ganze System abschalten kann. Damit ähnelt Napster übrigens dem Internet insgesamt, das zwar nach seiner technischen Grundstruktur ein Netz aus gleichberechtigten Computern ist, dessen praktische Nutzbarkeit aber von vielerlei Knotenpunkten und Zentralrechnern abhängt.

Ohne den zentral und streng hierarchisch organisierten Domain Name Service (DNS) könnten wir nicht einfach fr-aktuell anwählen, sondern müßten uns mit Zahlenmonstern wie 194.175.173.20 herumärgern. Kein Wunder also, daß die US-Regierung den DNS fest im Griff hält und ab und zu auch mal dafür sorgt, daß eine unliebsame Adresse aus diesem Verzeichnis gestrichen wird. Etwa der Satireserver "**Vote-Auction.com**", der derzeit nur unter <http://62.116.31.68> erreichbar ist. Ohne zentrale Datenbanken bei Yahoo, Altavista oder Google hätten wir kaum eine Möglichkeit, unter Milliarden Webseiten die gesuchte Information zu finden. Und ohne die Vermittlungsdienste der Napster-Zentrale wüßten wir nicht, bei wem die gesuchten Soundfiles liegen - die wir dann, wenn wir es erst einmal wissen, direkt und ohne besondere Vermittlung dort abholen, so weit es im Interent überhaupt "direkt" zugehen kann.

"[Gnutella](#)" braucht keine Zentrale. Deshalb wird das System gerne als möglicher Nachfolger für einen von der Musikindustrie abgeschalteten Napster genannt. Gnutella (der Name hat übrigens weniger mit Brotaufstrich zu tun als mit der [GNU](#) (Gnu is Not Unix)-Lizenzregelung der Free Software Foundation) ist eine "echte" p2p-Anwendung. Alle Teilnehmer, die gerade am Netz angeschlossen sind, bilden die Knoten eines Netzes, die sich mittels kurzer Botschaften untereinander verständigen. Da diese Botschaften vielfach Handlungsanweisungen, also Programme enthalten, nennt man sie auch "agents", Agenten. Und wenn ein Teilnehmer etwas sucht - bei Gnutella müssen das keine Musikfiles sein, das System sucht und findet im Prinzip alles - schickt er Agenten an seine Nachbarn. Jeder davon schickt dann automatisch Agenten mit dem gleichen Suchauftrag an seine entfernteren Nachbarn - und so weiter. Früher oder später wird ein Agent fündig, macht sich mit der Adresse der Fundstelle auf den Rückweg und stellt die direkte Verbindung zur Übertragung her.

Das klingt genial - aber: Erstens erfolgt der Einsatz der Agents zumindest nach derzeitigen Verfahren ziemlich unrationell - da können gewaltige Schwärme entstehen, die sich gegenseitig auf die Füße treten und die Übertragungsleistung des Netzes überfordern. Genau das ist im Frühjahr dieses Jahres bereits mehrfach geschehen. Zweitens hat sich gezeigt, daß es in solchen Systemen des "Gemeineigentums" anscheinend immer mehr Leute gibt, die etwas herausholen wollen, als solche, die etwas hereinstecken. Teilnehmer, die sich ausgenutzt fühlen, verlassen das System eher früher als später - das Netzwerk trocknet aus.

An diesen Schwachstellen setzen zwei weitere dezentralisierte Systeme an, die beide noch im Erprobungsstadium stehen: "[Grove](#)" und "[Mojo Nation](#)". Grove ist dezentralisiert wie Gnutella, doch anders als dort und bei Napster geht es hier nicht darum, eine möglichst große Zahl von Teilnehmern miteinander zu verbinden, sondern um kleine Gruppen, die Umfang und Zusammensetzung selbst bestimmen. Es geht auch keinesfalls nur um den Tausch von Musik, sondern um die Bildung gemeinsamer "Webspaces", in denen man gemeinsam arbeitet, Nachrichten und Dateien austauscht, sogar gemeinsames Surfen im Netz (d.h., alle sehen in ihrem Browser, was ihnen einer zeigen will) ist möglich. Ein ideales Werkzeug für die Online-Kooperation in kleinen Gruppen - wenn alles so funktioniert, wie die Entwickler sich das vorstellen.

"Mojo Nation" - das klingt wie ein Indianerstamm, zumindest nach Stadtindianer. Ist es aber nicht. Dieses System zielt auf größere Gruppen als Grove und widmet sich mit besonderem Nachdruck dem lästigen Problem der Trittbrettfahrer. In diesem Netzwerk kostet jede Transaktion die Teilnehmer einen bestimmten Betrag in der fiktiven Währung "Mojo", und um "Mojos" zu bekommen, muß man entweder etwas in das Netzwerk hineinstecken (Speicherplatz über Übertragungskapazität) oder man muß die Mojos kaufen - gegen gute Dollars.


Wer daraus schließt, daß die Mojo-Leute einen hochentwickelten Geschäftssinn haben, könnte richtig liegen. Jedenfalls legen sie ihr System so aus, daß damit nicht nur private Transaktionen person to person vorgenommen werden können, sondern daß es in entsprechenden Sonderausführungen auch für das Management und den Austausch großer Mengen von Dokumenten im Rahmen eines global agierenden Großunternehmens taugt. Peer to peer eben.

Mojo Nation verringert auch die Bedeutung der problematischen Agents von Gnutella. Es setzt stärker auf interne, allerdings wiederum teilzentralisierte Informationsdatenbanken, zusätzlich auf den informellen Austausch zwischen den Anwendern. Außerdem berücksichtigt Mojo einen Schwachpunkt, der bisher noch gar nicht benannt wurde: Vertraulichkeit und Sicherheit der Daten. Alle Dateien werden aufgeteilt und verschlüsselt - die einzelnen Teile werden auf verschiedenen Rechnern abgelegt, so daß kein Außenstehender durch den Angriff auf einen Rechner herausbekommen kann, welche Mojo-Daten dort abgelegt sind. Allerdings kommen dadurch erneut Zentralisierungselemente in das System - die sogenannten "publication Tracker", die den Überblick darüber behalten, was wo untergebracht ist. Außerdem setzt die verteilte Lagerung der Dateibruchstücke voraus, daß mindestens die Hälfte der Rechner, auf denen die Datei-Bruchstücke abgelegt sind, auch dann in Betrieb ist, wenn sie wieder zusammengesetzt werden soll. Man sieht: Mojo Nation ist jedenfalls nicht in dem Sinne für person to person ausgelegt, daß auch private Rechner mitspielen könnten, die nur für ein paar Stunden am Tag Netzanschluss haben.

Verschlüsselung der Informationen ist bei Mojo Nation eher eine technisch bedingte Begleiterscheinung der verteilten Ablage von Dateien. Im Vordergrund des Konzeptes steht das Geben und Nehmen innerhalb des Netzwerkes. Bei anderen Systemen geht es genau um die Verschlüsselung, aber nicht etwa mit dem Ziel, Information im Netz gegenüber unerwünschten Mitlesern geheimzuhalten, sondern darum, zu verschleiern, wer eine Information ins Netz gestellt hat, auf welchem Server sie physikalisch liegt, und wie man sie wieder löschen bzw. die Netzbenutzer vom Zugang ausschließen kann. Die Entwickler dieser Systeme reagieren damit auf die Tendenz vieler Regierungen, das Internet in einer Weise zu zensieren und unter Polizeiaufsicht zu stellen, die sich die Bürger ihrer Staaten als Brief- oder Zensur nie gefallen lassen würden.

Die bekanntesten dieser Projekte laufen unter dem Namen [Freenet](#) und "[Publius](#)" (dort auch Hinweise zu weiteren Projekten) Diese Projekte haben sich nichts geringeres vorgenommen, als, auf der technischen Grundlage des bestehenden Internets ein völlig neuartiges System zu etablieren. Dieses neue System speichert Inhalte so auf einer Vielzahl von Servern ab, daß es praktisch unmöglich ist, zu sagen, wo sie liegen. Einige Systeme sind sogar so ausgelegt, daß noch nicht einmal feststellbar sein soll, ob ein bestimmter Server daran teilnimmt oder nicht. Es ist auch nicht feststellbar, wer etwas hochgeladen hat, und nur der Urheber kann die

Information verändern oder löschen. Der Zugang zu den Informationen beruht auf einem eigenständigen System von Adressen. Jeder, der die Zugangssoftware installiert hat, kann alles sehen, was im "neuen Internet" veröffentlicht ist - und niemand kann den Zugang sperren.

Eine Zeitlang sah es so aus, als ob Big Money mit hochglanzpolierten Webkatalogen und die Regierungen mit ihren Zensur gelüsten die Zukunft des Internets alleine bestimmen könnten. Mit p2p - gleichgültig, wie man das nun aufschlüsselt und welche Systeme sich schließlich durchsetzen - sieht die Netzwelt wieder ganz anders aus.. 

*

Anmerkung

• Dieser lange Text ist natürlich keine Netgeschichte. Aber da er zum Thema gehört und ebenfalls in der FR erschienen ist, passt er hier ganz gut hin.

Ferrero greift an:

Mit Datum vom 19. Februar 2001 erließ die 31. Zivilkammer des Landgerichts Köln auf Antrag der Ferrero-Anwälte eine einstweilige Verfügung, in der der Betreiber der Domain www.gnutella.de unter Androhung eines Ordnungsgeldes von bis zu 500.000 Mark aufgefordert wird, die Domain weder zu benutzen noch sie an Dritte zu veräußern.

Die Schokoladenverkäufer begründeten Ihren Antrag damit, daß sie als Inhaber der Markenrechte an Nutella nicht zulassen könnten, daß ihr guter Name in Verbindung mit einer Einrichtung gebracht werde, über die Raubkopien und Kinderpornos getauscht würden.

Und das Kölner Landgericht, entgegenkommend wie immer, sah prompt "Gefahr im Verzuge".

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“l'Unità”, 23 luglio 2003

Estetiche della rete: da South Park alla disobbedienza elettronica

In “Net.art - L'arte della connessione”, Marco Deseriis e Giuseppe Marano disegnano una panoramica sulla produzione artistica in Internet

Di Andrea Natella

Se non ci fosse stata Internet un cartone animato come South Park forse non sarebbe mai nato o non avrebbe avuto il successo che il pubblico gli ha riservato. South Park è infatti il prodotto che meglio riesce a sintetizzare le nuove estetiche della rete: dialoghi veloci e taglienti come quelli di una chat room, disegno essenziale e movimenti semplici di un'animazione in Flash. South Park è riuscito a portare sul più generalista dei mezzi di comunicazione l'accelerazione visiva e l'iperlocuzione verbale propria delle culture della rete.

Le tecnologie digitali hanno ormai trasformato le estetiche contemporanee e la diffusione di massa di programmi per la manipolazione delle immagini sta creando una diversa sensibilità iconica. Il luogo in cui più naturalmente hanno trovato spazio questi tentativi di sperimentazione artistica è ovviamente la rete. Se però esiste una specifica forma del sentire relativa alle nuove tecnologie digitali questa non può ridursi al solo ambito della rappresentazione visiva. Le arti dovrebbero soprattutto indagare quel radicale mutamento delle relazioni umane nel metaverso incorporeo della rete. Identità, virtualità e replicabilità disegnano un nuovo paradigma della conoscenza e della comunicazione ed è questo il campo definito dall'etichetta “net.art”, lanciata nel 1996 da un manipolo di creativi e critici della cultura digitale su liste di discussione come Nettime e Syndicate.

Di questo si occupa il libro Net.art - L'arte della connessione di Marco Deseriis e Giuseppe Marano, fondatori del nodo italiano di The Thing (<http://www.thething.it>) e animatori della scena net.artistica internazionale. Il libro edito dalla milanese Shake (224 pagine, 15 euro) dipinge il vasto panorama della net.art individuando continuità storiche e tematiche in quell'arcipelago variegato di artisti, attivisti, intellettuali e programmatori che continua a sfidare il mondo dell'arte tradizionale. Gli autori individuano nella capacità di riconcatenamento creativo delle interfacce (tecniche o sociali che siano) un fondamentale valore aggiunto per lo sviluppo democratico delle tecnologie.

Il presupposto è che la rete sia innanzitutto un ambiente e non un mezzo di comunicazione, e quindi

un'arte della rete non può caratterizzarsi solo attraverso un'aggiunta di digitalità alle estetiche che l'hanno preceduta. Secondo Alexei Shulgin, uno dei pionieri della net.art, l'arte in rete è solo “documentazione di arte che non viene creata in rete, ma al di fuori di essa e, in termini di contenuto, non vi stabilisce alcuna relazione”, la net.art invece “funziona solo in rete e prende la rete o il mito della rete come tema. Ha spesso a che vedere con concetti strutturali: un gruppo o un individuo progetta un sistema che può essere espanso da altre persone”.

Intorno a questa serie di principi di base, si sono sviluppate negli ultimi anni una molteplicità eterogenea di sperimentazioni che hanno estremizzato la dimensione di interattività della rete usando spesso il paradosso come stilema artistico. Nel loro libro Deseriis e Marano hanno individuato un comune sentire tra pratiche apparentemente distanti come la programmazione di un browser web in cui le pagine html sono presentate nella forma di cerchi e con linee-link che le uniscono (Web Stalker dei londinesi I/O/D), le azioni di disobbedienza elettronica come quelle di chi ha realizzato un falso sito per la compravendita di voti elettorali (**Vote Auction**) o le beffe degli YesMen che dopo aver clonato il dominio della World Trade Organization sono riusciti a farsi invitare in importanti convegni internazionali nelle vesti di rappresentanti del Wto per poi esibirsi in deliranti presentazioni. Tutti artisti che lavorano a far saltare quel meccanismo subliminale che sembra trasformare un'interfaccia artificiale nel più naturale dei mondi. Da questo punto di vista il libro Net.art è una vera e propria bibbia di interventi radicali e azioni intelligenti che all'insegna dell'ironia e del divertissement fanno emergere gli usi più improbabili e imprevedibili delle nuove tecnologie.

Una serie di pratiche che ha ottenuto importanti riscontri sul piano istituzionale con premi per opere di net.art offerti da importanti musei e la creazione di centri di cultura digitale e media lab nelle principali città europee. Un panorama che vede protagonisti i paesi dell'Europa centrale e del nord, e in cui i paesi dell'ex-Jugoslavia brillano per attenzione, mentre in Italia nonostante la presenza di artisti di indiscusso valore internazionale come gli 01001011101010 ed epidemiC, si iniziano a muovere i primi passi solo negli ultimi tempi. Tra i punti di riferimento per inoltrarsi in questo mondo la mailing list AHA (<http://www.strano.net/bazzichelli>) curata da Tatiana Bazzichelli e il sito Random (<http://random.exibart.com>) di Valentina Tanni.

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With special care when you think the *ftf* it introduced, Nifty which is the main [server because](#) of maintenance, renewal did not become way. Angry hmm.

Upper ,Ð -.

From present afternoon [becoming](#) the *ftf*, is.

Modification procedure it does in the provider forgetting, the ,Ä, not being able to connect, you were hasty, is.

The , -, with this the news it can renew to noon Japan and China from the *fRf*, don't you think? it is is. Ukekekeke!

- Perhaps, whether, a how from ,¹ this it becomes faster CATV, however it is is, don't you think?!

The 64kbps how you obtain slowly and are slow obtaining! Don't you think? the ,Ä you say, or in the speed aspect were not impressed at all. It is the case that it is the opportunity how plate which nowadays experiences a faster environment and.

Oh, but how much it is slow with say, it keeps connecting as for ,Á ,Ä it is good. Keeps connecting ,Á ,Ä feeling is good. Keeps connecting ,Á ,Ä is warm, there is a sense of relief, body temperature is felt.

When story goes to strange direction with, how without report end.

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It is the ,Ó -, it is cartridge viewing. High. It keeps connecting. , as for , , .

Note

* **J- phone Tokai, " J-SH05 " of folding type and " J-N03 " (k tie Watch)**

* **The official contents of all colors finally break 400 contents concerning the official contents of the J-sky November first half! Is, so. fnfA. Such a fVf‡f{ it is and so distantly it is the thinking which is meaning in the color of 256 colors or, as for everyone of the J-PHONE staff. [Contents details: [Annex 1 annex 2 annex 3 annex 4 annex 5](#)]**

* **NFL official sight establishment official information of the NFL in the J- sky concerning, the J - the sky monopoly offer! So, " downloading the logograph of the NFL each team, it can set the main contents to the expecting picture of the portable telephone. " " Information offer of the up-to-date game result and up-to-date news et cetera " and " introduction of all the 31 teams " is, so. Obtaining - with, the football ,Á ,Ä to be good the ,í can well it does the webmaster. How good kana, with. Well, such a thing it does not have to be. As expected the J-PHONE! If we want NFL information, don't you think? carrying is the rule with the J-PHONE! J-PHONE hurray! The J-PHONE highest! [Related article: [In J- sky NFL official sight opening](#) (k tie Watch)]**

* **Business * solution program " JCSP " start industry beginning! It is release, so it does, the development support program in the WEB but. In the webmaster meaning of the word, " business * solution " being the fCf}fCf` precisely not to be able to grasp, it is the new business which it is unable to comment at all. The solution ,Á ,Ä it is the solution and namely " the solution " " the solution method " ,Á ,Ä in sense but. The ,Ü - in a word ", when you used as Japanese " something with word ,Á ,Ä thing of lie smells. In regard to this case how it is good, is. High and the next. [Related article: [J- phone, for enterprise support program of solution offer trader](#) (k tie Watch)]**

* **Concerning the start of request of sky melody request in the home page of the J- phone with entire country acceptance start! [Related article: [J- phone, request acceptance of sky melody start](#) (k tie Watch)]**

* **Mitsubishi entire research, for carrying test use of intramural information service start (k tie Watch) [[Mitsubishi entire research news release](#)]**

* **The new service which can search the portable sight with information seeking and the mail** (the k tie Watch) inputting keyword of the information which we would like to know into the text of the mail, when it transmits to the kensaku@m.infoseek.co.jp, the searching result it replies as a mail, so is. In this searching service and the J-Sky do not correspond, so. The corresponding type temporarily is the EZweb and the i-mode, so. With being the case that it is said, for the time being how it is good, is.

* **Casio, casual fffWfJf• " LV-10 " approximately of 10000 Yen** (the k tie Watch) and the digital turtle ,Á ,Ä of such convenient price of the ,Á ,Ï it is good with the weight 120g, don't you think?. You probably will buy? But, if the fRfœ you buy, [whether](#) the J-SH04 it does also the air which is said and.

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The ,Û, such [mono](#) adhering forever, it is helpless, it is with. News renewal reopening.

Note

* **The Japanese Telecom " J-STYLE "**, the **J- sky contents transmission** (the k tie Watch) with the L-mode opposite disagreeing with for the PC, it is thing? As for fRfœ.

* **As for the J-PHONE and 16 chord + sampling sound audition** corner webmaster arrival sound with type something which is used with while it is normal electronic sound. Extremely, how it is good, is. Well, when rashly it is strange arrival sound, it is shy it is with hobby exposure.

- The J-T04 which presently is [in the midst of](#) using corresponding 16 chords or. It is -, as for sampling sound, however you are attracted well enough, well. War movie " captain! It is urgent entrance electricity! When it designates that " we would like to see, are as arrival sound of the mail, parenthesis I I... the ,Á ,Ä, it probably is to call such hobby exposure. [Related article: [J- phone east Japan, on home page experience corner of 16 chords](#) (k tie Watch)]

* **The mail and the web of the J- sky, morning of 10/28 o'clock of 9 around 15 minutes - morning o'clock of 11 there was an obstacle, in** around 50 minutes, so is.

It is -? The ,Á , - which is? The webmaster message being not to feel, how is good, is. - You forgot the thing of such former times.

* **The k tie Watch, news access of last week (2000/10/23 - 10/29)** (the k tie Watch) news to access several superior 15 ranks are reported, but we as for J-PHONE-RELATED news in 15 cases barely one case, " [at the J- phone northeast * Niigata area on November 16th just the news,](#) " J-PE03s " sale ". The body cod , -, that 12 rank in 15 rank.

And it probably is ,Á ,Ï J-PHONE ,Á ,Ä useless what? It probably is minor what? It probably is rubbish what? It probably is kudzu what? There is no value which uses it is probably will be? Having, even personality of the ,é person, it probably is portable telephone kind of what which is doubted? The TVCM to strike it probably is what too much in the habit which either great share is not? Fujiwara period fragrance buying, antipathy the ,é it is probably will be? The webmaster message Fujiwara period fragrance is not accustomed to the favorite, is. The ,° which will be replaced to another person. Kato brown. Kato. If the personal computer you do, it probably will go to the fAfrfo. If that useless Asano loyal trust. That it is, already Fujiwara period fragrance the strange woman of the K-1 f}fjf., which is said it is useless what. If times you mention the color printer with the color printer, if there is love at Xerox, you say it is possible to be that, mono is not, it is is. With lie to look at actuality sweetly with deception that it can keep with just love living how, because the ,ç ,á it is not good, the ,° which will appoint Asano loyal trust to the cm of J-PHONE. Don't you think? well, J-PHONE Tokyo. Being appointed at other area, the thing which the webmaster sees it not being possible, being to be trivial. It was the webmaster of the Asano loyal trust fan with the Kato brown fan.

If [addition] it is from laughing direction, with the super great man rather, it is dense dearly or and per master what whether to be, the ,µ,ê,Û,¹,ñ. With favorite something. The all Osaka and Kobe giant many lintels to be, the ,µ,ê,Û,¹,ñ. Or freely using the CG, to come easily, revival. When that it is, not only Kato brown, making also Arai note revive, adding also will village, the fhfšft the image character. The being disgusted ,á which is useless. It fell highly and cleanly. - Don't you think? the anchor and, you age recently and truly it is with increase densely.

*** If 75% input & the picture of the portable user it is improved, information utilization it increases,** (the internet.com) certainly. But most, fee lower temporarily from that. That low level that price is the *fIfWfTf“frfbfNfŠ* with service.

*** " As for the possibility of President Nokia portable telephone infinity " * World Council of Management (NIKKEI)** certainly. Whether it stops taking the shape, " portable telephone " in the future, the ,μ,ê,Û,¹,ñ, as for the portable communication equipment for the individual mono is already becoming general consist of.

*** Mobile radio telephone utilization ratio of the individual, 10 point increases * Nomura entire research investigation (the NIKKEI)** perhaps, packet generation influencing largely in 1 year, it reaches, it is probably will be. Perhaps.

*** In the area whose, portable radio wave such as Furukawa electricity is weak laser radio communication (the NIKKEI)** the ,Ó - is, technical thing however it is not understood well, in any case becomes convenient, if is, it is possible to be that.

*** For the portable telephone solar array development * m * s technology (the NIKKEI)** in carrying the sunlight it is discovered near future there here the spectacle which you bathe, it becomes, it is probably will be?

*** Kyocera, by carrying peripheral device expansion * portable telephone picture exchanging (NIKKEI)**

*** Hitachi, for MPEG4 correspondence carrying picture quality improvement of animated picture image (NIKKEI)**

*** Sale of portable subsidiary company, major communication of border phone and negotiation * Ireland (NIKKEI)**

*** Start of new service " Broadband@nifty " offer of broadband * Internet age [related article: [Nifty and broadband for contents transmission service](#) (internet.com)]**

*** Supervision functional separation of EU and the United States and communication request (NIKKEI)**

*** Information of the December rewriting start software of the Nintendo POWER** as for the outstanding work the combining where is [just](#) the *f•f^f<fXfƉfCf_•[fOf••[fŠ•[fffbfƉfNf^•[fyfJfbfg* of the new work. Obtaining - with, just this ,Á ,Ä cNp edition? When with you think!

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せっかくフレッツ導入したと思ったら、メインサーバである[ニフティがメンテナンス](#)の為、更新がままなりませんでした。カッパン。

うえひー。

今日の午後から[フレッツ](#)になりましたですよ。

プロバイダに変更手続きするのとか忘れてて、接続できなくて焦ったですよ。

あー、これでコレからは昼日中にnews更新できるんですね。ukekekekeke!!

つーか、どうせこれからもっと速いCATVになるかもしれないんですけどね!!

64kbpsなんて遅えよ遅え! ていうか、速度的な面では全然感動しませんでしたね。今時もっと速い環境を体験する機会なんてザラにあるわけですし。

いやあ、しかしいくら遅いとは言え、繋ぎっぱなしってのはいいなあ。繋ぎっぱなしってのは気持ちいいよな。繋ぎっぱなしってのは暖かいよな安心感があるよな体温を感じるよな。

と、なんとなく妙な方向に話が行った辺りで報告終わり。

ピングポーン、ピングポーン、ウーマーヤーン

ライドヘーイ、ライドポーム、カンダニーン

んふー、たまらんです。ハイ。繋ぎっぱなし。はあはあはあ。

note

[__](#) J-フォン東海、折りたたみ型の「J-SH05」と「J-N03」(ケータイWatch)

[__](#) J-スカイ11月前半のオフィシャルコンテンツについて **全てカラーのオフィシャルコンテンツがついに400コンテンツを突破!** だそうです。ハア。あんなショボい256色のカラーにそんなに意味があるとお思いなんですか、J-PHONEスタッフの皆様は。[コンテンツ詳細: [別紙1](#)、[別紙2](#)、[別紙3](#)、[別紙4](#)、[別紙5](#)]

[__](#) J-スカイでのNFL公式サイト開設について **NFLの公式情報をJ-スカイが独占提供!**

で、主なコンテンツは「NFL各チームのロゴをダウンロードして、携帯電話の待ち受け画面に設定できる。」、「最新ゲーム結果、最新ニュースなどの情報提供」、「全31チームの紹介」だそうです。えーと、webmasterはフットボールってよくわかんねえし。どうでもいいかな、と。いや、そんなコトを言うてはいけないな。流石はJ-PHONE! NFL情報が欲しいなら携帯はJ-PHONEで決まりだね! J-PHONE万歳! J-PHONE最高! [関連記事: [J-スカイでNFL公式サイトがオープン](#)(ケータイWatch)]

[__](#) ビジネス・ソリューションプログラム「JCSP」開始 **業界初! WEBにおける開発支援プログラムを公開** だそうです。webmasterには「ビジネス・ソリューション」という言葉の意味

がイマイチ的確に掴めないのになんともコメントしかねる新事業です。ソリューションってな solutionであり即ち「解決」とか「解決法」ってな意味なんです。まー要するに「日本語として使った場合は」なんか嘘臭い類の言葉ってコトで。本件に関してはどうでもいいです。ハイ、次。[関連記事：[J-フォン、企業向けソリューション提供業者のサポートプログラム](#)(ケータイWatch)]

__スカイメロディのリクエスト開始について [J-フォンのホームページでのリクエストを全国で受付開始!](#) [関連記事：[J-フォン、スカイメロディのリクエスト受付を開始](#)(ケータイWatch)]

__三菱総研、携帯向け学内情報サービスの試験運用を開始(ケータイWatch) [[三菱総研ニュースリリース](#)]

__インフォseek、メールで携帯サイトが検索できる新サービス(ケータイWatch) 知りたい情報のキーワードをメールの本文に入力して、kensaku@m.infoseek.co.jpに送信すると、検索結果がメールとして返信されるそうです。が、この検索サービス、J-Skyには対応してないそうで。対応機種はとりあえずEZwebとi-modeだそうで。というわけで、当面どうでもいいです。

__カシオ、重量120gで1万円前後のお気軽デジカメ「LV-10」(ケータイWatch) やっぱこういうお手頃価格のデジカメっていいよね。買おうか。しかし、コレ買うなら[J-SH04](#)かという気もするし。

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ま、いつまでも[こんなモノ](#)にこだわっていても仕方ないんで。news更新再開。

note

__日本テレコム「J-STYLE」、J-スカイコンテンツをPC向けに配信(ケータイWatch) L-modeとやらに対抗ってコトですか。コレは。

__J-PHONE、16和音+サンプリングサウンド試聴コーナー webmasterは着信音とかは普通の電子音のままで使うタイプなんで。割とどうでもいいです。いや、なまじ変な着信音だと趣味丸出しで恥ずかしいじゃんよ。

つーか、現在使用中の[J-T04](#)じゃ16和音とか対応してないし。んー、サンプリングサウンドは結構惹かれますけどねえ。戦争映画とかの「大尉! 緊急入電です!」みたいなのをメールの着信音にしたりしたらカッコイイ...って、そういうのを趣味丸出しと言うのでしょうか。[関連記事:[J-フォン東日本、ホームページ上に16和音の体験コーナー](#)(ケータイWatch)]

__J-スカイのmailとweb、10/28の午前9時15分頃~午前11時50分頃に障害 が、あったそうです。

んー? あったっけ? webmasterはあんま感じなかったのどうでもいいです。つーか、そんな昔のコトは忘れました。

__ケータイWatch、先週のニュースアクセス(2000/10/23~10/29)(ケータイWatch) アクセス数上位15位までのニュースをレポートしていますが、我々がJ-PHONE関連ニュースは15件中わずかに一件、「[J-フォン東北・新潟エリアで11月16日に「J-PE03s」発売](#)」というニュースだけ。それも15位中12位という体たらく。

やっぱJ-PHONEってダメなんですか。マイナーなんですか。ゴミなんですか。クズなんですか。使う価値無いんでしょうか。持ってる奴の人格すら疑われてしまうような携帯電話なんですか。大したシェアも無い癖にTVCM打ち過ぎなんですか。藤原紀香が反感買ってるんでしょうか。webmasterもあんま藤原紀香は好きになれないです。別の奴に代えようぜ。加藤茶とか。加藤。パソコンやるならアビバに行こう。それがダメなら浅野忠信とか。それだよ、もう藤原紀香とかいうK-1マニヤの変な女じゃダメなんだ。時代はカラープリンタでカラープリンタと言えればゼロックスで愛があればそれでいいというモノではないんだ。愛だけで生きていけるなんてのは嘘でまやかして現実を甘く見ちゃいけないので、浅野忠信をJ-PHONEのCMに起用しようぜ。ああ、J-PHONE東京ね。他の地域で起用されてもwebmasterが見るコト出来なくてつまらないので。加藤茶ファンで浅野忠信ファンのwebmasterでした。

[追加]お笑い方面からというコトであれば、いっそ超大物というコトで、いとしいし師匠あたりなんかいいかもしれませんな。好きなんで。オール阪神巨人なんかもいいかもしれませんな。もしくはCGを駆使してやすきよ復活とか。それだったら加藤茶だけでなく、荒井注も復活させて、志村も加えてドリフがイメージキャラクターとか。ダメだこりゃ。ハイ、綺麗に落ちました。つーか、いかりや、最近本当に老けこんでますね。

__携帯利用者の75%入力&画面改善されれば情報利用増やす(internet.com) 確かに。しかしとりあえずそれよりなにより、料金下げろよ。あの低レベルなサービスであの値段とはオジサンビックリだ。

__ノキア社長「携帯電話の可能性は無限」・世界経営者会議(NIKKEI) 確かに。将来的には「携帯電話」という形をとらなくなるかもしれませんが、もはや個人用の携帯通信機器は一般的なモノになりつつありますからな。

__個人の移動電話利用割合、1年で10ポイント増・野村総研調べ(NIKKEI) 多分、パケット代が大きく影響していたりするんでしょうな。多分。

__古河電など、携帯電波の弱い地域にレーザー無線通信(NIKKEI) ふーん、技術的なコトはよくわからないけど、とにかく便利になるならばそれでいいよ。

__携帯電話向け太陽電池開発・エム・エステクノロジー(NIKKEI) 携帯に日光浴させる光景が近い未来そここで見受けられる、とかなるんでしょうか。

__京セラ、携帯周辺機器拡充・携帯電話で画像やりとり(NIKKEI)

__日立、MPEG4対応携帯向け動画の画質向上(NIKKEI)

__携帯子会社の売却、ボーダフォンと交渉・アイルランドの大手通信(NIKKEI)

__ブロードバンド・インターネット時代の新サービス「Broadband@nifty」提供開始 [関連記事:[ニフティ、ブロードバンド向けコンテンツ配信サービス](#)(internet.com)]

__EUと米国、通信の監督機能分離を要求(NIKKEI)

__Nintendo Powerの12月書き換え開始ソフトの情報 めぼしい作品は新作の[メタルスレイダーグロリーディレクターズカット](#)だけですかね。えーと、これってNP版だけ?と思ったら!ちゃんと[プリライト版](#)もあるようです。しかも、NPのお約束「値の張るプリライト版のほうがNP版より数日先にリリース」もしっかり。プリライト版引渡し日は11/29、\5780。NP版書き換え開始は12/1、\2000。\3780余分に払えば、二日早く遊べるわけです。

で、そのプリライト版は予約受け付け期間が10/1-10/31。って、明日までじゃん。欲しい人はとっととローソンへGO!プリライト版は特典として「特製ポストカード5枚付き」だそうです。まー、いわゆる「ファンなら買い」って奴でしょう。プリライト版は例によって数量限定らしいので、その内秋葉の中古屋とかで、微妙な高値をつけられて販売する光景をみかけるでしょうな。webmasterは特別ファンじゃないのでどうでもいいです。明日までにローソン行くなんてかったるいし。

__任天堂、ゲームボーイ25%増産・年末商戦控え(NIKKEI)

__ドリームキャスト用周辺機器「メモリーカード4X(フォーエックス)」新発売のお知らせ 12/14発売、\4800。

従来のVMの4倍の容量で云々・・・と言うコトですが、ネクサスとか買った方がいいんじゃないかと思えます。メリットは「純正品」というコトだけですね。きっと、サードパーティ製のストレージよりムキャストの親和性が高いですよ。いやあ、すごいメリットだなあ。値段が高いのなんか全然関係無いね。欲しいよ、欲しい。

すいません、嘘つきました。心が痛いです。こんなヘタレたストレージ、欲しくもなんともないです。

__セガ、矢口事業所の閉鎖ならびに希望退職募集について

__セガの今期連結、赤字200億円・ゲーム機値下げ響く(NIKKEI)

__新社名「セガ」、11月1日から正式に採用(ZDNet) なんでもいいからさっさと[VF-X](#)出せや。あと、ムキャ版FV2。

__懐かしの喫茶店ゲーム機の興奮をふたたび(WIRED) ポン製作者であるノーラン・ブッシュネル氏がなんか作ったそうで。要するにシステム基板込みのアーケード用筐体作ったってコトでしようかね?

なんでもいいからガントレットをアップライト筐体込みで欲しいなあ。欲しいなあ。

__ AOL対MSN、新『ブラウザ大戦争』勃発か(上)(WIRED) AOL対MSNエクスペローラ
じゃあなんか燃えないなあ。やっぱ「ネスケ対なにか」でなきゃ。

__ ドイツに移った「票のオークション」サイト(WIRED) ドイツにドメインを移して、メリケン国内からの法的追求を避けるつもりようです。なんかしらんが頑張れvote-auction.com。
ところでこのvote-auction.comサイトのアドレスどなたかご存知ありませんか。最後を[http://
voteauction.de/](http://voteauction.de/)とかしてみたんですけど、どうも関係ないサイトっぽいし。見つかりません。

__ 神棚用の榊をネット販売・ケイフローリスト(NIKKEI) あの、榊ってそんなに需要があるモンなんですか。うーん、そんなに需要がないからこそ、店舗を構える必要のないオンライン販売にしてみた、と言う理由も考えられますが。まーなんにせよ面白い時代ですね。

001029.sun

主よ、今日も迷える子羊に安息を与えて下さりありがとうございます。

[このような暴力的かつ全能たるあなたを恐れぬ内容のゲーム](#)が私めの身辺に出現するコトなきようにとのお取り計らい、感謝の念をあなたに捧げずにはおられません。
[あのようなふざけたゴンポリムビーゲー](#)は近々あなたの教えを伝え、そしてその最も忠実な僕である法王様が閲覧禁止の旨を全世界に向けて発せられる筈ですが、それまではあなたの比類なきお力で悪しき存在が私めに近付かぬようにお守り下さい。

ああ、今日は安息日でしたね。
あなたの教えどおり、一切の仕事を行わず、一日をすべてあなたへの祈りに捧げます。
ですので、当然news更新はありません。

001028.sat

webmasterは本日も[バンダイ社製のたわけたデジタルコンテンツパッケージ](#)を入手するコト能ず。

「リアルタイムあべしシステム」などとイカしたセンスで消費者の購買意欲を煽っておきながら、十全足る生産及び販売体制を整えるコトなく当該製品の販売に踏み切った[バンダイ社](#)の営業方針には怒りを覚える。社会正義に悖る怠惰な行為は許されるものではない。

[バンダイ社](#)に猛省を求めるとともに、消費者の要望への早急なる対応を求める。
なお、抗議の意思の表れとして、本日も当webページのnews更新を休止させて頂く。

001027.fri

なんか今日はアクセスが多くて「おかしいな？まさか[買ってもしない北斗の拳](#)の影響でもあるまい」とか思ってレファを見てみたら。

[この下司野郎](#)の仕業でした。

わざわざトップでさらしてんじゃねえ！

お陰でアクセスが100ばかり増えておりますが、うぬら下司めらにはこの帝王の気持ちはわからぬわ！

退かぬ！媚びぬ！顧みぬのだ！

誰かwebmasterに愛を。

愛なくしては夢想転生はまといぬ故。

つーか、こうなったら手に入れるまで死んでもnews更新するか畜生。

あ、ジャギ様胸像応募権を入手できる初回生産分限定ね。まあ、まだ第二ロット？なんてないだろうけど。

001026.thu

[北斗の拳 世紀末救世主伝説](#)を買い損ねたので気分を損ねました。
買えるまで、しばらく更新をお休みさせていただきます。(割と嘘)

001025.wed

note

__J-フォン東北・新潟エリアで11月16日に「J-PE03s」発売(ケータイWatch) じえいぴーえーぜろすりー...えす？Sってなんじゃらホイ？「答え：普通のJ-PE03からJ-Skyステーション機能を省いたもの」ハイ？ていうか、J-PE03とかの売りって、「J-Skyステーション機能搭載の新機種！」じゃなかったの？

どうやら東北地区では、ステーションサービスの開始が来春開始予定とかいうコトで、要は「まだステーション機能いらねえし」というコトだったようです。

へ～、こんなところにも地域色ってな出るモンなんですねえ。そいでもって、東北新潟エリアでは来春までに「ステーション機能にわざわざ非対応モデル」が続々と販売されるようです。携帯の筐体マニア泣かせの代物...なんですかね。多分そうだろう。

なお、J-フォン東日本 東北支社によると、ステーションのサービス開始後にJ-PE03sなどをステーション機能に対応させるアップグレードサービスの予定は今のところないという。だつてさ。ひっでえ話！怒れ、東北地域J-PHONEユーザ。大体J-SkyWebの公式サイトって東京に情報片寄り過ぎだつての。そらま、人口の1割以上が東京圏内に住んでるなら仕方ないコトなのかも知らんですが。それじゃ、webの意味がねえよ。

__イソラ、携帯電話にメールで地域限定チラシ広告(NIKKEI)

__大ガスと和泉電、動画像などPHSで同時双方向通信できるシステム(NIKKEI)

__ロイター・ジャパン、携帯電話向けに金融情報配信(NIKKEI)

__伊政府、携帯電話事業入札やり直し断念(NIKKEI)

__伊次世代携帯、英BT系が入札脱落・政府期待外れ(NIKKEI)

__ドコモ、料金割引を改定。パケット料金を無料通話分に含める(ケータイWatch) つーか、パケット代そのものを安くするコトの方が先決じゃないの？ドコモがボヤボヤしているうちにそれをやってアドバンテージを稼ぐんだJ-PHONE！なんだったらEZwebでもいいぞ！とにかくNTTは気に入らねえ！

__政府は「IT革命」よりも「通信料値下げ」を(internet.com) そうですねえ。確かに。それと、webmasterとしてはやっぱり現在の携帯電話の通話料(含むパケット代)ってかなり法外だと思っんですよ。それを何とかして欲しいですねえ。モリヨシローさん。無理だろうけど。今日も夜まで国会でなんかやりましたねえ。

__通信、独占企業に新規制・郵政省方針NTTコムなど対象(NIKKEI) ペッ！ザマーミロNTT！つーか、もっと強く締め付けろや！そりゃ無理か！なんつっても天下り先だモンなあ！guhehe!!

__放送された音楽を瞬時に検索・NTTコム(NIKKEI) へー、NTTコミュニケーションって、NTTコムって略すんですね。知らなかった。NTT関連はなんでもかんでも気に食わないwebmasterですが、しばらく前にやっていた山下達郎のBGMで、稲森いずみ？が出てるあのCMは好きでしたねえ。で、この話に特にオチはありません。

__NTT東西、ISDN利用など新セット割引導入(NIKKEI) 「ISDNとかが安くなるんかね？」とか思った僕が馬鹿でした。すっげーどうでもいい、NTT様の新商品です。

__サーバー内のポルノ画像を検出する新フィルター(CNET)

__「罪と罰 地球の継承者」公式サイト 11/21発売。N64用ソフト。予価\6800。製作がトレジャーなので、またひねくれたようなアクションゲームなのでしょう。楽しみ。ところで主人公の名前はやっぱりラスコーリニコフだったりするんでしょうか。そりゃないか。

001024.tue

note

__無料グループウェアサービス「ケースケ」がJ-スカイに対応(ケータイWatch) 「ケースケ」は、携帯電話だけでグループが形成でき、伝言版・スケジューラー・行先案内板などのグループウェア機能が利用できるサービスで、PCからの利用も可能。J-スカイ版のサービス開始により、iモード・J-スカイ・PC間でデータの共有が可能となった。というコトで、PCとi-modeとJ-Skyでアーキテクチャを超えて利用可能ならば結構実用性は高そうですね。「今日の飲み会の集合場所の告知に」「大事な会議に遅れそうな時に」みたいな感じがあ？いやあ、便利便利。

__オフィスノア、リアルタイム動画を携帯電話に配信するシステム(ケータイWatch)

__テレビ朝日、携帯向けサイトをリニューアルして有料化(ケータイWatch) テレビ朝日は、現在iモード・J-スカイ向けに無料で提供しているサイトを「テレ朝 com・plete」として、月額280円の有料サービスでリニューアルオープンするそうで。J-Sky版のサービス開始が11/1から。i-modeは11/6、EZwebではauが11/7、ツーカーが11/2だそうです。従来の無料サイトは、J-Skyとi-mode用のみは並列して存続だそうですが、EZweb版は有料サイトのみになるそうです。えー、多分廃れますね。有料版だけだと。こういうのは無料だから客がくるんだってばさ。

__米国ではiモードは流行らない?(WIRED) 日本語読めないし、第一NTTがないしねえ。違うか。

確かに、あの太くて早い回線を常時接続で、デカくて綺麗なディスプレイを悠々と使っているメリケン国の方々には携帯電話みたいな遅くて小さいモノは我慢出来ないでしょうな。「太くて早い」VS「遅くて小さい」。うーん、後者の方がテクニシャンって感じですか？いや、別になんとなくフとそんなコト思っただけで発言に特に含みなどは一切ありませんが。テクニシャンの方がいいよね。でも、結局最後は愛か？愛だろ、愛。とかいうTVCMもあったしなあ。で、なんの話でしたっけ？

ああそうそう、何故メリケン国でi-modeが流行らないか、とかいうテーマでしたっけ。米国人は携帯電話でフルモーション映像を観ることに興味がないからだ。だそうで。つーか、webmasterもそういうのには興味ないですが、その前に現在のi-modeだとまだそんなコト出来てねえよ、っていうか。近々出来るようになってもやっぱり別に観たくないですがね。大体僕は携帯でwebみるコトすら嫌なのに(お金がかかるから)、そんなタリイコト誰がやるかっての。

__携帯電話やPDAがジュエリーに(WIRED) 携帯機能付きのイヤリング、PDA機能の付いた時計、MP3プレイヤーのタイピン、とか作っちゃったらしいです。IBMが。

webmasterは最初この記事のタイトルを見た時に「携帯ががアクセサリか。そうだなー、時計なんて機能より見た目優先で選んでる人はいっぱいいるしな。携帯ももうそこまでこなれた使われ方するレベルにまで来てるのかな」とか思ったんですが、どうやらIBMの連中はwebmasterより一枚上手だったようです。つーか、多分そういうスパイグッズみたいのはあんまり流行らないから安心して部門を縮小した方がいいと思うよ> IBM

とか言ったら、もしかして流行ったりしてな。それならそれで愉快的な世の中ですが。つーか、webmasterはあんまアクセサリとかつけない人なんでどうでもいいですが。人からシルバーとか貰ってもつけねえし。

__ギガフロップス、携帯サイトの人気ランキングをメールで毎日配信(ケータイWatch)

__MTI、iモードコンテンツをEZweb向けに自動変換するサービス(ケータイWatch) あー、こういうのいいね。気に食わないi-modeサイトをクラックして全部J-SkyWeb完全対応にしちゃうとか。ところでこのサービス、どうもパーソナルユーズ向けではなく、業者向けっぽいんで、大抵の人にはあんまり関係ないみたいです。多分。

__ACCESS、米KOPIN社と提携して小型モバイル端末を開発(ケータイWatch) 商品名

は"BrowserScope"。以前あった、京セラのDataScopeと名前が似てますな。この端末、MPEG-4とかも再生出来ちゃうようで。だから、携帯端末で動画とか観たくねっつ。実用レベルならいいけどよ。どうせそうじゃねえんだろ。

__京セラ米子会社と米Lucent、第3世代「CDMA」で提携(ケータイWatch) ところでこういうニュースってさ、一応知った風な顔でnewsとして流してるけど、全然わかってないのよね。あはははは。なによ、DMAって？デオキシリボ核酸？DNAですな。ああ、HDDのアレ？Direct Memory Accessだっけ？つーわけで、織田裕二には悪いけどなんのコトやらサパリーね。

__公取委、NTT東日本を事情聴取 DSL参入妨害の疑い(asahi) まったく、図体デカイ癖にやるコトはこすっからくてケチ臭い、いかにも親方日の丸野郎といった感じですな。クソNTT。

__広帯域はクラッカー天国？(上)(WIRED)

__「票のオークション」サイトが閉鎖(WIRED) 衆愚政治に陥っているかもしれないとは言え、現代社会システムの最高峰である民主主義。その根幹を成す選挙権の一票をオークションで売ろうと考えるたあ。流石に自由の国メリケンですな。とか、ベタなコトしか考え付かなかったんですが、やっぱなんつーか、自分の一票はもう少しマシなコトに使った方がいいよね、とか死ぬ程まともな考えを述べてみたり。ああダメだ、webmasterは根が善良で善良で仕方が無い人間なので、こういう時はつい正論をぶちまけてしまいますよ。やっぱ男は(女も)白票でしょう！もしくはテメエで立候補しときなさい。で、オークションサイトで票を買って当選しなさい。あ、潰れたのかこのサイト。自分で運営して自分で買いなさい。それなら万事解決。

__メーカー直販で購入希望8割。ただし、「安ければ」(internet.com) メーカー直販って、安くなければ、普通は特にメリットありませんからねえ。まー、自作機を製作可能なレベルのユーザに限っての話ですが。ちなみにwebmasterはGateway2kのG6-350なる型番のレディメイドPCをメインで使用しています。具合悪いです。ガワが特に。お金が出来たらチョボチョボパーツ入れ替えして行きたいと思います。

__セガのオンラインショッピングサイト、売上好調(internet.com) [Dreamcast DIRECT](#)のコトですが...。みんな、何買ってるの？買うモノなんかないじゃん。ムキャ関連製品って。シェンムーとかTURBとか買ってんのか？まさか。いや、嫌いじゃないですけどね。ムキャ。ただ、そんな「好調」って程、何が売れてるのかな～、と。

__任天堂「パーフェクトダーク」公式サイト更新

__「脳ペースメーカー」で鬱病治療(WIRED) 「脳にペースメーカー入れる」ってだけでかなり気分悪くなるんですが。鬱病の人にそんなコト言ったらショックで自殺する人とか出ねえか？

001023.mon

note

__腕時計型デジカメでミニスカ盗撮、陸上自衛隊二曹を逮捕(ZAKZAK) ウム！機材を臨機応変に駆使して行くその創意！戦場においては柔軟性こそがなにより役に立つ！お国の為役に立てよ！つーか、なかなかこの人も頭いいですね。女性(31)のミニスカート内に腕を入れ、手に持った腕時計型デジカメで盗み撮りした疑い。なんだ、誉めて損したよ。タダの頭悪い人じゃん。容疑者は福岡県春日市の陸自福岡駐屯地で不発弾処理の研修を受けた帰りだった。記事の最後にこの文章があるんですが、その不発弾処理とリストカメラで盗撮ってのはなんか関連性があるんですか。「人を殺した後はシヨンベンをしたくなる(c)北斗の拳」のと同じように「不発弾処理をした後は盗撮をしたくなる」んでしょうか。ところでこのリストカメラは恐らく[カシオのアレ](#)でしょうな。webmasterも前から欲しかったんですけどね～。こんな使い方があったとは。いや、別に真似する訳じゃないですが。待てよ、J-PHONEユーザが今そのリリースを心待ちにしている[J-SH04](#)は、「携帯電話 + ディ

ジカメ」だし、似たようなカモフラージュが可能だね！バッグかポケットにでもしまえばいいのに、何故か携帯を手に持って街中歩いている奴とか結構いるしさ！激写激写！しかもカシオのアレと違ってこっちゃカラーだぜ！そんでもって撮ったら即座にサイトにアップだ！アクセスもウナギ昇り！

つーか、なんかかなりいいアイデア過ぎて、これは実行する奴いそうだよな～、という感じなんですけどどうでしょうか。賭けましょうか。類似犯が出るかどうか。出る方にうまい棒(めんたいこ味)一本+フィリックス君ガム二つ。時価およそ\30といったところですか。

__丸紅テレコム、携帯の待ち受け画面保管サービス(internet.com)

__丸紅テレコム、携帯電話向けのディスクスペースサービスpandoru.com(ケータイWatch) iモード、EZweb、J-スカイの各端末に対応するディスクスペースサービス。自作の待受画面や着信メロディなどのデータをメールに添付して送信することで、サーバー上で5MBまで保存しておくことができる。画像データの表示については、各端末向けに自動的にファイル形式やサイズを調整する機能も備えている。

携帯向けのストレージサービスですか。便利そうですね。しかし、5MBも転送するとしたらポケット代が恐ろしくてかなわないでしょうな。サービス開始は10/25。[<http://www.pandoru.com/>]

__携帯電話からホームページに簡単アクセス「ワンコールネット」(ケータイWatch)

ユーザーが番号通知機能がついた携帯電話からサーバーに電話をかけ、呼び出し音を聞いて電話を切ると、サーバーから携帯端末宛てにメールが届く。届いたメールには、ホームページのアドレスが掲載されており、ユーザーはURL部分を選択するだけで簡単にアクセスすることができる。

ふんふん、確かに携帯のテンキーで長ったらしいURLを入力するのは骨ですからな。

webmasterはやったコトないけど。

サーバーへの通話料は無料だが、同サービスを利用するには、メールアドレスが電話番号のまま、番号通知設定をオンにしている必要がある。また、ワンコールネットへの掲載については、サイトオーナーより月額5000円程度の料金を徴収。

なるほどほど。利用者側は恐らく無料で利用できるんでしょうな。まあ、面白い試みかもしれませんが。対応端末はJ-Skyとi-mode。サービス開始は来年1月を予定。

__マキシーの恋愛サポートサービスがJ-スカイに対応(ケータイWatch)

__ノエルのビジュアル系アーティスト情報サイトがJ-スカイに対応(ケータイWatch)

__ぴあ、タウン情報などJ-Skyステーション向けに配信(NIKKEI)

__アラン、携帯に割り引きクーポン配信・会員制で開始(NIKKEI)

__携帯サイトの有害情報排除・業界団体と郵政省が研究会(NIKKEI)

__イリンクスが新技術、携帯情報端末でデータの安全性確保(NIKKEI) 携帯端末のセキュリティっつーのは早くなんとかしてほしい問題ですね。まー、カギなんてモノはこじ開けられる為にあるモノなので、ある程度は仕方ないと思いますけど一応「実用レベル」というところまで行って欲しいですねえ。

__次世代携帯電話免許は4社に・シンガポール政府、選定方法発表(NIKKEI)

__独、携帯免許収入で国家債務削減・利払い減でインフラ投資も(NIKKEI)

__NEC、次世代携帯を豪でも開発(NIKKEI)

__通信「卸専門」解禁へ・郵政省、接続料下げ促す(NIKKEI)

__BT、一部時間帯で市内通話を無料に(NIKKEI)

__NYでメールアドレスを個人電話帳に掲載・来年から(NIKKEI)

__ニフティ、米ISP第2位のEarthLinkと提携(NIKKEI) アクセスポイントが増えていいですね。[[ニュースリリース](#)]

__メリットは一体何？ネットユーザー、Lモード利用希望は約3割(internet.com) 何？つつわ

れても。こっちが聞きたいよ。

__固定電話網を死守せよ！ NTTが「Lモード」に賭けざるをえない「事情」とは？(NIKKEI)
ん～？なんか思い違いしてねえか？有線電話はなくならないだろ。多分。やっぱ、無線より有線の安定性は当分揺るぎ無いと思うんだけどなあ。

__日本語ドメイン名の次の課題 焦点はアプリケーション対応(NIKKEI) つーか、やっぱ日本語ドメインは疑問符って感じですよ。だって、全然ワールドワイドじゃなくなっちゃうじゃん。第一、日本語入力する手間が面倒だっての。英語でいいよ、英語で。ま、現状なら漢字は不便、つつう話で、世界大戦でも起こって、日本が世界の覇権を握れば「コンピュータで日本語？バリバリオッケーでしょう！」みたいな世界になるかもしれませんが。あ、それイカスね。採用。199X年、世界は核の炎に包まれた！残念、もう2000年でしたね。

__無料のコンテンツ提供「有料ならば使わない」74%(internet.com) 普通使いませんな。webmasterも有料サービスなんてパソコン通信の時代から一度も使ったコトありません。シェアウェアで長者が生まれないのも同様の心理が働いているのが原因でしょうな。ちなみにwebmasterは割と善人なので、最高に良いシェアウェアに対してはきちんとフィーを払わせて頂いております。尻有なんて言葉、意味すら知りませんよ。フィーを払うってな、なかなか楽しいモンです。未レジスト状態で使ってる貧乏人や、拾ってきた尻を通して使っている盗人根性の連中とは訳が違うのだよわはははは、などと思ってしまう。素晴らしいソフトウェアとその製作者には然るべき賞賛と対価を！
まー要するにフリーウェア作者とそのサポート掲示板に集う人達の関係なんです。あんまり有名なソフトだと楽しくないですけどね。反応無いし。お金振り込んで、終わり。

__東芝電池、パソコン内蔵可能な小型の無停電電源装置を開発(NIKKEI)

__理想科学、ネット上にプリントゴッコのサイト開設(NIKKEI) 理想URL<http://e.riso.co.jp/>。

__ファミ通.netオープン 要するにネットウォッチャー系のサイトのようにですが…。企業がこういうコトするか、普通？多分とんでもなくつまらない方向に進むか、物凄く面白い方向に進むけど上層部からストップかかってサイト停止、のどちらかって気がします。多分、あんまり面白いサイトにはならないんでしょなあ。

昔のログインやファミコン通信、アイコンと言ったアスキー時代の馬鹿っぽさ溢れるサイトになってくれるなら面白いんじゃないかな～、とは思いますが。さてどうなる。

001022.sun

note

__無線・ISDNルーター、4製品を比較(NIKKEI) つーか、やっぱ今時ISDNってチョイと遅いかな、とか思わないでもないですよ。要するにISDNクラスがスタンダードと言うか、最底辺クラスにまでなってきたってコトですかね。まーまだまだアナログが多数なんでしょうけど。

__パームがPDA向けネット接続サービス パケット通信対応端末使い2001年春開始(NIKKEI)

__Palm、次世代機向けコンテンツの開発者会議開催(NIKKEI)

__携帯電話にゲーム取り込み、切断後も動作可能・仏社が新技術(NIKKEI)

__フィリップス、消費電力3分の1以下の電源用ICを製品化(NIKKEI)

__NTT、次世代ブロードバンド通信の実験に成功(NIKKEI) ISDNが遅い、と感じる証拠。一波長の光で送信できる情報量は毎秒1テラビット超、現在の伝送可能距離は約70kmだそう

で。
新技術は光通信で一般的に使われている波長1.55マイクロ(1マイクロは100万分の1)メートルのレーザー光を利用する。研究グループは山のような形をした光信号のすそ野(パルス幅)

が380フェムト(1フェムトは1000兆分の1)秒という極めて短い光信号を作りだし、この信号を極めて短い間隔で送り出した。

__シャープ、衝撃に耐える業務用ザウルス(NIKKEI)

__森首相外交、「びっくり発言」次々 たびたび自ら窮地に(asahi)

__「バッシングだ」 森首相、母校の早大でぼやく(asahi) そんなに自分で首相に向いてないと自覚しているならば、さっさと辞めろよ。ああ、利権がたまんねえだろうからな。やめられねえよな。webmasterも一度首相になってみたいものです。

001021.sat

note

__Gratzer2.74リリース 定番MP3プレイヤー。今回はWinMeに対する動作確認などが為されたようです。最近WinMeを正式にサポートするソフトも増えていますが、そもそもWinMeというOS自体はどうなんでしょうね。「バグだらけ」とかも聞きますが、そんなんだったら別にWin9x系も同じだしなあ。やっぱNTかUNIX系辺りのOSですかね。乗りかえるなら。安定しててよさそうだし。うん、MacもMac OS Xなら既にアレは一応UNIX系の亜種と言えないコトもないし選択肢に入りますなあ。うむうむうむ。

最近本気で新機種導入(asメイン使用OS乗換え)を考えているwebmasterです。つーか、お金無いから新しいモノ買うなんてなかなか出来ないけどね！haha

__任天堂の今西紘史取締役広報室長にインタビュー(mainichi)

001020.fri

で、結局news更新出来ませんでした。[10/22未明記入]

さー、今日こそきちんと更新したいモンですね。コメントが命の当サイト、とにかくたわけたコメントを付けたいモノです。[朝]

001019.thu

午後三時頃、[携帯](#)の音で目が冷めたら知人から「家の電話通じないよ」とありがたいお知らせが。

つーわけで、日中の更新は出来ませんでした。すいません。現在10/20のAM06:55。いわゆる「あした」です。

朝で~す。未明で~す。そろそろ日の出で~す。

やーすんません。15日の更新をしている途中でWindozeが死んじゃいまして。

「政府モード」とか呼称される謎のシステム監察モードすらたちあがらず、「えー、Win再インストールするの面倒臭いな~。ていうか、C:\のバックアップとってなくて困ったな~。つーか、ブックマークだけでも救助してから再構築すっか。でも面倒~」とか思ってたらあつという間に3日ばかり経ってしまいまして。えっへっへ。今週ももう木曜ですね。つーか、実はまだきちんと復旧してません。

今回のトラブルは、ネスケ4.73とWWWでwebを巡回している最中に、Iria ver.1.06を起動したら何故かHIMEM.SYSがブツ壊れちゃったらしく、Win98起動ディスクからHIMEM.SYSだけをC:\にcopyしたら、何事も無かったかのように、割とあっさり起動してくれちゃったりしたので、「ん~、大丈夫かな?」とか思いつつ恐る恐る使ってます。でも、結構大丈夫臭いのでまたシステム吹っ飛ばすまで再インストールするつもりは無かったり。適当webmaster。

しかしこんなに簡単に復旧できるなら3日も放っとくんじゃなかったなあ。あっはっは。

note

__J-フォン西日本、高級外車が当たるキャンペーン(ケータイWatch) 残念ながら、わたしや東日本。[[ニュースリリース](#)]

001018.wed もういっちょ

note

__ 富士通FIP、キャンパス情報を携帯電話に配信するサービス(ケータイWatch) 今年度から実は学生に復帰のwebmasterちゃんですので、こういうnewsはチョイと気になります。いちいち掲示板みるのかったるいよね。半月に一回くらいしか行ってなかったりするけど:-< まずは、i-mode、EZweb、PC対応版が11月から運用開始予定で、J-Sky対応版は来年度から開始予定だそうです。[[プレスリリース](#)]

__ モトローラ、KDDIに144kbpsデータ通信が可能な通信システム(ケータイWatch)

__ 東大の学生向けにEZwebで学内情報・メール閲覧サービス(ケータイWatch)

__ 東西NTT、iモードの固定回線版「Lモード」を発表(ケータイWatch)

__ NTT東西日本、家庭の固定電話でインターネット(internet.com)

__ 家庭用電話機でiモード NTT東西、「Lモード」を来春スタートへ(ZDNet)

__ 固定電話版「iモード」・NTT東西が来春に新サービス(NIKKEI)

__ NTT東西、固定電話向けネット接続サービス(NIKKEI) [[東日本](#)、[西日本](#)]

__ NTTドコモ代々木ビル竣工(NTTドコモ) あの馬鹿デカイとんがりビル、ようやく完成でした。工事は足掛け何年? つか、かなりデカイです。先週神宮球場を出たあたりからでもものすごくハッキリ視認出来ましたので。i-modeビル。

__ 【PC EXPO】カシオ、2001年にワンダースワンカラーとつながるリストカメラ(ケータイWatch)

__ 【PC EXPO】Palmとケータイでアドレスをやりとり「IrGEAR for KEITAI」(ケータイWatch)

__ 【PC EXPO】ノキアのランドストローム氏、モバイルコマースに注力(ケータイWatch)

__ 【WPC EXPO】写真撮影や音楽ダウンロードできるPHS(NIKKEI)

__ Javaの次なる開拓地は自動車(CNET)

__ 『グヌーテラ』の開発が難航(上)(WIRED)

__ ネット上の匿名性確保を揺るがす裁判所判断下る(WIRED)

__ ネットは「日課」。ネットユーザーの9割が生活の一部と回答(internet.com)

__ ハイテクが愛し合う2人を分かつ?(上)(WIRED)

__ 何だか不満? 日本語ドメイン(NIKKEI) 企業が、ドメインを第三者による利用防止の為に登録料払わなければいけないのはなんだか馬鹿臭い話だ、とかボヤいてますが、それはアンタが自分の会社を持っていないからだと思うな。企業からすればイメージダウンするくらいなら安いモンだろ。持たざる者の採り越し苦労!

つか、どうも最近日経はドメイン関連newsが多いですね。記者にマニヤでもいますか?

__ メッツ運営の新ポータルサイトi-medeia(アイメディア)

__ 日本システムサプライ、業務を継続していくことが困難につき、運営サービスを停止

カービィのクッションが当たるアンケート

001016.mon-001017.tue-001018.wed

note

法林岳之の「週刊モバイルCATCH UP」J-スカイボタンで操作性を追求した「J-PE03」(ケータイWatch)

J-スカイ10月後半のオフィシャルコンテンツについて - 全てカラーのオフィシャルコンテンツが合計389に！ [別紙1](#) [別紙2](#) [別紙3](#) [別紙4](#) [別紙5](#) [別紙6](#)

日本テレコム、J-スカイ公式コンテンツを年内にもODNで提供(ケータイWatch)

インプレス、ITニュースサービス「impress Watch」のJ-スカイ版(ケータイWatch)

J-スカイ向け宿泊情報サイト「宿泊予約ホットライン」(ケータイWatch)

エス・シー・シー、J-スカイ占い情報サイト(ケータイWatch)

丸井、J-スカイ向けに「マルイポケットウェブ」を提供(ケータイWatch)

産経新聞社、「サンケイスポーツ」のJ-スカイ版を提供(ケータイWatch)

ソニー・ミュージック、J-スカイ向け音楽情報サイトをオープン(ケータイWatch)

ゴールドエンチャート、J-スカイに財テク情報サイト(ケータイWatch)

MALL OF TV、J-スカイでショッピングサイトを開設(ケータイWatch)

サクセス、声を着信音として配信するJ-スカイサイト(ケータイWatch)

佐川急便、J-スカイでも配達確認サービス(ケータイWatch)

J-スカイに17の地域別新コンテンツ(ケータイWatch) 要するに、上でズラッと列挙したモノどもです。

コナミ、J-スカイでクイズゲーム「学問ノススメ」(ケータイWatch)

イチレイヨン、J-スカイ向け性知識サイト「Be Safe」(ケータイWatch)

インテルが携帯電話向けの省電力フラッシュメモリを公開(CNET)

指から声の伝わる腕時計型携帯電話(WIRED)

肥満に悩むWebサイト, まだまだ「要ダイエット」(ZDNet)

携帯電話とモバイル機器を固定する「はさむんですよ」(ケータイWatch)

東京めたりっく通信, 東京23区全域の年内開局を宣言(ZDNet)

ドメイン名訴訟、「マドンナ」は本人が勝訴(NIKKEI)

女性押し倒しハイヒール狙う 千葉で容疑の大学生逮捕(asahi) お聞きになりました、奥様？フェチですって！

001015.sun

日曜だし、どうせnews無いよね。

今日は寒いね。

当サイト、最近のレファ 最近やたらとJ-PHONEづいているせいか、[J-PE03](#)で検索をかけ

た結果、当サイトに辿り着いてしまった哀れな人がそれなりにいっぱいいるみたいです。なーんも、有用な情報はありませんよ。すいませんね。パクリニュースばっかで。で、えーと、訪問者の具体的な数字を言うと日に10人くらい。あんまり多くないか。でも、当サイトにしてみれば、10人は多いほうなのです。あっはっは。つーか、webmasterのネスケだと、上記検索結果9件のアンカーすべてが「10日以内に訪問済み」な色になっていて、なんかこいつJ-PHONE好きだなあ、とか自分で思います。

ところでその先日10/13に発売されたJ-PE03、どうなんでしょうね。実際。とりあえず2chの携帯PHS掲示板にあったスレッドを二つ。[J-PE03どーですか？](#)、[J-PE03を](#)。どちらもかなり寂しいスレッドですね。

webmaster思いまするに、携帯はやはりある程度ボタンが多くあった方がいいのではないかと。

「電話機として必要なボタン(10キー+リダイヤル履歴)」、「メールボックス呼出ボタン」、「www接続ボタン」、「4方向程度のカーソルキー」。ボタンはこれくらいは欲しいですな。それと、出来る限り大きな液晶画面。電池の持ち。どーも、現在のJ-PHONEの新型機種はボタンが少ない奴が多くていけません。J-PE03然り。やっば、J-SHシリーズはなんだかんだでなかなかいいシリーズなのかも知れません。デジタルメ付きの[J-SH04](#)に大期待！

2chを色々みていたら、[SH05情報GET!!](#)などというアホスレを見つけてしまいました。流石2ch。11月発売はないだろ。来月だぜ。

001014.sat

note

[__](#)パーフェクトダーク公式サイト開設(任天堂)

[__](#)DC『L.O.L.』開発終了。次回作・PS2『DOT AT HEART(仮)』に向け開発スタッフ募集中
[ラブデリック](#)のサイトに行ってみたらL.O.L.発売記念パーティを[WOMB](#)でやるそうで(11/8の19:00~24:00まで。チャージは無料だそうです)。つーか、webmasterはそんな洒落た所はほとんど行ったコトないですけどネ！でもゲームは買おうかな！と。いえっひー。

001013.fri

note

[J-スカイ「ステーション」](#)対応機[J-PE03\(by Pioneer\)](#) 本日発売!eSHOPで[新規加入](#)を開始しました はーいお待たせ。J-Skyステーション対応機種がまた新たにリリース。店頭での実勢価格はどんなモンなんでしょね。売れ行きとか。

今更[J-T04](#)使用レポ 今日webmasterは、なんか初期不良っぽかった[J-SH02](#)から[J-T04](#)に機種変更しました。前機種使用6ヶ月以上+J-PHONE CLUB加入で、機種変更料金は\4200+消費税\210の計\4410でした。機種変更の申し込み日は今週日曜日の10/8。J-T04の使用感はえーと、割と悪いです。ボタンのクリック感が死ぬ程イマイチで、しっかりボタンを押し込まないと反応してくれません。特に4方向に別れているマルチファンクションボタンあたりは最悪。お金が出来次第とっとと近日発売予定の[J-SH04](#)に乗換えたいと思います。J-T04独自の「お楽しみ機能(Skyウォーカーの送受信回数に応じて徐々に機能追加)」ってのはそれなりに面白いと思いますが、そんなん出来るんだったら最初から使用可能にしとけよなというか。しかも、この機能はJ-T04含む東芝機間でのみ有効な機能が多いので、他社製の筐体を使用している人とのメールのやり取りじゃあんまり関係なかったり。ちょっとナニな機能です。

...いや、ここはやはり逆境を逆手に取り「メル友募集！J-PHONEの方に限ります！出来れば東芝機種の方でお願いします！」とかするべきなのではいでしょうか。 :-<

__ J-スカイ端末価格調査10/12版：東京でカラー機含む4機種値下げ(ケータイWatch) J-SH04の発売が間近になり、多少値下げが行われたようです。

__ iモードはメール端末？有料コンテンツ利用者は2割弱(internet.com) オイラァJ-PHONEユーザーだからi-modeなんて知らねえや。つーか、やっぱ普通有料コンテンツなんてアクセスしないよな。高いし、無線だから接続超不安定だし。大体速度も携帯だから9600だしな。

__ 【CEATEC JAPAN】cdma2000対応ゲーム端末、DC用無線通信ユニットなど(eg)

__ 広島・紀藤と中日・鶴田の交換成立 えっ、紀藤マジで行っちゃうの？つーか昨日戦力外通知出されてたけど急な話だな。交換相手は鶴田か～。なんかかなり微妙なセンですね。年に一度だけスーパーモードになる紀藤の方がまだいいんじゃないかな、とか思わないでも。紀藤は愛知出身なんで里帰りですな。ああ、カープ一筋の男がまた一人いなくなる。[\[スポニチ\]](#)

__ 「達川節」駆け抜けた 監督の2年間を回顧(中国新聞)

__ 達川監督が退任あいさつ(中国新聞)

__ 2000年回顧 誤算だらけのシーズン(中国新聞)

お疲れさん達川。お疲れさん選手達。来年は再び「光男」として、フジかどこか知らんが広告塔として頑張ってつかあさい。<いい加減な広島弁

__ ダイエーの藤井投手死去(スポニチ) 昨シーズンの活躍があっただけに嘘みたいです。享年31歳。昨年のオフから、間質性肺炎での闘病生活を続けていたそうです。チームは優勝したのになあ。えーと、ダイエーの優勝と絡めて、実は不謹慎な考えとかも頭に浮かんでいるのですが、書くのはやめときます。藤井投手のご冥福をお祈り致します。[\[asahi\]](#)

__ シレン2でフリーズ [いっしょにTALK!-風来のシレン2「鬼」](#)さんの[小ネタ集](#)にも詳細な情報が載っています。参考にして下さい。つーか、えらく簡単にフリーズするのね。

__ メカデザインに大河原邦男氏を起用 PS2『J-PHOENIX』(eg) 2001年1月発売予定。予価\6800(税別)。PS2用ソフト。大雑把に言えば、アーマードコアのようなゲームなのでしょう。なかなか面白そうではあります。つーか、タイトル「J-PHOENIX」。最近むやみやたらとJ-PHONEづいているwebmasterとしては「J-PHONE X」とか読めちゃって「じえいふおんえっくすう？J-PHONEの広告ゲーか？つーか、大河原邦男がキャラデザ？携帯電話型ロボットモノ？わけわかんねえ！」とか一瞬思ったんですが、思いっきり妄想だったようです。正式タイトルは「機甲兵団 J - PHOENIX」と書いて「パンツァーフレーム ジェイフェニックス」だそうで。じえいふえにつくす。

__ PS『北斗の拳 世紀末救世主伝説』で“ジャギ様胸像”プレゼント(eg) 10/26発売予定。予価\5800(税別)。PS用ソフト。

注目は“リアルタイムあべしシステム”。敵の断末魔の叫び声を、プレイヤーがどのタイミングで秘孔をついたかでそのつど変化するというこだわりのシステムが搭載されている。おなじみ“ひでぶ”や“あべし”だけでなく、全200種類以上にも及ぶ叫び声が飛び出すぞ。キャラクターの声も、神谷明、塩沢兼人などTVアニメの声優陣が集結。数々の名場面が再現されるのだ。

「リアルタイムあべしシステム」コレだけで十分馬鹿ゲーと言った感じです。というコトは、モロにwebmasterのツボなわけですし、買ってしまおうような気がしてきました。購入者には抽選で500名様に「ジャギ様メタル胸像」プレゼントもあるとかいう話でますます楽しみです。つーか、「様」つけるなや。様。兄より優れた弟など存在しねえ！[\[公式サイト\]](#)

__ ゲームボーイカラー版『ドラゴンクエストIII』の発売日決定!!(ファミ通) 12/8発売。予価\6800。GBC専用ソフト。

ハア？ \6800？高い。舐めてんじゃねえぞ。先日の[GBC版Wiz#1-3](#)といい、どうも名作のリメイクってのは売れるのを当て込んで高くなりがちですな。スワンのFFも結構高いし。高いと買わないよ。

大体このGBC版DQ3、webmaster的には「GBCは嫌い」「SFC版のDQ3の移植じゃ興味無い」「値段が高い」で、なんかかなり買う気失せる代物です。オリジナルのFC版のDQ3を移植してくれよう。

岩井俊雄が WonderWitch を使ったアート作品を展示 原宿で、スワンを使った岩井俊雄のメディアアート展。...なんか直前のこの一文、一語一語の結びつきが全然弱いって言うか噛み合わないって言うか。うーむ。原宿でスワン...。世も末...なんですかね。開催期間は明日の10月14日(土)~24日(火)。会場時間は11:00a.m.~9:00p.m.。会期中無休で入場無料。とりあえず行くしか。

東電、光ファイバー網開放・高速ネット普及を後押し(NIKKEI)

フレッツ・ISDN 開通まで最長3カ月のケースも(mainichi)

Jobs氏の暴露本、今週発売 - Jobs氏の“再来”を信じるのは読者次第(ZDNet) "The Second Coming of Steve Jobs"という本だそうで。その内日本語訳版もどっかから出版されるでしょうな。読みてえ。邦題は「逆襲のJobs」とか。<ガンダムオタク
つーか、いいんだよ、別に実力あるうとなかろうと。Jobsはアイドル(偶像)なんだから。単なるハリポテでいいんだよ。本当に偉いのがWozを筆頭とする優秀なエンジニアなんてのはみんな知ってるんだから。祭り上げて氣勢を上げて楽しんでるだけなんだよ。Jobsは単なる道化さ。hahaha!

001012.thu

note

東急電鉄、「偶数号車では携帯の電源OFF」(ケータイWatch) 東横線田園都市線目黒線あたりの規模の大きな路線だけの話かと思っていたら、どうやら東急全線での話だそうで。てコトは、世田谷線(全車両2両編成の路線)どうすんの？携帯使用可は先頭の一両のみ？とか思ったら[東急のプレスリリース](#)によると、マジでその通りらしいです。ガーン。

20世紀最後の公式戦に『観戦証明書』(サンケイ) 16日に本拠地・千葉マリンで行われるオリックス戦はセ・パを通じて20世紀最後のプロ野球公式戦。そこで、カラーで印刷された本格的な『観戦証明書』を主力選手のサイン入りメッセージとともに先着1万5000人にプレゼントというロケには気の利いたサービスを展開するつもりだったらしいですが、実は最終戦は[明日の西武 - オリックス戦@GS神戸](#)だったりして。つーか、アレですな。webmasterは昨日セにおける20世紀最後の公式戦をきっちり見たので羨ましくもなんともありませんよーだ、と言うか。

ネット上の著作権侵害防止、発信者開示義務付け・郵政省(NIKKEI) 密告屋はいつか後ろから刺されるぞ。kekeke!

警察も名札を着けます 警察庁は来年1月から(asahi) 一瞬、「名札か。ウム、それはいいコトだ。警察官が悪いコトをしてもすぐ判るし、抑止力にもなる」などと思ったのですが、よく考えたら悪いコトしようとする奴が警察官になってんじゃねえよと言うか。世の中狂ってますな。

アンパンマンたべて 列車発進に合わせ弁当とパン発売(asahi) アンパンマンパン。語呂悪すぎ。

__メリットが感じられなくなってきたMP3プレーヤー(CNET)

__シャープ、1メートルの落下に耐えるビジネスザウルス(CNET)

__未来のブラウザをデザインしよう(上)(WIRED)

001011.wed

いえっひー。

note

金本3割30本30盗塁達成！ 行って来ました最終戦@神宮。
やりましたよ、知憲(ともあき)は！打ちやがりました第二打席で。ライトスタンドに飛び込む見事な弾丸ライナーでした。辛抱たまらん感じで思わずnoise氏大興奮でした。とりあえず知り合いにメールうちまくりの電話しまくりでした。あはははは。[TERRAZIさん](#)にも電話して「速報で載せとけコラ」などと思わず口走ってしまいご迷惑おかけしました。まあいいじゃないの、ダイエーは優勝したんだし(TERRAZIさんはダイエーファン)。これくらいの迷惑かけられても当然だよあははは。

試合的には、

- ・横山が1失点の完投で、最終戦で今季初勝利という微妙な勝利を記録
- ・ヤクルト先発は今季限りで引退の岡本が1回表をピシャリ(岡林最後の対戦打者は町田。遊飛)
- ・2回表からは最優秀防御率のタイトルがかかる石井がリリーフしそのまま1回1/3イニングスを抑え最優秀防御率のタイトルを手中にし即座に降板
- ・4回表の先頭打者、金本がここでソロホームランを放ち史上7人目の3割30本30盗塁達成(ちなみに前回達成者は1995年の野村。カープでワンツー)
- ・馬場も引退試合(馬場のプロ最後の打席はライトフライ。町田がもぎとりました)
- ・[広島がヤクルトに4年ぶり勝ち越し](#)(しかも今日の勝利なんか「魔の神宮」ですよ！)

という感じでした。

まー先日順位が確定した後の最終戦と言うコトもあり、緊張感に欠けたせいか間抜けなプレーも目立ちましたが、10月にしては暖かい気候でしたし、金本の記録、石井の記録、岡本&馬場の引退試合&セレモニーなんて、歴史的な瞬間にも立ち会えた訳ですし、なかなか楽しめる野球観戦ではありました。ペナントレース真っ最中に怒号を放ち青筋立てて応援するのも面白いですが、こういうのんびり観戦できる試合もいいもんです。達川も最後が勝利でよかったな。

コレで今シーズンの僕の野球は終了。後はストーブリーグだけが楽しみです。日本シリーズなんてなあ…。来季はナゴヤドームで中日戦がスタートですな。

[関連リンク:[金本30号](#)、[金本は3割、30本、30盗塁 - セ全日程終了](#)、[ヤクルト - 広島最終戦](#)、]

__J-スカイ向けファッション情報サイト「SHIBUYA109」(ケータイWatch) 月額\270。

「画面を見せると割引が受けられるクーポン発行」とかやるようです。つーか、そういうクーポンって使ってる人を見たことないんですけど。あ、テレビのレポート番組とかでわざとらしく「本当に使えるんですかねえ」とか言ってやらせっぽく使用できてるのはよくみるんですけど。

だって、割引してもらおうと思って、携帯の液晶見せたら店員に「ハア？」とか言われたらいやじゃん！ねえ？

つーか、このサイトってば109のサイトだから首都圏の人間以外に利用価値ないじゃん。ダメじゃん。

__NEC、Handheld PC 2000搭載の「モバイルギアII」2機種(ケータイWatch) DOSの入ってないモバギなんてウンコ。やーい、死んじゃえ。つーか、最近はWinCEもちったあマシになってきてるんですかね。「MS製品はver.3から」というジंकスをわざわざ再現せんでもいいのになあ。つーか、携帯マシンにGUIは必要ないよ。常々思うけど。現時点じゃGUIベース

でバランスのいい製品作るの無理でしょ。

001010.tue

やっ、どーも。先週末からチョイと忙しかったんで更新出来ませんでした。が、どうせロクなnewsはなかった筈なのでオッケーなのです。

しかし、ボヤボヤしている間に10月上旬は終わっちゃう勢いですね。

今夜からまた更新再開しますのでよろしく。

note

[__TCA、9月末現在の携帯・PHS加入者数速報\(ケータイWatch\)](#) TCA、ってのは[電気通信事業者協会](#)の略ね。[関連リンク:[携帯電話/IP接続サービス/PHS/無線呼び出し契約数\(平成12年9月末現在\)](#)]

[__J-PHONE、Phone to機能を悪用したメールやwebページについて](#)

[__アップル、マンディッチの引退を発表](#)

[__G4 Cubeの傷の正体](#) 読者のメールから(ZDNet)

[__アンチAppleのコラムニストDvorak氏曰く「Steve Jobs氏は単なるまぐれ」\(ZDNet\)](#)
Jobsが気紛れで我儘で自分勝手に利己的で他者を顧みないなんてコトはAppleファンなら誰でも知ってるコトなので、別に今更わざわざDvorakに指摘されるまでもないコトですが、彼もAppleを貶すのが飯のタネなのでまあ仕方のないところでしょう。Jobsはわがまま坊やです。しかもなまじ行動力があつたりするから始末が悪いやね。

[__ハドソン、欧州最大のゲームソフトと合併\(NIKKEI\)](#) 新会社名は「アンフォグラムハドソン」

[__ファミコン版『飛龍の拳III』を同梱!『飛龍の拳烈伝GB』限定ボックス](#)

[__JPNIC、汎用JPドメイン名導入方針を公開\(NIKKEI\)](#)

[__ニフティ、南米最大のISPと提携、在ブラジル日系人向けサービスも\(internet.com\)](#)

[__今年は暖冬、気象庁予測\(NIKKEI\)](#)

001006.fri

note

[__J-スカイ端末価格調査10/6版：J-PE03は東京も大阪も未発売。価格変動なし\(ケータイWatch\)](#) 10月から開始された地域情報サービス、「ステーション」対応の第2弾となる「J-PE03」は東京でも大阪でもまだ販売開始していなかった。价格的には、先週からまったく変動は見られない。だそうで、発売前から評判の高いJ-PE03、まだお目見えしてないようです。うーん。J-Skyステーション、とにかくタイトルの更新だけはマメでなかなか使える、とかいう話なんです。対応ハードが少なすぎらあね、まだ。

[__iモードとJ-スカイで宅験の当日採点サービス\(ケータイWatch\)](#) 宅地建物取引主任者資格試験、略して宅験ね。不動産屋の卵に派手なロッド付きの携帯はさぞかし似合うコトでしょうな。あはは。

__アニメ番組日替わり配信・日本アニメなどが新会社(NIKKEI) i-modeであらいくまラスカルを觀たり出来るそうです。

__MP3とウェブラジオを携帯電話で聴こう(WIRED)

__『ネットスケープ6』のファイナル・プレビューリリース(WIRED)

__傷ついた「G4 Cube」の美貌(ZDNet)

__「ダイヤルQ2接続チェックプログラム」ダウンロードの一時停止について
__NTTのダイヤルQ2チェックソフトにバグ(ZDNet) 馬鹿過ぎ。まさにお粗末。

__ハッカーサイトのアドバイス停止を求めるセガ(CNET) 似たような事例として確か、スクウェアがファイナルファンタジー7だか8だかの攻略をweb上でするんじゃねえぞしたら殺す、とか脅しをかけたコトがありましたっけ(一部表現にやや誇張を含んでいます)。そんな無茶な。ま、アングラに逃げちまえばどうしようもないですな。そこまで追って来るかもしれないけど、追い切れるモノではないだろうし。ただ、そこまでしてゲーム攻略情報をwebページに載せたがるハッカーさんがいるかどうか。有名企業とのおっかけっこってのはゲームとしては面白いでしょうがね。

__新種ウイルス「MTX」に注意促す---9月のIPA報告(NIKKEI)

__メモリ価格下落にブレーキ(PCWatch)

__JASRAC、電子透かし技術評価の実証実験(NIKKEI) つーか、もう旧態依然とした著作権の概念しかない、既得権に固執するしか能のないJASRACは消えていい。ような気がします。「じゃあ新しい勸角著作権の概念ってなんだよ」とか筒井康隆に迫られると困りますが。

__ヒトのクローン個体産生禁止の法律が成立の見込み(NIKKEI) んな法律が成立しても、そうおいそれと個人が手を出せる代物じゃねえよ。東京は大崎の町工場でショボくれたオッサンがヒトのクローン生産に成功！とかそういうイカスnewsは絶対ないでしょうな。

__マリオテニスGB(任天堂) 11/1発売予定。予価\3800(税別)。GBC専用ソフト。[64GBパック](#)及び通信対戦ケーブルに対応。GB版でキャラを育てて、N64版で対戦しよう、という任天堂お得意の戦略です。webmasterは結局マリオテニス64買わなかったんで「ふ〜ん」くらいの感じですが、結構面白いらしいですな。マリオテニス64。持ってる人には朗報なんですか。このnews。

001005.thu

note

__Netscape 6 Preview Release 3リリース

__Netscape 6の最終 版リリース(ZDNet)

__最終ベータ版となる「Netscape 6」Preview Release 3が公開(窓の杜)

[Netscape 6 Preview Release 3日本語版のDLはこちらのリンク](#)からどうぞ。対応しているプラットフォームはWin,Mac,Linuxの三つで、Java版とかはないようです。別にいらないけど。ちなみに日本語版はまだWin用のモノしか用意されていません。[23:46現在]

製品的には、かなり安定性を増したそうなので、結構いいんじゃないか、という話です。特に現行の4.75とかと比べると雲泥の差とか。後は製品版が年末にリリースされるのを待つだけですかね。ちなみにwebmasterはアナログ回線なので、落とすのが面倒でネスケ6の 版は一つも試用していません。こんなんでもネスケファン、ネスケフリークと言えるのでしょうか。まあ

いいか。

__ ネットスケープが新デザインでブラウザのアップデート版発表(CNET) 「この頃は、誰もネットスケープに大して注目していない」 そうかもしれないな。いや、多分そうだろう。ネスケなんてなあ…。4.xxは特によく落ちまくるしなあ…。落涙。

__ Netscape.com がリニューアル(internet.com)

__ アップルコンピュータ株式会社に対する警告について(公正取引委員会)

__ Appleが雇用を凍結 - Jobs氏がスタッフに語る(ZDNet)

__ Cubeで勝手に電源が入ったり切れたりする問題への対処方法(ZDNet)

__ 「EZweb」で世界初の携帯電話向け「カラオケ」コンテンツを提供(KDD) その内電車の中で「車内でのカラオケはご遠慮下さい」とかアナウンスされるようになるのか、コラ。つーか、「携帯+カラオケ」ねえ。まあ、発展期にはこういうナニな冒険も必要だよな。何事もやってみなきゃ。その勇気だけは賞賛するね。やってるコトにゃこれっぽっちも賛同できないが。

__ iモードとローソン店舗を活用した新ECサービス会社「株式会社アイ・コンビニエンス」を設立 J-PHONEでもやれ。仕方ない、こっちはセブンイレブンだヨーカドーだ。ダイエーなんぞに負けるなJ-PHONE。無理か。

__ TNet、PHS単体によるインターネットサービスの技術仕様を公開(internet.com)

__ Nintendo Power9月書き換えベスト10(任天堂) 64シレン効果なんでしょうか。SFC、GB共にシレンがトップを飾っております。つーか、いつも思うんだけどこのランキング、具体的な書き換え数とか掲載して欲しいですよ。数を公表してないのはもしかして脱税とかしてんでしょうか。ていうか、いかにも脱税してそうな感じですね。山内。あっはっは。まあローソンも絡んでますし。中内。やっぱ脱税してそうですね。あっはっは。

__ HP、日本の家庭向けPC市場に本格参入、第一弾はデスクトップ3モデル(CNET)

__ NTT東西、ダイヤルQ2利用のネット自動接続に改善策(CNET) かつでの「マルチメディアブーム」や「Win95発売」などのPCブームから幾星霜、いまだにQ2サイトで月ン万円とか請求される馬鹿がいるんですな。こういうモノが作られるというコトは。信じられませんか。

__ ウェブベースの電子メールサービスにはプライバシーがない(CNET) 常識だろう。だもんで、webmasterはどうもINETってな好きになれませんよ。大体元々が情報を共有する為のスペースだしな。INETは。プライバシーだのどうの言う方がおかしいのかもしれない。

__ いまだ使えない音声認識(ZDNet) 音声認識をににおいに例えたら、真夏に工事現場で週末いっぱい放置されていた仮設便所だ。すげえナイス比喻。音声認識が見事なまでにケチョンケチョンにされています。さすがに「口より手でかく方がレベルが高い」と言い放つだけのコトはありますな。このライターさん、口でするのよりは手でかく方が好きらしいです。

__ 他人に公開は嫌！オンラインブックマークサービス、前途多難(internet.com) ブックマークってまさに自分の書庫と電話帳とを兼ね備えていますからねえ。要は、趣味及び包括的なプライバシー丸出し。それをセキュリティが全然不安なオンラインに置いておくなんてとてもとても。コンセプトとしては悪くないんですがね、オンラインブックマーク。技術的な課題が多過ぎ。

__ 親子でネット利用、約6割(internet.com) まー、後数年もすれば「生まれたときからパソコンもTVゲームもあった世代」が親でしょうし、更に後10年20年経てば「生まれたときからwwwがあった(1990年でしたっけwwwの開発は)世代」なんてのが親になるんでしょうし、こういう馬鹿げた調査もなくなるでしょうな。今更PC(とそれに付随する通信網)のない世界なんて考えられないでしょう。

__歳だからってサーフィンできないわけがない(internet.com) そりゃあ、別にwww使うのはそんなに特殊な技能ではありませんし。ですが、今現在におけるお年寄りの連中に無理矢理PC押し付けるのもどうかと思いますかね。今の電子機器は全然ユーザビリティがなっちゃいないので、新しいモノを習得するのが困難なご老人に無理矢理使わせると言うのは賛同できませんな。本人が使いたいってんならそれはいいコトでしょうが。

今日のカーブ 勝～ち勝～ち、勝っち勝っち、それ勝っち勝ち。6-3。対中日戦。
うおおおっ！打ったぜ金本！ライナーで2ラン1本！これで残り4試合で1本！あながち不可能とも言えなくなってきた！ホレ、[ランニングホームーでもなんでもいいから打て打て！](#)
[山本浩二背番号8](#)

001004.wed

note

__ノキア、J - フォンと第3世代通信システム提供について合意

__ノキア、J-フォンにW-CDMAインフラシステムを提供(ケータイWatch) ぷっぷくぷっぷぷーぷ！ <昔やってたノキアの携帯のCM

W-CDMAシステム提供もいいけど、ついでにもっと筐体自体も提供してくれよ> ノキア

__携帯電話のための「.1」ドメイン(ZDNet) 既存の.comやら.netやらといったTLD(Top Level Domainの略ね)では携帯で打ち込む時には長すぎるから.1、と。他にも、子供向けに作られ、子供にとって害毒を与えないサイト用に.kidsなんて案もあるらしいです。となるとやはり、大人向けサイトは.adultになったり、オタク向けサイトは.nerdとかなるのでしょうか。あっはっは。面白いぞもっとやれ。

___.COMに続く新ドメイン名が明らかに、来年1月にも.WEB/.SITE/.INFOが誕生へ(NIKKEI)

__米大手、漢字アドレスを月内から登録受け付け(NIKKEI)

__ハンドヘルドを超えたハンドヘルド(ZDNet)

__CEATEC JAPAN 2000特集(ZDNet)

__ティーンギャルは未開拓のワイヤレス市場(internet.com) 「ティーンズギャルは未開拓」！なんとも含蓄のある言葉ですね。未開拓！

__市場が閉じても止まらない株価の下落(WIRED) あぼー。

__バーコード読取り装置をハッキング(上)(WIRED)

__違法コピーの次の餌食は電子書籍業界？(上)(WIRED)

__徳間康快氏逝って映画界にささやかれる二つの不安(NIKKEI)

__芥川龍之介のわび状発見 作品無断転載で徳田秋声に(asahi)

__田代まさしさん、駅でビデオ盗撮の疑い 警視庁が聴取(asahi) 東横線の都立大学駅で盗撮してたらしいです。去年の脱線事故と言い、東横線は話題に事欠きませんな。ありゃ日比谷線か。しかしなんで都立大みたいな微妙な駅で？しかも田代まさしみたいな微妙な位置にあるオッサンが。たまに顔に靴墨塗って歌でも歌ってりゃそれなりに幸せにくらせたのになあ。でも売れない芸人は犯罪犯してでも名をあげたいのかもしれないね。

001003.tue

note

暴落しているApple株を買ってみよう！ 昨日「Apple株を買ってみたいけど買い方よくわかんない～ん」と財テク全盛の昨今(嘘)で大恥を掻いてしまったwebmaster。チラッと調べてみました。[1株.com](#)なるダッサイ名前のオンラインショップがあるようです。「Appleの！ピクサーの！ディズニーの株を所持してみたいけどやり方わからん！」という人の為に一株だけ購入して額縁に入れて郵送してあげるヨ、というサービスを展開しているお店のようです。えーと、値段を見てみたのですが、素人目に見ても「Appleの株が一株で三万円近くするのは高すぎねえ？」という感じなので多分お勧めできません<本当に素人判断ですのであまり鵜呑みにすんじゃねえぞコラ<途中から何故かガラが悪い

コレだったら、[Yahoo!のApple株関連掲示板](#)でも見た方がまだいいかもしれません。ここ数日「株買ってみたいけどよくわかんねえ」という人達の質疑応答がなされていますので。

で、Yahoo!の掲示板によると、ゼロからの状態で株を購入したい場合は、証券会社に新規に口座を開設する必要があるそうで、それが数日間(?)くらい時間がかかるそうで、思い立って即日株を買えると言うようなモノではないらしいです。

Apple株は外国の株なんでどこの証券会社でも買えるという訳ではないそうで。大和証券のダイワダイレクト部でなら購入可能だそうです。他は知りません。

webmasterも結局なんだかよくわかっていないのですが、Apple株が安い内にほんの少しいいからオーナーになってみたいものです。そんでもって業績報告書とかもらってみよう！

んー、やっぱ株やってる知人にでも聞くのが一番手っ取り早そうですね。

そういえば、[ビーム](#)で連載している桜玉吉漫画で「アスキー株を買おう！」みたいな企画ありましたね。アレを参考にすればいいのか！...って、あんま参考にならなさそうだなあ。

[__](#) 公取委、独禁法違反の疑いでアップルに警告(ZDNet) よっ！公取屋！ハイハイハイ、Apple株を買おうかな、とか思ってるwebmasterには朗報と言えましょう。hehehe

[__](#) J-スカイ対応機、全国で300万台突破 「サービス全国化から約6か月で300万台を突破」だそうです。が、これは「J-Sky対応機の販売台数」であって「J-PHONEユーザのweb利用者数」ではないのです。

[__](#) J-PHONEとJR東日本が提携、音楽配信プラットフォームを共同で構築 J-PHONEも音楽配信ですか。webmasterの考えとしては今のところ[9/29付けでお伝えしたfeel H](#)のnewsで言った通り、今のところ携帯と音楽配信を結びつけたガジェットにはやや懐疑的ですんで別にどうでもいいです。大体ウチ、田舎だしなあ。新宿渋谷池袋でサービス開始したってあんまり関係ないのよ。つーかやっぱどう考えても電池もたないでしょ。普通に通話とメール使ってるだけで、夕方頃には電池表示がピンチ気味になるのに(使用機種は[J-SH02](#))、その上更にスピーカから音鳴らすなんて自殺行為としか。携帯メーカは、新機能追加はいいから、基本的なポテンシャル上げるコトもきっちり研究しなさい。使用電力と、メモリ管理ユーティリティとか、日本語FEPの品質の向上とか。

[__](#) [CEATEC JAPAN 2000レポート]J-フォン、位置情報サービスをアピール(ケータイWatch) 写真が荒くてなんだかわかんねーよ>元記事

[__](#) インターネット人口は2414万人 30代女性ほぼ倍増(asahi) 携帯電話の影響でしょうな。以前は「あんな小さい端末でwebなんて...ハッ」と冷笑していたwebmasterですが、最近考えを改めまして、微力ながらJ-PHONEの尖兵として日々J-PHONE関連newsをお伝えする毎日であります。

[__](#) PDAと携帯電話の一体型機器は成功するか(上)

[__](#) PDAと携帯電話の一体型機器は成功するか(上)

[__](#) Microsoft製オリジナル携帯電話の全貌が明らかに

[__](#) 家電各社が描く次世代ビデオレコーダーの姿(ZDNet) webmaster、実はアナログビデオ

デッキなるものを所持したコトがありません。勿論日常的に使ったコトもありません。どうもあんまりテープメディアって好きになれないのよね。マイコンの記録媒体と音楽用のカセットテープくらいなら使いましたが。ストリーマは憧れでしたな。まあ、どうでもいい話です。これからはDVD!なんですかね。

__ シャープ、携帯情報端末「ザウルス」にキーボード標準装備(NIKKEI) マジ? キーボード標準装備のザウカ。んー、ちょっと興味覚えますね。

__ 「日本語.com」可能に、米NSIが登録開始へ(NIKKEI)

カーブ、今季Bクラス確定 [CCC](#)でわかりやすく説明されているので引用。 [横浜が阪神に勝利](#)。ヤクルトが中日に勝利。阪神は7 6 敗で、広島が残り6 試合に全敗しても7 5 敗であるため、阪神の単独最下位、広島の単独5 位以上が確定。横浜は6 6 勝で、広島は残り試合に全勝しても6 6 勝止まり。ヤクルトは6 3 勝で、横浜との残り試合が4。横浜が残り試合に全敗するとすれば、ヤクルトが6 7 勝を挙げてしまうため、広島は3 位以上に上がることができない。このため広島の単独4 位以下が確定した。だそうで、非常に残念なコトです。まー最下位回避できたからいいか。こういうのをブービー賞ってんだね。やったぜカーブ! 詳しい順位表をご覧になりたい方は[Yahoo! Sportsの順位表](#)をじっくりとみて再度ご確認ください。

webmasterも何度も計算し直してみましたが、どうあがいてもカーブのAクラス入りは無理でした。ぬう。

なお、今季のカーブの関東での試合は、

10/04(水) ヤクルト戦 神宮 18:20プレイボール

10/11(水) ヤクルト戦 神宮 18:20プレイボール

の、2試合を残すのみとなりました。10/11の試合は恐らく今季の最終戦でもあるので、暇だったら観戦に行こうかと思えます。秋風吹く神宮はさぞかし寒いでしょうな。

001002.mon

あーはいはいはいはい。今から更新するからまってろよ、私の可愛い小ネズミちゃんたち。こういう場合は普通「子猫ちゃん」か。

note

__ 「CEATEC JAPAN 2000」へのJ-フォンブース出展について [CEATEC JAPAN 2000](#)は幕張メッセにおいて、10/3-7の5日間開催。一般公開日は10/5-7の3日間。入場料は一般1000円、学生500円。行ってはみたいですが、幕張じゃいかんせん遠すぎますね。

__ アストロ・ハート、J-スカイ向け占いサイト「最強の恋愛術」(ケータイWatch)

__ J-スカイ、ゴルフ場予約サイト「GOLFの達人」開始(ケータイWatch)

__ J-スカイ向けホームページ制作サービス「天使のマイページ」(ケータイWatch)

__ J-スカイ向けパチンコ情報サイト「パチンコランド」(ケータイWatch)

__ J-フォン、J-スカイステーション向けコンテンツの提供を開始(ケータイWatch)

__ 真紅のケータイ! ツーカーより"フェラーリモデル"登場(ファミ通)

__ 米国人の半数は携帯電話使用の法的規制望まず (NIKKEI)

__ 市内定額型割引サービス「i・アイプラン」の加入電話への提供拡大について

__ 加入電話初の準定額サービス NTT東西地域が10月16日から (NIKKEI) つーか、webmasterが9月頭に申し込んだフレッツ、まだNTTから連絡こないんですけど。もうISDNじゃなくてもいいからこっちにしちゃうか。アナログだって繋ぎ放題ならそれなりに使い道はあるし。あーもう。死なす。

__ 腕時計タイプのPDA「Chrono-Bit」(ZDNet)

__セガサタンのシリアルナンバーを送ってドリームキャストを手に入れよう！

__Nintendo Online Magazine 10月号(風来のシレン2特集)

__アップル社株は今が買い時か (WIRED) 安いなら欲しいですねえ。悪口を言ってばかりですがやはりApple大好きっ子のwebmasterですので。でも、株ってモノがよくわかんねえですよ。あはははは。

__手に入りにくい書籍はオンラインで。本屋とのすみわけがポイント(internet.com) webmasterはどうでもいような古本を探す時に[EasySeek\(旧BizSeek\)](#)をよく利用していますが、新刊本は普通に本屋で買いますねえ。稀少本は...買うお金がないのでどうでもいいです。

__ロケット倒産 webmasterは今日たまたま秋葉に行ったのですが、その帰り道の電車内でリーマン風のおじさんが持ってる新聞に「ロケット倒産」とか書いてあったので知りました。えーと、高くて有名な量販店ですね。ロケットってのは。通なら知ってはいるけど、全然行くわけなし、みたいなお店でした。別に全然残念じゃないって言うか、あんな店潰れて当然ですな。

__連邦議員がMP3擁護の法案を提出(ZDNet)

__「タイプミスドメイン」をめぐる醜聞(1)(ZDNet)

__スピードネット, 予想を上回るモニター応募(ZDNet)

__AppleがCubeの「亀裂」は「鋳型の形状線」とであると再度強調(ZDNet)

001001.sun

note

広島東洋カープ、今季単独最下位は回避 現在セ・リーグ5位のカープは60勝69敗1分で残り6試合。6位のタイガースは今日の敗戦(対ヤクルト。0-3)で、57勝75敗1分で残り3試合。よって、カープが残り試合を全敗しても現時点でのタイガースの敗戦数に並ぶ75敗で最悪同率最下位。

いくらなんでも今から全敗は考えにくいので、カープは今シーズンの最下位ほぼ回避と見てオッケーでしょう！

先月中頃までは、再びの3位浮上なども垣間見えていましたが、結局今シーズンはほぼ5位確定ですね。4位ヤクルトが62勝64敗1分残り9試合ですので、最高にコトがうまく運んで、カープが4勝2敗ヤクルトが2勝7敗で終われば、同率4位。カープヤクルト両チームの勝敗数が一つずつひっくり返れば当然順位もひっくり返し、カープ4位ヤクルト5位もありえます。

まず無理でしょうけど、この小さな希望だけを心の支えに秋風が身に染みる10月前半を精一杯生きて行こうと思うwebmasterでした。

カープファンの心の支え 金本3割30本30盗塁。日本プロ野球史上7人目の。これだけだ。盗塁は後ひとつ、ホームランは後2本。なんとかやってくれ頼むぞ。

盗塁王は結局石井が現在34盗塁と、結局順当に軽く金本を抜き去りましたからねえ。ミンチーの最多勝もここ2試合負け続け+昨日バンチが14勝目ゲットで、追いつくには残り試合6ではちょっとなあ、な感じでコレは完全に諦めるしか。

というわけで今年は金本アンタしかいないんだ。がんばってください。

__J-フォン東京は、J-フォン東日本へ。 本日10/1から、J-PHONE北海道、東北、東京が合併してJ-PHONE東日本という名前に。新サイトのアドレスは<http://www.j-phone-east.com/>だそう。即ちJ-PHONE East。イースト。カタカナで書くと、パンの材料みたいでなんだか締まらない名前ですが、慣れてしまえば多分なんてことはないでしょう。各エリア毎の窓口サイトなんてのが[北海道](#)、[東北](#)、[東京](#)、にわかれてあるようで、まだ合併って言ってもどうも組織的

に上手く機能していないような感じがあります。

__ J-PHONE東京、エリア別情報配信サービス「ステーション」本日サービスイン このJ-Sky「ステーション」では、要するに無料のメールマガジンみたいなモンです。情報の内容によって、無料のモノと有料のモノがあります。有料の方の料金は、月額\100でそれ以外の料金(通信費とか情報量とか)は一切発生しないので、内容によっては結構面白いサービスになるかもしれません。

ただ、今のところこのサービスに対応している機種が[J-D03](#)、[J-K03](#)、[J-PE03](#)の三つだけなので、真価を発揮するのはしばらく先でしょうかね。

あっ、そうか。昨日は[J-T04](#)安いいいよな、とか思ってたけどこのJ-Skyステーションがあったか。うーむ、やっぱ機種交換はしばらく「待ち」か。安いからとりあえず[J-T04](#)買って、暫くしたら[J-SH04](#)に乗換えるって手もあるか。

__ 東京・大手町に高速接続のネットカフェ誕生(NIKKEI) ネットカフェ。割と死語っぽいと思うのはwebmasterだけでしょうか。ま、ネットカフェはともかく、従来の公衆電話のようにweb端末が設置されると世の中便利でしょうな。[フランスのコレ](#)みたいにするとか。

__ KDDI、携帯で動画本格伝送・世界最速、2002年開始(NIKKEI)

__ 富士通、携帯電話の通信インフラを仏社から受注(NIKKEI)

__ a u、アナログ方式の携帯電話サービス終了(NIKKEI)

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Injunction generator

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

The Injunction Generator ^[1] (*http://ipnic.org*) is a artistic software module which claims to generate on request legal injunctions and personalized documentation in .rtf/.pdf format to force a site into taking its contents offline.

Carrying on with their principles of 'radical corporative marketing strategy' ([Media Hacking](#)), the artists group [ubermorgen](#) has produced an effective and credible interface which helps creating one's own documented cease-and-desist request, which is also automatically sent to the DNS administrators, to the site's owner and to some journalists to trick them into supporting the 'public trial'.

The project is published on the IP-NIC domain ipnic.org ^[2] (*http://ipnic.org*), an acronym which mimics the official protocols (Internet Protocol - Network Information Center), revisited as 'Internet Partnership for No Internet Content'.

This sarcastic provocation (a 'public shutdown service') was conceived after experiencing a similar mishap for the [Voteauction](#), which invited American citizens to put up their vote for auction. At the time (2000) an email injunction by an American court was sent to the swiss provider hosting the site, who took them immediately offline even though email documents aren't legally considered official and even though Swiss is outside of American jurisdiction.

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La città è insolita, la location ancora di più. La terza edizione del Festival *digital-is-not-analog* si svolge a Campobasso nella Chiesa di San Bartolomeo. Tre giorni di net.art, virus, media jamming, videogiochi modificati, hacking, errori...

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Dopo Bologna, Milano e Barcellona, *d-i-n-a* abbandona le rotte consuete e si sposta nell'inaspettata Campobasso. L'evento, che per tre giorni vedrà alternarsi dibattiti, conferenze e proiezioni, è organizzato da un network di artisti, critici e ricercatori che si auto-definisce "un circo itinerante dedicato alla cultura di rete, alla net.art e all'uso tattico e impreveduto dei nuovi media". Intorno al gruppo base infatti, composto dal duo di net artisti 0100101110101101.ORG, e dai critici Marco Deseriis (Snafu) e Vanni Brusadin, si addensano volta per volta

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- Travelling gallery, talmente nomade che nessuno l'ha trovata. E a Milano si ritenta con una seconda inaugurazione
- Archeologia e cinema nelle terre del Vesuvio. Annunciato per luglio 2005 l'Archeo Doc Fest campano
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Pubblicazione iscritta nel registro della stampa del Tribunale di Firenze con il n. 5069/01.

Direttore responsabile Claudio Arissone, Direttore editoriale Massimiliano Tonelli, vicedirettore editoriale Maria Cristina Bastante

Responsabile commerciale [Antoine Carlier](#)

Edita da Emmi srl (P.IVA 05247730483), via Calimaruzza 1, 50123 Firenze.

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politik-digital ist eine parteienunabhängige Informations- und Kommunikationsplattform zum Themenfeld Internet und Politik, getragen von der Idee, dass das Internet der Politik neue Impulse verleihen kann. politik-digital dokumentiert und analysiert mit Hilfe zahlreicher Experten aus Politik, Wissenschaft und Multimedia den fortschreitenden Einfluss von New Media und digitaler Vernetzung auf die Politik.

Von Svenja Falk

Alles umsonst? Wahlkampf im Internet - zahlen sich die Investitionen aus?

Erfahrungen aus den Vereinigten Staaten und Großbritannien zeigen, dass der Wahlkampf im Cyberspace derzeit noch weit weniger spektakulär ist als gemeinhin angenommen. Dennoch spricht vieles dafür, daß die Bedeutung des Internets für politische Kommunikation jedweder Art steigen wird. Die deutschen Parteien können im Vorfeld der Bundestagswahl 2002 von den Erfahrungen der Angelsachsen nur lernen.

Das war teuer! Insgesamt 45 Entwickler, zehn eCampaigner und fünf Grafikdesigner haben in monatelanger Kleinarbeit am Internetauftritt GeorgeWBush.com gebastelt, der im Juli 2000 in Austin, Texas vorgestellt wurde. George Dabbelju ließ sich die ganze Sache eine Million Dollar kosten und ist ja dann auf gerichtlichen Umwegen zum Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gemacht worden. Der Aufwand hat sich also gelohnt. Oder auch nicht?

Politikerbesuch

Am Tag des Launch der Webseite des republikanischen Präsidentschaftskandidaten stieg die Anzahl der Besucher nach Angaben von Media Metrix um über 500 Prozent. Allein in den ersten zwei Wochen des Oktober wurden fünf Millionen Zugriffe gezählt. Zusätzlich gingen über die Website zwei Millionen email pro Woche ein. Einladend war die Seite wahrscheinlich nicht nur wegen der heimeligen live webcasts von George & Laura, sondern aufgrund der Möglichkeit, dass im Zentrum des republikanischen Wahlkampfs stehende Steuergeschenk online durchzurechnen. ECards, Online-Videos, die Möglichkeit zur in den USA notwendigen Wahlregistrierung und herunterladbare Informationen zu allen heißen Themen ergänzten das Angebot. Die Gäste kamen auch nicht mit leeren Händen: Insgesamt 40.000 öffneten ihre Geldbörse online und spendeten rund sechs Millionen Dollar. Ohne ausreichende Wahlspenden kann auch der engagierteste Kandidat in den Vereinigten Staaten nichts werden: rund 90 Prozent der Kandidaten für den amerikanischen Senat stellten sich 2000 mit einer eigenen Website vor, sicher auch, um Wählerzuspruch in barer Münze zu fördern.

Wer kommt online vorbei?

Im August 2000 besuchten 467000 Personen die Bush-Seite, 350000 (s.o.) den Auftritt von Gore. Lediglich 60000 Personen klickten auf je beide Seiten. Vieles spricht also dafür, dass die Seite eines ungeliebten Kandidaten kaum aufgesucht wird. Es klicken und bleiben diejenigen, die sich der Partei oder dem Kandidaten ohnehin verbunden fühlen. Nach einer Studie des Pew Centers for the People and the Press informierten sich rund 18 Prozent der Wahlbürger online - allerdings nicht bei Parteien oder Kandidaten selbst, sondern eher auf den Seiten angesehener Nachrichtensender wie etwa CNN.com.

Politische Portale wie etwa grassroots.com, speakout.com, politics.com oder voter.com, häufig mit starker finanzieller Unterstützung aufgebaut, wurden kaum frequentiert. Darüber hinaus mussten sich viele Portalbetreiber nach Verbrauch des Venture-Kapital fragen lassen, womit sie eigentlich Geld verdienen wollen. Politics.com etwa schaltete seine Seite am Wahltag ab und verkaufte die URL. Politische Seiten werden nach Untersuchungen der englischen Hansard Society vor allem von jenen Bürgern besucht, die ohnehin starkes Interesse an Politik haben. Das von den Portalbetreibern antizipierte Interesse der Wahlbürger an ausgewogener und vorselektierter Information existiert in dieser Form nicht. Der politisch mündige Bürger sucht sich auch online seine Informationsquellen selbst aus.

Partizipation erhöht?

In den amerikanischen Präsidentschaftswahlen erhöhte sich die Wahlbeteiligung das erste Mal seit über vierzig Jahren auf für europäische Verhältnisse bescheidene 51 Prozent, im britischen Wahlkampf dagegen war die Beteiligung die niedrigste seit 1918. Das Internet hat die Regeln der physischen Welt nicht außer Kraft gesetzt: Online wie offline erhöht sich die Wahlbeteiligung eben nur dann, wenn es sich um ein spannendes Kopf-an-Kopf-Rennen handelt, der Wandel gewünscht wird oder der Nation spaltenden Fragen zur Disposition stehen. Auch die Debatten im Netz zeichnen sich weder durch besonders viel Geist oder gar die vormals ausgeschlossenen Gruppen aus. Stephen Coleman von der Hansard Society untersuchte während des britischen Wahlkampfes die drei Chat-Foren It's your Parliament, Today und Guardian und kam zu ernüchternden Ergebnissen: Über 97 Prozent der Debattierer sind männlich, selten fand ein faktenbasierter Austausch statt, von herrschaftsfreiem Diskurs ganz zu schweigen. Ohne Moderator, so Coleman, sei mit einer intellektuellen Bereicherung wohl nicht zu rechnen.

Neue politische Öffentlichkeit?

Dennoch passiert viel im politischen Netz. Auf <http://www.opensecret.com> etwa ließ sich der Spendenfluss während des amerikanischen Wahlkampfes verfolgen. Mit einem Klick ließ sich nachlesen, wer Republikanern und Demokraten gegenüber am großzügigsten war: Mit über 220.000 USD griff die MBNA Bank am tiefsten in die Tasche, Ernst & Young unterstützte Gore mit fast 132.000 USD. Weniger sympathisch sind dagegen Seiten wie etwa die vom New York University Studenten James Baumgartner ins Leben gerufene Webseite zur Stimmenversteigerung: <http://www.vote-auction.com>. Rund 6000 Amerikaner boten hier ihre demokratischen Rechte feil: Durchschnittlich 20 USD wurden geboten. Stimmen in Kalifornien wurden dabei viermal höher gehandelt als in Texas. Am interessantesten sind jedoch Entwicklungen wie das erstmals, anlässlich der amerikanischen Präsidentschaftswahlen und später zu den Wahlen des House of Commons in Großbritannien, praktizierte Voteswapping. Im britischen First-Past-The-Post-Wahlsystem (relative Mehrheitswahl im Einerwahlkreis) wird jener Kandidat aus den 659 Wahlkreisen in das Parlament entsandt, der die meisten Stimmen im Wahlkreis auf sich vereinigt - auch wenn dies weniger als 50 Prozent der in diesem Wahlkreis abgegebenen Stimmen sind. Alle anderen Stimmen sind "verloren". Anhänger der wenig aussichtsreichen Liberaldemokraten im Wahlkreis Wimbledon schießen also ihre Stimme "in den Wind", ebenso wie Unterstützer von Labour im Bezirk Kingston & Surbiton: in diesem Wahlkreis haben Liberale die Tories bei den Unterhauswahlen 1997 knapp geschlagen, und Labour spielt praktisch keine Rolle. Auf <http://www.tacticalvoter.com> können sich wahlberechtigte Bürger zum Stimmentausch registrieren lassen und werden über email miteinander in Kontakt gebracht. Auf diese Weise lassen sich die zwei normalerweise verlorenen Stimmen retten - Vertragstreue natürlich vorausgesetzt. In zwei Wahlkreisen ging die Rechnung auf: In Cheadle und in Dorset South wurde die Wahl des konservativen Kandidaten durch den

elektronischen Stimmentausch verhindert.

Bundestagswahlkampf 2002 online?

Mittlerweile sind fast die Hälfte aller wahlberechtigten Bürger in der Bundesrepublik online - Tendenz steigend. Vieles spricht dafür, dass das Internet zukünftig eines der wichtigsten Kanäle zum Bürger wird. Dafür sollten sich die Parteien schon heute rüsten: Ein professioneller Internetauftritt gilt als Unterscheidungskriterium im Wettbewerb um die Wählergunst. Dabei ist einiges zu beachten: die online und offline Wahlkampagnen sollten strategisch aufeinander abgestimmt, die Webseiten so interaktiv wie möglich sein. Tagesaktuelle, personalisierbare Informationen zu Personen und Inhalten laden zum wiederholten Besuch ein. Wird lediglich das Wahlprogramm und das Bild des Spitzenkandidaten nebst Gattin veröffentlicht, kann kaum mit großem Zuspruch gerechnet werden.

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Of Svenja Falk

Everything in vain? Election campaign in the InterNet - do the investments disburse themselves?

Experiences from the United States and Great Britain show that the election campaign is still far less spectacular in the Cyberspace at present than generally accepted. Much speaks nevertheless for the fact that the meaning of the Internets for political communication of jedweder kind will rise. The German parties can only learn fishing rod Saxonia in the apron of the election to the Bundestag 2002 of the experiences that.

That was expensive! Altogether 45 developers, ten more eCampaigner and five diagram designers tinkered in months-long detailed work at the InterNet appearance GeorgeWBush.com, which was introduced in July 2000 in Austin, Texas. George Dabbelju let itself cost the whole thing one million dollar and on judicial detours the president of the United States by America was then made. The expenditure was thus worthwhile itself. Or also not?

Politician attendance

On the day of the Launch of the web page of the republican presidency candidate the number of visitors rose according to data of Media Metrix over over 500 per cent. However in the first two weeks Octobers were counted five million access. Additionally were received over the Website two million email per week. Inviting the side was probably not only because of the home leagues live webcasts from George & Laura, but due to the possibility to calculate that in the center of the republican election campaign standing tax gift on-line. ECards, on-line videos, the possibility for the choice registration necessary in the USA and downloadable information for all hot topics supplemented the offer. The guests did not come also with empty hands: Altogether 40,000 opened its purse on-line and donated approximately six million dollar. Without sufficient choice donations also the most engaged candidate in the United States cannot become anything: approximately 90 per cent of the candidates for the American senate imagined 2000 with an own Website, probably also, in order to promote voter saying in cash coin.

Who goes past on-line?

In August 2000 467000 persons visited the Bush side, 350000 (s.o.) the appearance of Gore. Only 60000 persons clicked on ever two sides. Much speaks thus for the fact that the side of a ungeliebten candidate is hardly visited. Click and remain those, which feel anyway connected the party or the candidate. According to a study of the Pew of center for the People and the press informed approximately 18 per cent of the choice citizens on-line - however not with parties or candidates themselves, but rather on the sides of outstanding news stations as for instance CNN.com.

Political portals as for instance grassroots.com, speakout.com, politics.com or voter.com, frequently with strong financial support developed, were hardly frequented. Beyond that many portal operators had for consumption venture capital be asked to let themselves, with which they want to actually make money. Politics.com about switched its side off on the choice day and sold those URL political sides after investigations of the English Hans pool of broadcasting corporations Society particularly by that citizens is visited, who have anyway strong interest in politics. The interest of the choice citizens in balanced and pre-selected information, antizipierte by the portal operators, does not exist in this form. The citizen politically of age selects itself also on-line its sources of information themselves.

Partizipation increases?

In the American presidency elections the election turnout the first time increased for over forty years to for European conditions modest 51 per cent, in the British election campaign against it was the participation the lowest since 1918. The InterNet did not set the rules of the physical world out of strength: On-line one like off-lines increases the election turnout evenly then only if it concerns an exciting head on head running, to which change is wished or which nation splitting questions for arrangement. Also the debates in the net are characterised neither by particularly much spirit or the before times excluded groups. Stephen Coleman of the Hans pool of broadcasting corporations Society examined the three Chat forums It's during the British election campaign your Parliament, Today and Guardian and came to ernuechternden results: Over 97 per cent of the Debattierer are male, rarely took place a fact-based exchange to be silent from rule-free discourse completely. Without moderator, so Coleman, is to be counted on an intellectual enriching probably not.

New political public?

Much happens nevertheless in the political net. On <http://www.opensecret.com> about the donation river could be pursued during the American election campaign. With one click leave reread themselves, who opposite republicans and democrats was most generous: Also over 220.000 USD the MBNA bank reached most deeply into the bag, Ernst & Young supported Gore with nearly 132,000 USD. few pleasantly is against it sides as for instance the web page called of the New York University student James Baumgartner in the life for voice auction: http://www.vote_auction.com. Approximately 6000 Americans offered here their democratic rights for sale: On the average 20 USD were ordered. Voices in California were four times more highly acted thereby than in Texas. Most interesting however developments are later like that for the first time, on the occasion of the American presidency elections and to the elections of the House OF Commons in Great Britain, practiced Voteswapping. In the British roofridge Past The post office Wahlsystem (relative majority choice in the a constituency) that candidate from the 659 constituencies is sent into the parliament, who most voices in the constituency on itself united - are even if this little than 50 per cent of the voices delivered in this constituency. All other voices are "lost". Trailers of the little promising liberal democrats in the constituency Wimbledon shoot thus their voice "into the wind", just like supporters of labour in the district Kingston & Surbiton: in this constituency liberals struck the Tories with the House of Commons elections 1997 scarcely, and labour plays practically no role. On <http://www.tacticalvoter.com> citizens entitled to vote can let themselves be registered the voice exchange and become over email brought in contact with one another. In this way the two normally lost voices can be saved - loyalty to a contract naturally presupposed. In two constituencies the calculation came up: In Cheadle and in Dorset South the choice of the conservative candidate by the electronic voice exchange one prevented.

Election to the Bundestag fight 2002 on-line?

Meanwhile are nearly half of all citizens entitled to vote in the Federal Republic of on-line - tendency rising. Much speaks for the fact that the InterNet becomes in the future one of the most important channels the citizen. But the parties should prepare already today: A professional InterNet appearance is considered as distinction criterion in the competition around the voter favour. Some is to be considered: the on-line and off-line election campaigns should be as interactive strategically one on the other co-ordinated, the web pages as possible. Up to date, personalisierbare information to persons and contents invites to the repeated attendance. If the electioneering program and the picture of the leading candidate are only published together with wife, can hardly be counted on large zuspruch.

Resuming one left:

- [Can New York be bought?](#)

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Von Svenja Falk

Alles umsonst? Wahlkampf im Internet - zahlen sich die Investitionen aus?

Erfahrungen aus den Vereinigten Staaten und Großbritannien zeigen, dass der Wahlkampf im Cyberspace derzeit noch weit weniger spektakulär ist als gemeinhin angenommen. Dennoch spricht vieles dafür, daß die Bedeutung des Internets für politische Kommunikation jedweder Art steigen wird. Die deutschen Parteien können im Vorfeld der Bundestagswahl 2002 von den Erfahrungen der Angelsachsen nur lernen.

Das war teuer! Insgesamt 45 Entwickler, zehn eCampaigner und fünf Grafikdesigner haben in monatelanger Kleinarbeit am Internetauftritt GeorgeWBush.com gebastelt, der im Juli 2000 in Austin, Texas vorgestellt wurde. George Dabbelju ließ sich die ganze Sache eine Million Dollar kosten und ist ja dann auf gerichtlichen Umwegen zum Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gemacht worden. Der Aufwand hat sich also gelohnt. Oder auch nicht?

Politikerbesuch

Am Tag des Launch der Webseite des republikanischen Präsidentschaftskandidaten stieg die Anzahl der Besucher nach Angaben von Media Metrix um über 500 Prozent. Allein in den ersten zwei Wochen des Oktober wurden fünf Millionen Zugriffe gezählt. Zusätzlich gingen über die Website zwei Millionen email pro Woche ein. Einladend war die Seite wahrscheinlich nicht nur wegen der heimeligen live webcasts von George & Laura, sondern aufgrund der Möglichkeit, dass im Zentrum des republikanischen Wahlkampfes stehende Steuergeschenk online durchzurechnen.

ECards, Online-Videos, die Möglichkeit zur in den USA notwendigen Wahlregistrierung und herunterladbare Informationen zu allen heißen Themen ergänzten das Angebot. Die Gäste kamen auch nicht mit leeren Händen: Insgesamt 40.000 öffneten ihre Geldbörse online und spendeten rund sechs Millionen Dollar. Ohne ausreichende Wahlspenden kann auch der engagierteste Kandidat in den Vereinigten Staaten nichts werden: rund 90 Prozent der Kandidaten für den amerikanischen Senat stellten sich 2000 mit einer eigenen Website vor, sicher auch, um Wählerzuspruch in barer Münze zu fördern.

Wer kommt online vorbei?

Im August 2000 besuchten 467000 Personen die Bush-Seite, 350000 (s.o.) den Auftritt von Gore. Lediglich 60000 Personen klickten auf je beide Seiten. Vieles spricht also dafür, dass die Seite eines ungeliebten Kandidaten kaum aufgesucht wird. Es klicken und bleiben diejenigen, die sich der Partei oder dem Kandidaten ohnehin verbunden fühlen. Nach einer Studie des Pew Centers for the People and the Press informierten sich rund 18 Prozent der Wahlbürger online - allerdings nicht bei Parteien oder Kandidaten selbst, sondern eher auf den Seiten angesehener Nachrichtensender wie etwa CNN.com.

Politische Portale wie etwa grassroots.com, speakout.com, politics.com oder voter.com, häufig mit starker finanzieller Unterstützung aufgebaut, wurden kaum frequentiert. Darüber hinaus mussten sich viele Portalbetreiber nach Verbrauch des Venture-Kapital fragen lassen, womit sie eigentlich Geld verdienen wollen. Politics.com etwa schaltete seine Seite am Wahltag ab und verkaufte die URL. Politische Seiten werden nach Untersuchungen der englischen Hansard Society vor allem von jenen Bürgern besucht, die ohnehin starkes Interesse an Politik haben. Das von den Portalbetreibern antizipierte Interesse der Wahlbürger an ausgewogener und vorselektierter Information existiert in dieser Form nicht. Der politisch mündige Bürger sucht sich auch online seine Informationsquellen selbst aus.

Partizipation erhöht?

In den amerikanischen Präsidentschaftswahlen erhöhte sich die Wahlbeteiligung das erste Mal seit über vierzig Jahren auf für europäische Verhältnisse bescheidene 51 Prozent, im britischen Wahlkampf dagegen war die Beteiligung die niedrigste seit 1918. Das Internet hat die Regeln der physischen Welt nicht außer Kraft gesetzt: Online wie offline erhöht sich die Wahlbeteiligung eben nur dann, wenn es sich um ein spannendes Kopf-an-Kopf-Rennen handelt, der Wandel gewünscht wird oder der Nation spaltenden Fragen zur Disposition stehen. Auch die Debatten im Netz zeichnen sich weder durch besonders viel Geist oder gar die vormals ausgeschlossenen Gruppen aus. Stephen Coleman von der Hansard Society untersuchte während des britischen Wahlkampfes die drei Chat-Foren It's your Parliament, Today und Guardian und kam zu ernüchternden Ergebnissen: Über 97 Prozent der Debattierer sind männlich, selten fand ein faktenbasierter Austausch statt, von herrschaftsfreiem Diskurs ganz zu schweigen. Ohne Moderator, so Coleman, sei mit einer intellektuellen Bereicherung wohl nicht zu rechnen.

Neue politische Öffentlichkeit?

Dennoch passiert viel im politischen Netz. Auf <http://www.opensecret.com> etwa ließ sich der Spendenfluss während des amerikanischen Wahlkampfes verfolgen. Mit einem Klick ließ sich nachlesen, wer Republikanern und Demokraten gegenüber am großzügigsten war: Mit über

220.000 USD griff die MBNA Bank am tiefsten in die Tasche, Ernst & Young unterstützte Gore mit fast 132.000 USD. Weniger sympathisch sind dagegen Seiten wie etwa die vom New York University Studenten James Baumgartner ins Leben gerufene Webseite zur Stimmenversteigerung: <http://www.vote-auction.com>. Rund 6000 Amerikaner boten hier ihre demokratischen Rechte feil: Durchschnittlich 20 USD wurden geboten. Stimmen in Kalifornien wurden dabei viermal höher gehandelt als in Texas. Am interessantesten sind jedoch Entwicklungen wie das erstmals, anlässlich der amerikanischen Präsidentschaftswahlen und später zu den Wahlen des House of Commons in Großbritannien, praktizierte Voteswapping. Im britischen First-Past-The-Post-Wahlsystem (relative Mehrheitswahl im Einerwahlkreis) wird jener Kandidat aus den 659 Wahlkreisen in das Parlament entsandt, der die meisten Stimmen im Wahlkreis auf sich vereinigt - auch wenn dies weniger als 50 Prozent der in diesem Wahlkreis abgegebenen Stimmen sind. Alle anderen Stimmen sind "verloren". Anhänger der wenig aussichtsreichen Liberaldemokraten im Wahlkreis Wimbledon schießen also ihre Stimme "in den Wind", ebenso wie Unterstützer von Labour im Bezirk Kingston & Surbiton: in diesem Wahlkreis haben Liberale die Tories bei den Unterhauswahlen 1997 knapp geschlagen, und Labour spielt praktisch keine Rolle. Auf <http://www.tacticalvoter.com> können sich wahlberechtigte Bürger zum Stimmentausch registrieren lassen und werden über email miteinander in Kontakt gebracht. Auf diese Weise lassen sich die zwei normalerweise verlorenen Stimmen retten - Vertragstreue natürlich vorausgesetzt. In zwei Wahlkreisen ging die Rechnung auf: In Cheadle und in Dorset South wurde die Wahl des konservativen Kandidaten durch den elektronischen Stimmentausch verhindert.

Bundestagswahlkampf 2002 online?

Mittlerweile sind fast die Hälfte aller wahlberechtigten Bürger in der Bundesrepublik online - Tendenz steigend. Vieles spricht dafür, dass das Internet zukünftig eines der wichtigsten Kanäle zum Bürger wird. Dafür sollten sich die Parteien schon heute rüsten: Ein professioneller Internetauftritt gilt als Unterscheidungskriterium im Wettbewerb um die Wählergunst. Dabei ist einiges zu beachten: die online und offline Wahlkampagnen sollten strategisch aufeinander abgestimmt, die Webseiten so interaktiv wie möglich sein. Tagesaktuelle, personalisierbare Informationen zu Personen und Inhalten laden zum wiederholten Besuch ein. Wird lediglich das Wahlprogramm und das Bild des Spitzenkandidaten nebst Gattin veröffentlicht, kann kaum mit großem Zuspruch gerechnet werden.

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- [Lässt sich New York kaufen?](#)

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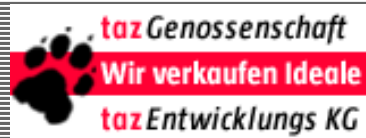
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Stimmenkauf

Zum Ersten, zum Zweiten: Eine Gruppe von Internetaktivisten neppt das US-Wahlsystem

von JÖRG STREICHERT

Mit den US-Wahlen stimmt etwas nicht. Zwar gibt es äußerst geldintensive Wahlkampagnen und einen gigantischen Medienrummel. Aber die Wahlbeteiligung ist gering. Den Finger mitten in die Wunde legte jetzt eine findige Gruppe Internetexperten aus Österreich: Auf der Seite www.vote-auction.com können US-Bürger ihre Stimme auf einer Art Wahlstimmenbörse zum Verkauf an spendable Interessengruppen anbieten.

Das geht so: Die Wähler offerieren ihre Stimmen, aufgeteilt nach Bundesstaaten, bei vote-auction, und die potentiellen Käufer bieten am Wahltag dafür Geldbeträge. Bei erfolgreichem Gebot könnten dann beispielsweise die Lobbyisten von Al Gore 7.000 Wählerstimmen aus Florida für 80.000 Dollar erwerben. Der Gewinn soll gerecht unter den Anbietern aufgeteilt werden.

Allerdings ist die provokante Aktion für eine der Verantwortlichen, Lizvlx, mit bürgerlichem Namen Elisabeth Haas, eher "ein inszeniertes Experiment", mit dem man Kapitalismus und Demokratie enger zusammenführen wolle. Ein Spiel mit virtueller Realität und Käuflichkeit, das man in der Tradition linker Hacker wie des "Chaos Computer Clubs" (CCC) ansiedeln könnte. Aber die Gruppe will auch kritisieren: "das Aufzeigen des indirekten Wählerstimmenkaufs via von Lobbyisten finanzierter Wahlkampagnen", erläutert Lizvlx.

Momentan ist die Website von [vote-auction.com](http://www.vote-auction.com)



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jedoch nicht zu erreichen. Denn jemand hat im Root-DNS-Directory, der Zentrale für Web-Adressen, schlicht den Domainnamen gelöscht. Sowohl der Stimmenverkauf als auch die dabei ausgeübte Vermittlerrolle sind nach US-Recht nämlich strafbar. Da hilft es auch nicht, sich auf freie Meinungsäußerung zu berufen oder den Stimmenkauf als "Spende" zu deklarieren, wie es die Österreicher versucht haben. Sie gehen davon aus, dass die gleichen Menschen für das Löschen des Namens verantwortlich sind, die auch mehrere Gerichtsverfahren gegen die Initiatoren der Website angestrengt haben.

Das ganze Unterfangen hat immerhin eine Menge Aufruhr in den US-Medien erregt: Auf CNN diskutierten Rechtsexperten wie der Chefankläger des Staates Kalifornien mit den Internetaktivisten in einer 20-minütigen Sendung mit dem Thema "Bidding for ballots" (Bieten für Stimmzettel).

Aber für Initiatorin Lizvxl ist die Sache trotzdem ein Erfolg: "Auf diese Weise ist auch für andere Medien die Möglichkeit entstanden, über Korruption im US-Wahlssystem zu sprechen", erklärt sie.

Aufgrund der Medienpräsenz sei es schon zu über 50.000 Stimmofferten auf der Website gekommen. Aber die Aufmerksamkeit hat auch zu Hackangriffen geführt, möglicherweise vom FBI, spekuliert Lizvxl, um an die Userdaten zu kommen.

"Wir werden jetzt natürlich alle Vorbereitungen treffen, um am Wahltag ganz sicher präsent zu sein.", sagt Lizvxl (<http://62.116.31.68>). Was an diesem Tag genau passieren wird, ist nicht klar: "Wir planen, fiktive Geldbeträge zu verschieben. Man kann das Auktionsspiel spielen ..."

Welche Folgen das haben wird, ist ungewiss. "Die Offenlegung der US-Korruption, ein Präzedenzfall für das Rechtssystem, aber auch ein künstlerischer Ansatz." Alles ist möglich.

taz Nr. 6288 vom 4.11.2000, Seite 30, 109 Zeilen (TAZ-Bericht), JÖRG STREICHERT

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Buying of votes

To first, to second: A group of InterNet activists nept the US choice system

from **JOERG STREICHERT**

With the US elections is not correct somewhat. There is extremely money-intensive election campaigns and a gigantic Medienrummel. But the election turnout is small. Now a findige group of InterNet experts from Austria in the middle put the finger into the wound: On the side [www.vote auction.com](http://www.voteauction.com) US citizen can offer their voice on a kind to vote stock exchange for the sales to spendable groups of interests.

That can be done in such a way: The voters offer their voices, divided after Federal States, with vote auction, and the potential buyers offer money on the choice day for it. With successful requirement then for example the lobbyists of aluminium Gore could acquire 7,000 votes from Florida for 80,000 dollar. The profit is to be divided fairly among the offerers.

However the provokante action for one the responsible person, Lizvlx, with civil name Elizabeth Haas, rather "a produced experiment", is with which one and democracy want to unite capitalism more closely. A play with virtual reality and availableness, which one could to be settled in the tradition of left hackers as the "chaos computer club" (CCC). But the group wants to also criticize: "pointing the indirect vote purchase out via of lobbyists of financed election campaigns", describes Lizvlx.

Momentary cannot be attained the Website of vote auction.com however. Because someone deleted the Domainnamen in the root DNS directory, the



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center for Web addresses, simply. Both the voice sales and the role of mediator exercised thereby are punishable after US right. There it does not help to appoint themselves also, to free expression of opinion too or to define the buying of votes as "donation", as the Austrians tried it. They assume the same humans are responsible for the deletion of the name, who exerted also several legal proceedings against the initiators of the Website.

The whole venture nevertheless excited a quantity riot in the US media: On CNN right experts discussed like the chief prosecutor of the State of California with the InterNet activists in a 20-minuetigen transmission with the topic "Bidding for ballots" (offer for voting cards).

But for initiatorin Lizvxl is the thing nevertheless a success: "in this way also for other media the possibility developed, about corruption in the US choice system of speaking", explains it.

Due to the medium operational readiness level it came already too over 50.000 being correct offers on the Website. But the attention led also to chopping attacks, possibly from the FBI, speculates to Lizvxl, in order to come to the user data.

"we will naturally meet all preparations now, over on the choice day to be completely surely present", say Lizvxl (<http://62.116.31.68>). Which will happen exactly on this day, is not clear: "we flat to shift fictitious money. One can play the auction play... "

That will have which consequences, is uncertain. "the disclosure of the US corruption, a precedent for the juridical system, in addition, an artistic beginning." Everything is possible.

taz No. 6288 of 4.11.2000, page 30, 109 lines (TA-e.g.-arranged), JOERG STREICHERT

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"Gesamtkunstwerk"

by

Nicholas Primich

5/11/02

9907076

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Section 1: Introduction

My argument is that the barrier that once stood between fine art conceptual thought and design conceptual thinking is being broken down as a result of globalisation. "The main historical thrust of neoliberal economic globalisation is to bring about a situation in which private capital and 'the market' alone

determine the restructuring of economic, political and cultural life, making alternative values or institutions subordinate. Rather than capital and 'the economy' being embedded in society and harnessed to serve social ends, 'the economy' becomes the master of society and of all within it, and society exists to serve the ends of capital and its need for self-expansion. It is a necessary aspect of this process that 'politics' itself, and 'democracy' in particular, should become increasingly formalistic, stripped of substantive radical, revolutionary, or even reformist content, any of which might challenge the consolidation of the hegemony of capital over society". What does this mean? It means instead of society running the economy, the economy runs society. This affects us in terms of people having to pay for everything; the doctor, the hospital, etc. The government no longer pays in other words we become a user pays society. Social values are not as important as money. This means that money is valued more than people (Gills 2002). I intend to study this by comparing the conceptual thoughts and theories of an internationally recognised fine art master (Joseph Beuys) with the work of a modern day multimedia designer, artist, hacker, performer and genius (Hans Bernhard). Joseph Beuys said this (De Domizio 1997:51): "Democratic Creativity is increasingly compromised by the progress made on the part of bureaucracy, coupled with the savage proliferation of an international mass culture. Political creativity continues to be reduced to the simple delegation of decisions and power. The imposition of a cultural and economic dictatorship throughout the whole world, thanks to the economic trusts, which are in continuous expansion, leads to loss of articulation, ability to

learn, and verbal expression".

De Domizio (1997:115) believes that Beuys's thought was humanist thought and that it will continue to grow, because today we have concentrated too much on science and technology, neglecting true human relationships. The Internet has unquestionably been a major catalyst of globalisation and its wide spread reach to the four corners of society. Hans Bernhard was asked if the Internet has made the world a better place? To which he replied: "No, just a faster and smaller place" [Design Indaba Magazine 2001]

Section 2: A Master

Joseph Beuys (Fig.1) was born in Krefeld on 12 May 1921 (Stachelhaus 1991:9). He grew up in a strongly catholic petit bourgeois environment near Kleve where he spent the first years of his life.

Throughout history, this region has been torn by countless wars, from Roman times up to the world wars of the twentieth century (Stachelhaus 1991:9). Numerous historical figures are bound up with this territory, and some of them cast powerful spells upon Beuys's imagination. Among them (Stachelhaus 1991:9), Johann Moritz von Nassau, of the House of Orange in the 17th Century, attempted building an ideal city of the soul in Kleve. Another was Anacharsis Cloots, an ardent intellectual and revolutionary guillotined for his efforts

defending the ideas of the French Revolution in Europe. This region at the time, was predominantly Dutch and Catholic, and placed little if any importance on borders (De Domizio 1997:17).

According to Heiner Stachelhaus (1991:9), Beuys did not have a close relationship with his parents and took care of himself from an early age. Beuys, remembered (De Domizio 1997:18) that for years he acted the part of a Shepard walking around with a sort of "Eurasian staff" and a flock gathered around him exploring everything in the vicinity. At 17 he set up a well-equipped laboratory at home and engaged in scientific experiments. Together with his innate talent for natural sciences, Beuys showed a passion for sculpture (De Domizio 1997:19).

Announcing only a few days before his own death on 23 January 1986, Beuys honoured and thanked the man he considered his "Master" (De Domizio 1997:77), the late Wilhelm Lehmbruck, and then told of his first introduction to Lehmbruck and Lehmbruck's work. Beuys (as quoted in De Domizio 1997:77) continued that one day by mere chance, he laid his hands on a publication lying on a table with many others. Opening it he saw a sculpture by Lehmbruck, and an idea flashed through his mind, the idea that everything was a sculpture. He saw a flaming torch and heard a voice telling him to protect it. This event accompanied him through World War II and eventually spurred him on to pursue it (De Domizio 1997:77). His favourite topics in literature were philosophy, anthropology, folklore, Nordic Mythology (De Domizio 1997:19; Stachelhaus 1991:11-14) and other subjects that were forbidden by the Nazis.

He remained a detached spectator of the Nazi years, and as a

sideline his love of music took him to cello and piano lessons (Stachelhaus 1991:12). Despite his love of art, he took his diploma and became a paediatrician in 1940. From there, his strong interest in science and technology lead him to join the German air force in 1941. After being shot down, badly wounded five times, and captured once, he returned to Kleve in 1946. Sitting in a lecture one day he recognised the limitations of science, and decided to dedicate the rest of his life to art, leaving his grim experiences of war behind him (De Domizio 1997:20-22).

At this time Jack Moffit (1997) believes Beuys discovered, explored and transformed Austrian philosopher Rudolph Steiner's anthroposophy theory into his own theory of art. Robert Allan (2000:55) defines Anthroposophy as a system of belief, which holds that there is a spiritual world that can be perceived by faculties latent in human beings and that these latent faculties can be developed by systematic training. According to Alan Bullock & Stephen Trombley (1999:37), Steiner claimed to derive his teachings "from spiritual research based on an exact scientific mode of supersensible perception".

Beuys (as quoted in De Domizio 1997:24) reveals later that in 1951, in a state of depression, he literally began questioning everything including his own life. Seeking the most profound elements in life, art and science, he began seeking a completely different theory of art, science, life, democracy, capital, economics, culture and freedom. During this time he managed to establish the outlines of a larger theory of art that involved social structures as a whole, the revolution and evolution of all human development, and an anthropological idea of human

creativity.

Between 1962 and 1965 (De Domizio 1997:28), Beuys was part of the Fluxus movement, which based itself on a connection between art and life and was directed towards a new order of human society. Often working with the concept of chaos Beuys awoke to the idea that a new situation could be created from it.

Another idea of Beuys's by which art is available to everyone and useable anywhere and everywhere came from this period (De Domizio 1997:28), namely vehicle art.

Beuys, according to De Domizio (1997:34) never demanded a specific knowledge or particular reaction from the public to his work, but instead sought out the energy points within the field of human power and understanding with the belief that man must complete himself through his own efforts (De Domizio 1997:81).

In a certain sense, Beuys was an anarchist (Stachelhaus 1991:106). He had no time for the mind-set of democratic compromise, but was rather interested in breaking through the limitations that had been imposed on democracy. Beuys meant very seriously when he said (Stachelhaus 1991:106) that he had nothing to do with politics but that he only knew art, this keeping within the principles of his expanded concept of art, the idea that art is the primary factor governing our existence and our actions.

In 1964 right-wing students accused Beuys of pursuing revolutionary goals, while in 1969 a group of left-wing students interrupted an action of his in Berlin and instead accused him of being a reactionary (De Domizio 1997:38). But despite these accusations, Beuys (De Domizio 1997:38) felt that belonging to the left,

right or center no longer meant much because the so-called
parliamentarian
democracy was being questioned as a whole. Beuys had defined his
objectives as
early as 1967 with the formation of the German Student Party [DSP]
(Stachelhaus
1991:107). The DSP emerged from the great public debates that
Beuys regularly
held in his class at the Dusseldorf Academy. Commenting on the DSP's
establishment, according to Stachelhaus (1991:107), Beuys simply
stated: "I want
into parliament!". To broaden the horizons of the German Student
Party, Beuys
founded the "Organisation for Non-Voters and Free Referendum" in
1970. Beuys
explains (De Domizio 1997:42): "The educational concept refers to
the fact that
man is a creative being. It is important to be aware of this: to
create an
awareness of the fact that he is a creative being and a free being
and that for
these reasons he must inevitably behave in an anti-authoritarian
fashion. The
concept of perception theory confirms that only the creative man
can change
history, can use his creativity in a revolutionary way. To go back
to my
educational concept, this would mean the following: Art =
creativity = freedom of
man [freedom being one of his main motivations]". Beuys goes on
explaining that a
revolution is within ourselves, and that the only possible
revolution lies in our
ideas, therefore "We are the revolution" and only in our behaviour
is there
evolution (De Domizio 1997:47).

From here on his work revolved around many interesting and
different points of
view, with subject titles that were not directly a reflection of
what we see, but
asked the question of what there was to see (De Domizio 1997:43).

According to De Domizio (1997:7) as early as the 70's, Beuys warned
in "Aufruf
zur Alternative" (Appeal for the Alternative) and "Aktion Dritter

Weg Ð
Aufbauninitiative" (Third Way Action Ð Promotional Initiative) Ð
that the human
race was condemned to sink even deeper into ecological crisis; to be
defencelessly exposed to a wild growing threat of war: to stand by
impotently as
the rift between rich and poor nations continues to grow; to be
persistently
tormented by racial hate, religious struggle, and nationalism, by
exploitation
and oppression, by humiliation and violence, by the dictates of
political and
economic power, and by biological and social manipulation. Beuys
(De Domizio
1997:8) was the artist who, more than any other, wanted and was
capable of going
beyond art by directing all his efforts towards the utopian
territories of
natural energy and spiritual communication: reality as a
phenomenological specter
of human possibilities.

In 1974 Beuys (De Domizio 1997:49), together with the Nobel Prize
Winner Heinrich
Boll, established what could be considered the artist's most
important creation,
aimed at a real form of progress with respect to existing
educational
institutions: the "Free International University", (Luckenbach
1997) which
admitted all students and function outside of the existing academic
system.
Often using the blackboard as a demonstrative tool, his actions
became lectures
in which he directly addressed his audiences.

Joseph Beuys's two most singular aspects of thought were
reappropriation and free
creativity (De Domizio 1997:9), the former consisting of a rare
attitude with
regards to reconstruction rather than conquest, towards discovery
rather than
invention and therapeutic improvement as opposed to substitution,
in this sense
the need to speak and necessity of communication. The second
aspect is

characterised by that famous free human creativity that he preached and taught.

Beuys (De Domizio 1997:67) versed his free creativity theory in Bolognani 1984:

"ÉThe only thing that each one of us can do is to begin with the study of his or her own anthropological powersÉ[for] the development of human beings on this planet [it] is a question of freeing ourselves from all dependencies of the past.

We now must face the realization that it is no longer possible simply to follow a leader [or] a political ideologyÉand that the time has come for us to begin to make full use of the most important of all our powers: the power of creativity (Creativity is a matter of the possibility of thinkingÉor thinking power and the level of the creativity of the feelings)É[and it's] most authentic partÉfreedomÉIt is our duty to show what we have produced with our freedomÉ[since] Freedom mostly means the freedom of others. When we know that we are cooperating together as free individuals, then we are also much closer to the creation of a real and concrete democracy [as] democracy structures have to be a result of freethinking and of our equality as thinking individualsÉthe basis upon which we can then establish a constitution".

Another large part of Beuysian thought was the concept of "Social Sculpture" (De Domizio 1997:83), whereby art is a daily act, a broadened and dilated action, not localised, not univocal, not limited to the relative content of the art object but art as the creative commitment of living, entirely incarnated in behaviour. A way of transforming the world into "Social Sculpture", in which no man needs to acknowledge himself, but rather is and acts as an "artist", the demiurge of every moment of his life (De Domizio 1997:83).

Being considered as an avant-garde artist probably meant nothing to Beuys

explains De Domizio (1997:82), though he became a media icon partly of his own making (Luckenbach 1997). Constantly being photographed and videotaped, he promoted the ideological causes that made his art a vehicle to bring about discourse (Luckenbach 1997). Others called him a charlatan, a diseased preacher, and even a crafty buffoon, yet some would place Beuys on an artistic altar (De Domizio 1997:81). In truth however, he was a tireless agitator, who provoked and challenged continuously for what he so strongly believed in, crossing the traditional frontiers of art to open the doors of the ghetto in which it had been impounded (De Domizio 1997:82).

Well remembered for a popular image of being the man with the felt hat he explained its significance (De Domizio 1997:2): "A rabbit isn't a rabbit without ears [so] Beuys isn't Beuys without the hat".

Section 3: An Apprentice

Hans Bernhard (Fig.2) was born in New Haven Connecticut in 1973 (Bernhard 2002) and studied Visual Media Art at the University of Applied Arts in Vienna with a professor Peter Weibel (MFA Degree 1999). He is currently working on his PHD in Media Hacking (Bernhard 2002).

Bernhard found himself on the Internet for the very first time in 1993 (Design

Indaba Magazine 2001). Sitting in front of three shells (telnet-sessions) he asked himself where he was, where he was physically, and where he was mentally? Not knowing if he was on a server in Tokyo, in Vienna or on a machine in Cape Town, he got nervous and began to sweat heavily. Sparks were exploding in his brain and immediately he knew that this was it, that this was his future now, and that this was the future (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). That same year, funded by Japanese venture capital, in a Swiss mountain training facility, Bernhard and six other hackers (Fig.3) distributed across Europe founded the multi award winning and much talked about "Etoy.com" (Bernhard 2002). Etoy's goals were to smash the boring style of electronic traffic channels; to stretch reality by leaving it behind; and to play the game between business, art, and entertainment, by kidnapping web-crawling humans and injecting a little uncertainty into life on the web (Etoy 2002). Knowing that the highlighting of corporate abuse would cause such controversy, they began the Etoy tanksystem in 1994 with the very symptomatic slogan: "Etoy: the pop-star is the pilot is the coder is the designer is the architect is the manager is the system is Etoy (Bernhard 2002). The corporate identity and panic management strategies were central to their high-pressure explorations. They used the web as a stage to disrupt the data flow, abuse technology, and promote pop-music (Bernhard 2002). It ran from 1993 to 1996, a time when the world-wide-web was unknown to the general public (Bernhard 2002), yet Etoy was awarded the Golden Nica first prize of the ARS Electronica festival for new media in 1996 (Bernhard 2002). In 1996, pop star singer Bjork from Iceland said the following (Bernhard 2002): "Éand all our

children will be playing in the garden of joy surrounded by glamour and perverted disco tunesÉeto, immature digital priests from another world". Etoy operated until 1999, when due to personal conflicts, the board split into two parts (Design Indaba Magazine 2001).

Today Bernhard and three other founding members are running the Etoy-holdings company which holds major and minor stakes in all other Etoy companies (Bernhard 2002). Bernhard's involvement is purely profit orientated since Etoy-holdings deals with financial, legal, trademark, buying and strategic planning (Bernhard 2002).

In 1999, together with his partner Maria Haas, he founded a network holding of companies in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Bulgaria called Ubermorgen (Bernhard 2002). These are heavily involved in software development, licensing deals, fine art, applied design and even high-end consulting services for global multinationals such as the Allianz Insurance Corporation. Bernhard's intentions at the time were to research and investigate global corporations ["Émonsters of the universeÉ"] just like it (Bernhard 2002). Hosting their server farm from their bedroom, Ubermorgen has completed an amazing amount of legal articles, projects, lawsuits, and publications using global mass media as an art form, as a fine art, and as a business strategy (Bernhard 2002).

Hans Bernhard has often been called subversive because of the things that he says he likes doing and the way that he goes about doing them (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Bernhard explains (Design Indaba Magazine 2001) that he loves the thrill, the style, and the aesthetics of action. Going directly to prison or being

immediately killed are the dangers associated with the supposedly illegal measures that he takes. But it is this reality (Design Indaba Magazine 2001) that he feeds off of and craves Ð not the threat of dying or a prison sentence Ð but that he can show people that certain things [like attacking corporations and governments] thought illegal, can actually be done or opposed legally, and most of all, extremely effectively. This draws relevance from Joseph Beuys's theory of free creativity, how freedoms should be shared and displayed as a duty to mankind, as freedom more often than not means the freedom of others and not just the individual (Section 2 page 5). Yet Bernhard claims only to be as anti-establishment as anybody else is (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). He does not regard his "anti-motives" as a result of his work, but merely as a natural motivation for an individual surviving (Design Indaba Magazine 2001).

Money, as much as it might appear at first glance, is not Bernhard's real motivation (Bernhard 2002). He needs it to live and finance his research and art ventures but otherwise sees it as a distraction (Bernhard 2002). Bernhard explains (Bernhard 2002): "My true motivations are freedom. [T]he freedom to research what and how and when and where I want. [T]o publish where and what I want, to say what I want, where and how I want it. [T]hat is my pure and true motivation".

Beuys shared a similar thought to creative freedom (Section 2 Page 5).

What Bernhard believes drives him into the right topics, pictures, words and content is his honesty with himself in constantly thinking about getting more

money and fame (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Bernhard intentionally does not only focus on visual aspects, but on what he calls gesamtkunstwerk, which means the overall art concept (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). This acts as a meta-level (similar anthroposophy theory of Beuys) that brings all his legal, corporate, and aesthetic art forms and activities together (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). In general his core focus is on global structures but also on the production and maintenance of them. Firstly looked at from a business, financial and profit driven angle and secondly from a purely artistic one (Bernhard 2002).

Bernhard has been called a maverick businessman, the Etoy promotions hammer and even the "nasty shock marketing maniac" by media platforms such as Wired magazine, the Washington Post, underground Italian magazines and German theoretical publications (Ubermorgen 2002). Old-school corporations willing to pay their excessive fees have gotten some of Ubermorgens communications strategies better known as a character marketing, drama marketing and most effective shock marketing by which you shock the user, and due to this shock the users channels are wide open so any information can be fed into the users brain (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). The Internet today is structured in such a way, that shock marketing can be used by artists; activists; terrorists; and by any of the other millions of naive users that surf it each day (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Ubermorgens approach and projects are so dangerous and radical that possible areas of attack by enemy companies or governments need to be distributed for liability reasons, so a series of Ubermorgen holding companies were established in Vienna, Austria; and in Sofia, Bulgaria

(Bernhard 2002).

French philosopher Jean Baudrillard said in Cannes 2000 that

(Bernhard 2002):

"Übermorgen means the day after tomorrow, a slight tip towards their aesthetic and activist vision and prejudice, they are hardcore and radical in their actions and they are extremely strange and highly intelligent people".

Bernhard however prefers the term uniqueness, unique not because of what

Übermorgen does but because how, when and where they do it

(Bernhard 2002).

Übermorgen's über-slogan originates from a CNN interview questioning the Vote

Auction simulations that Bernhard pursued: "its different because its

fundamentally different" (Design Indaba Magazine 2001).

Section 4: The Workplace

The author of this essay believes that these two individuals can only be likened

and compared in context. The state of the world and its politics; the degree of

globalisation development; and the combined cost of the above to humanity and

human relationships at the same time, are the three most pivotal factors that

need understanding. Beuys's vision of the future from back in the 70's (Section 2

page 4) can still be seen as impressively intuitive, but Bernhard's is far more

accurate and/or up to date. Bernhard believes that mankind is looking at and

living in a highly political decade (Bernhard 2002) where global wars will only

get worse. Military conflicts between the police [USA] and resisting forces [nations, institutions, networks] will heat up, while conflicts between Europe and the US will arise (Bernhard 2002).

Beuys was an artist who displayed, performed, and exhibited his works and beliefs in galleries and institutions, to groups who still relied on the spoken word of mouth and the live real-time experience. Others interested would visit his exhibitions to interact and experience his work for themselves. However as time has unfolded, the growth of globalisation and its trends have decreased personal interaction with human beings and real live experiences drastically - to the point where greeting grocery store staff is unnecessary thanks to shopping online, and the adventure of experiencing overseas or the outdoors is lost by downloads available on screen at home for nothing more than the price of a phone call. Beuys elucidated the passage (of his work) from a personal experience to a more fundamental and universal human experience that is paradigmatic of his work on the whole (Luckenbach 1997). The author of this essay believes that a similar description could be given to that of Bernhard's work across world media. Today, Bernhard, through media hacking likes causing chaos by misusing the "pseudo" freedom of the net (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Media hackers exploit weak spots within social, commercial, political and technical networks implementing disinformation via these subverted interfaces. Completely different to Beuys, media hackers, like Bernhard, have dealt with the effects of globalisation on human communications by forcing their work and beliefs on people via the systems (world wide web and media) that they depend on most (Design Indaba Magazine

2001).

In Joseph Beuys's discovery of performance art, he combined the theatrical elements of time and space with props and a directional score (Luckenbach 1997).

His own function as the artist shifts into a new dimension as a performer-shaman. Layering and manipulating "fragments", he acted out a ritual, which simultaneously is the creation of a new work of art (Luckenbach 1997). Beuys's goal was to erase the line separating art and life in the tradition of the radical modernists Marcel Duchamp and Bertold Brecht, whose evolutionary steps led to the erasure of this line. But Beuys's "gesamtkunstwerk" (total art work) was the creation of a symbiotic whole in art as a model for life (Luckenbach 1997).

For a period of four months in 1996, the Etoy gang legally hacked into five major search engines devising a trap for net travellers and technology tourists of the time (Bernhard 2002). With the twilight zone of the medium forming the place of action, search engines were transformed into a stage, designed as a merger between a Hollywood action movie script and a real life airplane hijacking (Bernhard 2002). This was a shocking experience and a violent attack on the innocent Internet user of the time. It became known as the digital hijack (Fig.4) and the members of Etoy as the first street gang on the information super highway (Fig.5) (Etoy 2001). The role of a performance remains very similar as it occurs here through time and space on the internet, only the stage has evolved and changed as a result of technology, into a stage on screen. Where Beuys used art to create a model for life, Bernhard and other Etoy operators used art (design and hacking) to insert some humane uncertainty of life

back into the inhuman, super reliable, information super highway (Etoy 2002). Bernhard illustrated the "performer-shaman" understanding of Beuys in another work of his. During a presentation, at the Design Indaba 2002 in Cape Town, of a CNN exclusive video interview with Hans Bernhard on his Vote Auction project, Bernhard had arranged for two designers from very different institutions, namely Joshua Davies from Praystation and Tom Roope of Tomato, to assist him in shaving his head clean on stage in front of the audience (Bernhard 2002). The Ubermorgen group then approached the Museum of Modern Art with the shaved hair of Bernhards as a first ever collaboration artwork between Praystation and Tomato (Bernhard 2002).

In language, semantics are the vehicle by which sounds are given form and thoughts are given meaning, allowing communication to take place (Luckenbach 1997). Beuys equated the phenomenon of language with evolution, as a catalyst that moulds and propels human society (Luckenbach 1997). Believing that the concept of people is elementally coupled with its language, the looming horrors of World War II aided Beuys' choice of sculpture (as it starts with speaking and thinking), to provide for ideas to take shape through the forward looking images that present themselves through it as a result (Luckenbach 1997). Bernhard again has a likeness to this line of thinking only his work has an extremely controversial (unpopular reaction) and deliberate motive behind it. However he develops it further, instead of just providing a vehicle for his ideas to generate on or take shape through, he set up a simulation of his work and let its trial in reality prove his controversial message correct. In

spring 2000, an American art student invented a platform for American citizens to offer and sell their individual votes during the US presidential election that same year (Bernhard 2002). On November 7th companies, political parties, and individuals could then auction off these votes via the Vote-Auction website and buy whole states. But due to heavy government official pressure, James Baumgartner (the inventor) offered the then very small venture to the Ubermorgen group (Bernhard 2002). Ubermorgen, at the time, had no idea that this was the pay dirt that they had been looking for. Ubermorgen then took control over Vote-Auction (Fig.6) and pushed the limits, in terms of shock marketing and public relations to a global mass media level never seen before with the core message "bringing capitalism and democracy closer together!" (Bernhard 2002) American principles of capitalism and democracy were already tightly intertwined, like most democratic countries corruption of the election process was legal for large corporations but illegal for individuals (Bernhard 2002). Vote-Auction just wanted a perfect market for votes, it would never be political, just purely business, art and market orientated, with no underlying ideology, just a strong belief in declaration (Fig.7) (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). For liability reasons Ubermorgen immediately set up Vote-Auction LTD in Bulgaria even though most lawsuits were on Bernhard and Baumgartner alone (Bernhard 2002). During those four months temporary injunctions, court complaints and many other legal threats were received from thirteen state attorneys. Federal attorney Janet Reno, along with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Security Agency investigated the case. Ubermorgen

suspected a break
and entry into their own servers and questioned why two domains
were illegally
shutdown by United States authorities (Bernhard 2002). The term
Media hacking
came about while Ubermorgen were developing the story in real-time
and watching
it later or the next morning on CNN world report (Bernhard 2002).
During those
four months an expected 500 million people were reached with the
Vote-Auction
brand and pervert commercial message (Design Indaba Magazine 2001).
All that
amassed was an endless story without any proof of illegal
activities, all
Vote-Auction representatives were only named plaintiffs (Bernhard
2002). E-mails
from veterans of World War II read about the aesthetics of the war
for democracy
and how Vote-Auction was destroying it. Amongst these came the
occasional death
threat, mainly because of the very painful visuals inserted by
Ubermorgen into
the initial website design which was not manipulated much in order
to keep it
authentic (Bernhard 2002). The global media, played the ultimate
pop soundtrack
to this techno-political-action-thriller (Bernhard 2002). Beuysian
thought on
Social Sculpture (Section 2 Page 5) seems far from a reality after
an experiment
like this proves itself successful. Vote-Auction becomes a digital
sculptural
vehicle upon which ideas can formulate for an answer to a polluted
society. After
a project like this Bernhards view on corporate censorship remains
senseless,
saying that sometimes it makes no sense to talk about the ethical
values of a
semi-technical action as censorship, as the technical aspect
overrules the
ethical one. What he prefers, is the practical (or pragmatic)
approach (Design
Indaba Magazine 2001).

However, within Beuys's work, language and communication were often

entirely
discrete entities (Luckenbach 1997). Language was one possible
vehicle for
communication; it functioned as a catalyst, whereas communication
was more
profound, elemental, and universal Ð fundamentally biological
(Luckenbach 1997).
Beuys's Multiples were devices of communication, vehicles for the
distribution of
ideas that could reach an even wider group of people than could a
single work of
art (Luckenbach 1997). Yet all of Beuys's objects had meaning only
in relation to
his ideas; the objects, however widely distributed, always return
to the maker.
This created a circular motion consisting of Beuys's art, his
persona, and the
metaphors that weave in and out of his work (Luckenbach 1997). One
vehicle for
the distribution of ideas that supersedes all others is that of the
Internet.
Hans Bernhard continuously hijacks this vehicle for the very reason
that it
allows him to express himself, through his projects, and the
concepts behind
them. Characteristically of Bernhard, his use of a "Beuys like
multiples"
approach also had a subversive tilt. Running as an experiment on
the rate of
viral distribution on the net, a staged conspiracy on the biggest
PC software
manufacturer was used to attract attention to a website and project
of the
Übermorgen group. Bernhard explains (Design Indaba Magazine 2001):
Media hackers
cannot be afraid of playing with information and information
distribution, but
rather have to be able to witfully play with these mechanisms.

In 1999 a press release was issued in the name of the jury of the
ARS Electronica
in Linz. Being the most important new media art festival and new
media art
award, Übermorgen's initial press release was headlined "Linux wins
pris ars
electronica due to Microsoft intervention". Sent out in the name

of the head of
the Jury to journalists, media and cultural people in the global
tech-community,
the e-mail was very detailed and in-depth and described the
potential bribery of
the net capital jury. Six hours after the release the first
stories claiming
this e-mail to be a fake appeared in international media-art and
technology
publications, but this was even to late, the virus had been
spread. On the
opening Monday morning of the festival over 250 journalists
requested information
concerning this press release. Multiplication of the e-mail had
gone into the
two digit million figure by viral distribution. Not even the
obvious fake
character of this message could stop hundreds of articles being
published about
it worldwide. Representatives of the Etoy-corporation were
questioned
aggressively of any responsibility for this act. This was just a
teaser action
to show off Ubermorgens capabilities in terms of communications and
perversion.
In fact, the use of these guerrilla marketing tactics was merely
just to soft
launch the brand Etxtreme.ru and co-brand it with Linux. Etxtreme
(Fig.8) was
one of the early content creations of the Ubermorgen group.

Section 5: Conclusion

Time seems to be all that stands between these two individuals,
however, what has
happened and changed in the world during that time seems to make
the short

distance between them seem a little further than it really is. Beuys came across to the world with greater ease and less tension, never "attacking" anyone and therefore was always seen as a fairly passive artist with potentially revolutionary beliefs - but never as a serious threat to any governments or institutions. Where presently, Bernhard is seen entirely as a threat as he lashes out and attacks those government institutions with his potentially revolutionary actions. Beuys and Bernhard have very similar long-term goals and motivations but their places in time/history don't allow for that likeness to be seen easily.

Realistically designers are fundamentally different to artists in some ways, for example: designers and architects are normally more constructive and/or goal orientated with what they do, often demanding or needing feedback and some response to work that they have completed, as they do have responsibilities as designers to sell or make immediate contact/impact. Whereas an artist, is more concerned with the message that they leave from themselves within their artwork, and not necessarily with what they get out of it.

Beuys' dream of a singular social structure has arrived, only at a very heavy price. People in general have lost their individuality and freedoms & as political and capitalist ventures control and regulate almost everything. Though those individuals that have not lost their will to embrace those freedoms (Bernhard) are seen as going against the grain, in effect being labelled troublemakers. Bernhard ideally, if not intentionally through his work, is only searching for the freedom that Beuys once had dressed as a Shepard boy in his

youth wandering the hillsides. Old popularity of gallery exhibitions moved online into the world-wide-web as mankind continues to surround and engross himself with such technologies. This can explain why Bernhard continuously looks for the loopholes within the globalisation-trend-bubble and then exploits them. Though globalisation has not only made the current world smaller and faster but it has also blurred the distance between the past and present.

Beuys placed so much importance on language and communication that it could be understood as a growing interest in the history of graphic design (these two being the main aspects of graphic design history). Globalisation might not have been as active as it is today but this interest of Beuys suggests that the conceptual barrier between art and design was being broken down even then.

In a world where physically coming closer together is actually driving us personally further apart, communication of any sort becomes increasingly important whether you are a designer, artist or just someone asking for directions on a street corner.

Ultimately, the quest for communicating effectively with ourselves, and the world around us might be the cataclysmic goal that designers and artists must reach together, in order for any such barriers between art and design to ever be cleared for good.

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Stachelhaus, H. 1987. Joseph Beuys. London: Abbeville Press
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"Gesamtkunstwerk"

by

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5/11/02

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Section 1: Introduction

My argument is that the barrier that once stood between fine art conceptual thought and design conceptual thinking is being broken down as a result of globalisation. "The main historical thrust of neoliberal economic globalisation is to bring about a situation in which private capital and 'the market' alone determine the restructuring of economic, political and cultural life, making alternative values or institutions subordinate. Rather than capital and 'the economy' being embedded in society and harnessed to serve social ends, 'the economy' becomes the master of society and of all within it, and society exists to serve the ends of capital and its need for self-expansion. It is a necessary aspect of this process that 'politics' itself, and 'democracy' in particular, should become increasingly formalistic, stripped of substantive radical, revolutionary, or even reformist content, any of which might challenge the consolidation of the hegemony of capital over society". What does this mean? It means instead of society running the economy, the economy runs society. This affects us in terms of people having to pay for everything; the doctor, the hospital, etc. The government no longer pays in other words we become a user pays society. Social values are not as important as money. This means that money is valued more than people (Gills 2002). I intend to study this by comparing the

conceptual thoughts and theories of an internationally recognised fine art master (Joseph Beuys) with the work of a modern day multimedia designer, artist, hacker, performer and genius (Hans Bernhard). Joseph Beuys said this (De Domizio 1997:51): "Democratic Creativity is increasingly compromised by the progress made on the part of bureaucracy, coupled with the savage proliferation of an international mass culture. Political creativity continues to be reduced to the simple delegation of decisions and power. The imposition of a cultural and economic dictatorship throughout the whole world, thanks to the economic trusts, which are in continuous expansion, leads to loss of articulation, ability to learn, and verbal expression".

De Domizio (1997:115) believes that Beuys's thought was humanist thought and that it will continue to grow, because today we have concentrated too much on science and technology, neglecting true human relationships. The Internet has unquestionably been a major catalyst of globalisation and its wide spread reach to the four corners of society. Hans Bernhard was asked if the Internet has made the world a better place? To which he replied: "No, just a faster and smaller place" [Design Indaba Magazine 2001]

Section 2: A Master

Joseph Beuys (Fig.1) was born in Krefeld on 12 May 1921 (Stachelhaus 1991:9). He grew up in a strongly catholic petit bourgeois environment near Kleve D where he spent the first years of his life.

Throughout history, this region has been torn by countless wars, from Roman times up to the world wars of the twentieth century (Stachelhaus 1991:9). Numerous historical figures are bound up with this territory, and some of them cast powerful spells upon Beuys's imagination. Among them (Stachelhaus 1991:9), Johann Moritz von Nassau, of the House of Orange in the 17th Century, attempted building an ideal city of the soul in Kleve. Another was Anacharsis Cloots, an ardent intellectual and revolutionary guillotined for his efforts defending the ideas of the French Revolution in Europe. This region at the time, was predominantly Dutch and Catholic, and placed little if any importance on borders (De Domizio 1997:17).

According to Heiner Stachelhaus (1991:9), Beuys did not have a close relationship with his parents and took care of himself from an early age. Beuys, remembered (De Domizio 1997:18) that for years he acted the part of a Shepard walking around with a sort of "Eurasian staff" and a flock gathered around him exploring everything in the vicinity. At 17 he set up a well-equipped laboratory at home and engaged in scientific experiments. Together with his innate talent for natural sciences, Beuys showed a passion for sculpture (De Domizio 1997:19). Announcing only a few days before his own death on 23 January 1986, Beuys honoured and thanked the man he considered his "Master" (De Domizio 1997:77), the late Wilhelm Lehmbruck, and then told of his first introduction to Lehmbruck and Lehmbruck's work. Beuys (as quoted in De Domizio 1997:77)

continued that one day by mere chance, he laid his hands on a publication lying on a table with many others. Opening it he saw a sculpture by Lehmbruck, and an idea flashed through his mind, the idea that everything was a sculpture. He saw a flaming torch and heard a voice telling him to protect it. This event accompanied him through World War II and eventually spurred him on to pursue it (De Domizio 1997:77). His favourite topics in literature were philosophy, anthropology, folklore, Nordic Mythology (De Domizio 1997:19; Stachelhaus 1991:11-14) and other subjects that were forbidden by the Nazis.

He remained a detached spectator of the Nazi years, and as a sideline his love of music took him to cello and piano lessons (Stachelhaus 1991:12). Despite his love of art, he took his diploma and became a paediatrician in 1940. From there, his strong interest in science and technology lead him to join the German air force in 1941. After being shot down, badly wounded five times, and captured once, he returned to Kleve in 1946. Sitting in a lecture one day he recognised the limitations of science, and decided to dedicate the rest of his life to art, leaving his grim experiences of war behind him (De Domizio 1997:20-22).

At this time Jack Moffit (1997) believes Beuys discovered, explored and transformed Austrian philosopher Rudolph Steiner's anthroposophy theory into his own theory of art. Robert Allan (2000:55) defines Anthroposophy as a system of belief, which holds that there is a spiritual world that can be perceived by faculties latent in human beings and that these latent faculties can be developed by systematic training. According to Alan Bullock & Stephen Trombley (1999:37),

Steiner claimed to derive his teachings "from Ôspiritual researchÕ based on an exact ÔscientificÕ mode of supersensible perception".

Beuys (as quoted in De Domizio 1997:24) reveals later that in 1951, in a state of depression, he literally began questioning everything including his own life. Seeking the most profound elements in life, art and science, he began seeking a completely different theory of art, science, life, democracy, capital, economics, culture and freedom. During this time he managed to establish the outlines of a larger theory of art that involved social structures as a whole, the revolution and evolution of all human development, and an anthropological idea of human creativity.

Between 1962 and 1965 (De Domizio 1997:28), Beuys was part of the Fluxus movement, which based itself on a connection between art and life and was directed towards a new order of human society. Often working with the concept of chaos Beuys awoke to the idea that a new situation could be created from it. Another idea of BeuysÕ by which art is available to everyone and useable anywhere and everywhere came from this period (De Domizio 1997:28), namely vehicle art.

Beuys, according to De Domizio (1997:34) never demanded a specific knowledge or particular reaction from the public to his work, but instead sought out the energy points within the field of human power and understanding Ð with the belief that man must complete himself through his own efforts (De Domizio 1997:81).

In a certain sense, Beuys was an anarchist (Stachelhaus 1991:106). He had no time for the mind-set of democratic compromise, but was rather interested in

breaking through the limitations that had been imposed on democracy. Beuys meant very seriously when he said (Stachelhaus 1991:106) that he had nothing to do with politics but that he only knew art, this keeping within the principles of his expanded concept of art, the idea that art is the primary factor governing our existence and our actions.

In 1964 right-wing students accused Beuys of pursuing revolutionary goals, while in 1969 a group of left-wing students interrupted an action of his in Berlin and instead accused him of being a reactionary (De Domizio 1997:38). But despite these accusations, Beuys (De Domizio 1997:38) felt that belonging to the left, right or center no longer meant much because the so-called parliamentary democracy was being questioned as a whole. Beuys had defined his objectives as early as 1967 with the formation of the German Student Party [DSP] (Stachelhaus 1991:107). The DSP emerged from the great public debates that Beuys regularly held in his class at the Dusseldorf Academy. Commenting on the DSP's establishment, according to Stachelhaus (1991:107), Beuys simply stated: "I want into parliament!". To broaden the horizons of the German Student Party, Beuys founded the "Organisation for Non-Voters and Free Referendum" in 1970. Beuys explains (De Domizio 1997:42): "The educational concept refers to the fact that man is a creative being. It is important to be aware of this: to create an awareness of the fact that he is a creative being and a free being and that for these reasons he must inevitably behave in an anti-authoritarian fashion. The concept of perception theory confirms that only the creative man can change history, can use his creativity in a revolutionary way. To go back to my educational concept, this would mean the following: Art =

creativity = freedom of man [freedom being one of his main motivations]". Beuys goes on explaining that a revolution is within ourselves, and that the only possible revolution lies in our ideas, therefore "We are the revolution" and only in our behaviour is there evolution (De Domizio 1997:47).

From here on his work revolved around many interesting and different points of view, with subject titles that were not directly a reflection of what we see, but asked the question of what there was to see (De Domizio 1997:43).

According to De Domizio (1997:7) as early as the 70s, Beuys warned in "Aufbruch zur Alternative" (Appeal for the Alternative) and "Aktion Dritter Weg" (Third Way Action Promotional Initiative) that the human race was condemned to sink even deeper into ecological crisis; to be defencelessly exposed to a wild growing threat of war: to stand by impotently as the rift between rich and poor nations continues to grow; to be persistently tormented by racial hate, religious struggle, and nationalism, by exploitation and oppression, by humiliation and violence, by the dictates of political and economic power, and by biological and social manipulation. Beuys (De Domizio 1997:8) was the artist who, more than any other, wanted and was capable of going beyond art by directing all his efforts towards the utopian territories of natural energy and spiritual communication: reality as a phenomenological specter of human possibilities.

In 1974 Beuys (De Domizio 1997:49), together with the Nobel Prize Winner Heinrich Boll, established what could be considered the artist's most important creation, aimed at a real form of progress with respect to existing educational

institutions: the Free International University, (Luckenbach 1997) which admitted all students and function outside of the existing academic system.

Often using the blackboard as a demonstrative tool, his actions became lectures in which he directly addressed his audiences.

Joseph Beuys two most singular aspects of thought were reappropriation and free creativity (De Domizio 1997:9), the former consisting of a rare attitude with regards to reconstruction rather than conquest, towards discovery rather than invention and therapeutic improvement as opposed to substitution, in this sense the need to speak and necessity of communication. The second aspect is characterised by that famous free human creativity that he preached and taught.

Beuys (De Domizio 1997:67) versed his free creativity theory in Bolognano 1984:

"The only thing that each one of us can do is to begin with the study of his or her own anthropological powers [for] the development of human beings on this planet [it] is a question of freeing ourselves from all dependencies of the past.

We now must face the realization that it is no longer possible simply to follow a leader [or] a political ideology and that the time has come for us to begin to make full use of the most important of all our powers: the power of creativity (Creativity is a matter of the possibility of thinking or thinking power and the level of the creativity of the feelings) [and it's] most authentic part freedom It is our duty to show what we have produced with our freedom [since] Freedom mostly means the freedom of others. When we know that we are cooperating together as free individuals, then we are also much closer to the creation of a real and concrete democracy [as] democracy structures have to be a result of freethinking and of our equality as thinking individuals the basis upon

which we can then establish a constitution".

Another large part of Beuysian thought was the concept of "Social Sculpture" (De Domizio 1997:83), whereby art is a daily act, a broadened and dilated action, not localised, not univocal, not limited to the relative content of the art object but art as the creative commitment of living, entirely incarnated in behaviour. A way of transforming the world into "Social Sculpture", in which no man needs to acknowledge himself, but rather is and acts as an "artist", the demiurge of every moment of his life (De Domizio 1997:83).

Being considered as an avant-garde artist probably meant nothing to Beuys explains De Domizio (1997:82), though he became a media icon partly of his own making (Luckenbach 1997). Constantly being photographed and videotaped, he promoted the ideological causes that made his art a vehicle to bring about discourse (Luckenbach 1997). Others called him a charlatan, a diseased preacher, and even a crafty buffoon, yet some would place Beuys on an artistic altar (De Domizio 1997:81). In truth however, he was a tireless agitator, who provoked and challenged continuously for what he so strongly believed in, crossing the traditional frontiers of art to open the doors of the ghetto in which it had been impounded (De Domizio 1997:82).

Well remembered for a popular image of being the man with "the felt hat" he explained its significance (De Domizio 1997:2): "A rabbit isn't a rabbit without ears. [so] Beuys isn't Beuys without the hat".

Section 3: An Apprentice

Hans Bernhard (Fig.2) was born in New Haven Connecticut in 1973 (Bernhard 2002) and studied Visual Media Art at the University of Applied Arts in Vienna with a professor Peter Weibel (MFA Degree 1999). He is currently working on his PHD in Media Hacking (Bernhard 2002).

Bernhard found himself on the Internet for the very first time in 1993 (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Sitting in front of three shells (telnet-sessions) he asked himself where he was, where he was physically, and where he was mentally? Not knowing if he was on a server in Tokyo, in Vienna or on a machine in Cape Town, he got nervous and began to sweat heavily. Sparks were exploding in his brain and immediately he knew that this was it, that this was his future now, and that this was the future (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). That same year, funded by Japanese venture capital, in a Swiss mountain training facility, Bernhard and six other hackers (Fig.3) distributed across Europe founded the multi award winning and much talked about "Etoy.com" (Bernhard 2002). Etoy's goals were to smash the boring style of electronic traffic channels; to stretch reality by leaving it behind; and to play the game between business, art, and entertainment, by kidnapping web-crawling humans and injecting a little uncertainty into life on the web (Etoy 2002). Knowing that the highlighting of corporate abuse would cause such controversy, they began the Etoy tanksystem in 1994 with the very

symptomatic slogan: "Etoy: the pop-star is the pilot is the coder is the designer is the architect is the manager is the system is Etoy (Bernhard 2002). The corporate identity and panic management strategies were central to their high-pressure explorations. They used the web as a stage to disrupt the data flow, abuse technology, and promote pop-music (Bernhard 2002). It ran from 1993 to 1996, a time when the world-wide-web was unknown to the general public (Bernhard 2002), yet Etoy was awarded the Golden Nica first prize of the ARS Electronica festival for new media in 1996 (Bernhard 2002). In 1996, pop star singer Bjork from Iceland said the following (Bernhard 2002): "Éand all our children will be playing in the garden of joy surrounded by glamour and perverted disco tunesÉetoymature digital priests from another world". Etoy operated until 1999, when due to personal conflicts, the board split into two parts (Design Indaba Magazine 2001).

Today Bernhard and three other founding members are running the Etoy-holdings company which holds major and minor stakes in all other Etoy companies (Bernhard 2002). Bernhard's involvement is purely profit orientated since Etoy-holdings deals with financial, legal, trademark, buying and strategic planning (Bernhard 2002).

In 1999, together with his partner Maria Haas, he founded a network holding of companies in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Bulgaria called Ubermorgen (Bernhard 2002). These are heavily involved in software development, licensing deals, fine art, applied design and even high-end consulting services for global multinationals such as the Allianz Insurance Corporation. Bernhard's intentions

at the time were to research and investigate global corporations ["Émonsters of the universeÉ"] just like it (Bernhard 2002). Hosting their server farm from their bedroom, Ubermogen has completed an amazing amount of legal articles, projects, lawsuits, and publications using global mass media as an art form, as a fine art, and as a business strategy (Bernhard 2002).

Hans Bernhard has often been called subversive because of the things that he says he likes doing and the way that he goes about doing them (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Bernhard explains (Design Indaba Magazine 2001) that he loves the thrill, the style, and the aesthetics of action. Going directly to prison or being immediately killed are the dangers associated with the supposedly illegal measures that he takes. But it is this reality (Design Indaba Magazine 2001) that he feeds off of and craves Ð not the threat of dying or a prison sentence Ð but that he can show people that certain things [like attacking corporations and governments] thought illegal, can actually be done or opposed legally, and most of all, extremely effectively. This draws relevance from Joseph BeuysÕ theory of free creativity, how freedoms should be shared and displayed as a duty to mankind, as freedom more often than not means the freedom of others and not just the individual (Section 2 page 5). Yet Bernhard claims only to be as anti-establishment as anybody else is (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). He does not regard his Ôanti-motivesÕ as a result of his work, but merely as a natural motivation for an individual surviving (Design Indaba Magazine 2001).

Money, as much as it might appear at first glance, is not BernhardÕs real motivation (Bernhard 2002). He needs it to live and finance his

research and art ventures but otherwise sees it as a distraction (Bernhard 2002). Bernhard explains (Bernhard 2002): "My true motivations are freedom. [T]he freedom to research what and how and when and where I want. [T]o publish where and what I want, to say what I want, where and how I want it. [T]hat is my pure and true motivation".

Beuys shared a similar thought to creative freedom (Section 2 Page 5).

What Bernhard believes drives him into the right topics, pictures, words and content is his honesty with himself in constantly thinking about getting more money and fame (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Bernhard intentionally does not only focus on visual aspects, but on what he calls gesamtkunstwerk, which means the overall art concept (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). This acts as a meta-level (similar anthroposophy theory of Beuys) that brings all his legal, corporate, and aesthetic art forms and activities together (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). In general his core focus is on global structures but also on the production and maintenance of them. Firstly looked at from a business, financial and profit driven angle and secondly from a purely artistic one (Bernhard 2002).

Bernhard has been called a maverick businessman, the Etoy promotions hammer and even the "nasty shock marketing maniac" by media platforms such as Wired magazine, the Washington Post, underground Italian magazines and German theoretical publications (Ubermorgen 2002). Old-school corporations willing to pay their excessive fees have gotten some of Ubermorgens communications strategies better known as a character marketing, drama marketing

and most effective shock marketing by which you shock the user, and due to this shock the users channels are wide open so any information can be fed into the users brain (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). The Internet today is structured in such a way, that shock marketing can be used by artists; activists; terrorists; and by any of the other millions of naive users that surf it each day (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Ubermorgens approach and projects are so dangerous and radical that possible areas of attack by enemy companies or governments need to be distributed for liability reasons, so a series of Ubermorgen holding companies were established in Vienna, Austria; and in Sofia, Bulgaria (Bernhard 2002). French philosopher Jean Baudrillard said in Cannes 2000 that (Bernhard 2002): "Ubermorgen means the day after tomorrow, a slight tip towards their aesthetic and activist vision and prejudice, they are hardcore and radical in their actions and they are extremely strange and highly intelligent people".

Bernhard however prefers the term uniqueness, unique not because of what Ubermorgen does but because how, when and where they do it (Bernhard 2002). Ubermorgens uber-slogan originates from a CNN interview questioning the **Vote Auction** simulations that Bernhard pursued: "its different because its fundamentally different" (Design Indaba Magazine 2001).

Section 4: The Workplace

The author of this essay believes that these two individuals can only be likened and compared in context. The state of the world and its politics; the degree of globalisation development; and the combined cost of the above to humanity and human relationships at the same time, are the three most pivotal factors that need understanding. Beuys's vision of the future from back in the 70's (Section 2 page 4) can still be seen as impressively intuitive, but Bernhard's is far more accurate and/or up to date. Bernhard believes that mankind is looking at and living in a highly political decade (Bernhard 2002) where global wars will only get worse. Military conflicts between the police [USA] and resisting forces [nations, institutions, networks] will heat up, while conflicts between Europe and the US will arise (Bernhard 2002).

Beuys was an artist who displayed, performed, and exhibited his works and beliefs in galleries and institutions, to groups who still relied on the spoken word of mouth and the live real-time experience. Others interested would visit his exhibitions to interact and experience his work for themselves. However as time has unfolded, the growth of globalisation and its trends have decreased personal interaction with human beings and real live experiences drastically - to the point where greeting grocery store staff is unnecessary thanks to shopping online, and the adventure of experiencing overseas or the outdoors is lost by downloads available on screen at home for nothing more than the price of a phone call. Beuys elucidated the passage (of his work) from a personal experience to a more fundamental and universal human experience that is paradigmatic of his work

on the whole (Luckenbach 1997). The author of this essay believes that a similar description could be given to that of Bernhard's work across world media. Today, Bernhard, through media hacking likes causing chaos by misusing the "pseudo" freedom of the net (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). Media hackers exploit weak spots within social, commercial, political and technical networks implementing disinformation via these subverted interfaces. Completely different to Beuys, media hackers, like Bernhard, have dealt with the effects of globalisation on human communications by forcing their work and beliefs on people via the systems (world wide web and media) that they depend on most (Design Indaba Magazine 2001).

In Joseph Beuys's discovery of performance art, he combined the theatrical elements of time and space with props and a directional score (Luckenbach 1997). His own function as the artist shifts into a new dimension as a "performer-shaman". Layering and manipulating "fragments", he acted out a ritual, which simultaneously is the creation of a new work of art (Luckenbach 1997). Beuys's goal was to erase the line separating art and life in the tradition of the radical modernists Marcel Duchamp and Bertold Brecht, whose evolutionary steps led to the erasure of this line. But Beuys's "gesamtkunstwerk" (total art work) was the creation of a symbiotic whole of art as a model for life (Luckenbach 1997).

For a period of four months in 1996, the Etoy gang legally hacked into five major search engines devising a trap for net travellers and technology tourists of the time (Bernhard 2002). With the twilight zone of the medium forming the place of action, search engines were transformed into a stage, designed as a

merger

between a Hollywood action movie script and a real life airplane hijacking (Bernhard 2002). This was a shocking experience and a violent attack on the innocent Internet user of the time. It became known as the digital hijack (Fig.4) and the members of Etoy as the first street gang on the information super highway (Fig.5) (Etoy 2001). The role of a "performance" remains very similar as it occurs here through time and space on the internet, only the stage has evolved and changed as a result of technology, into a stage on screen. Where Beuys used art to create a model for life, Bernhard and other Etoy operators used art (design and hacking) to insert some humane uncertainty of life back into the inhuman, super reliable, information super highway (Etoy 2002). Bernhard illustrated the "performer-shaman" understanding of Beuys in another work of his. During a presentation, at the Design Indaba 2002 in Cape Town, of a CNN exclusive video interview with Hans Bernhard on his **Vote Auction** project, Bernhard had arranged for two designers from very different institutions, namely Joshua Davies from Praystation and Tom Roope of Tomato, to assist him in shaving his head clean on stage in front of the audience (Bernhard 2002). The Ubermorgen group then approached the Museum of Modern Art with the shaved hair of Bernhards as a first ever collaboration artwork between Praystation and Tomato (Bernhard 2002).

In language, semantics are the vehicle by which sounds are given form and thoughts are given meaning, allowing communication to take place (Luckenbach 1997). Beuys equated the phenomenon of language with evolution, as a catalyst that moulds and propels human society (Luckenbach 1997). Believing

that the concept of people is elementally coupled with its language, the looming horrors of World War II aided Beuys's choice of sculpture (as it starts with speaking and thinking), to provide for ideas to take shape through the forward looking images that present themselves through it as a result (Luckenbach 1997). Bernhard again has a likeness to this line of thinking only his work has an extremely controversial (unpopular reaction) and deliberate motive behind it. However he develops it further, instead of just providing a vehicle for his ideas to generate on or take shape through, he set up a simulation of his work and let its trial in reality prove his controversial message correct. In spring 2000, an American art student invented a platform for American citizens to offer and sell their individual votes during the US presidential election that same year (Bernhard 2002). On November 7th companies, political parties, and individuals could then auction off these votes via the **Vote-Auction** website and buy whole states. But due to heavy government official pressure, James Baumgartner (the inventor) offered the then very small venture to the Ubermorgen group (Bernhard 2002). Ubermorgen, at the time, had no idea that this was the pay dirt that they had been looking for. Ubermorgen then took control over **Vote-Auction** (Fig.6) and pushed the limits, in terms of shock marketing and public relations to a global mass media level never seen before with the core message "bringing capitalism and democracy closer together!" (Bernhard 2002) American principles of capitalism and democracy were already tightly intertwined, like most democratic countries corruption of the election process was legal for large corporations but illegal for individuals (Bernhard 2002). Vote-Auction just wanted

a perfect market for votes, it would never be political, just purely business, art and market orientated, with no underlying ideology, just a strong belief in declaration (Fig.7) (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). For liability reasons Ubermorgen immediately set up **Vote-Auction** LTD in Bulgaria even though most lawsuits were on Bernhard and Baumgartner alone (Bernhard 2002). During those four months temporary injunctions, court complaints and many other legal threats were received from thirteen state attorneys. Federal attorney Janet Reno, along with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Security Agency investigated the case. Ubermorgen suspected a break and entry into their own servers and questioned why two domains were illegally shutdown by United States authorities (Bernhard 2002). The term Media hacking came about while Ubermorgen were developing the story in real-time and watching it later or the next morning on CNN world report (Bernhard 2002). During those four months an expected 500 million people were reached with the **Vote-Auction** brand and pervert commercial message (Design Indaba Magazine 2001). All that amassed was an endless story without any proof of illegal activities, all **Vote-Auction** representatives were only named plaintiffs (Bernhard 2002). E-mails from veterans of World War II read about the aesthetics of the war for democracy and how **Vote-Auction** was destroying it. Amongst these came the occasional death threat, mainly because of the very painful visuals inserted by Ubermorgen into the initial website design which was not manipulated much in order to keep it authentic (Bernhard 2002). The global media, played the ultimate pop soundtrack to this techno-political-action-thriller (Bernhard 2002). Beuysian

thought on
Social Sculpture (Section 2 Page 5) seems far from a reality after
an experiment
like this proves itself successful. **Vote-Auction** becomes a digital
sculptural
vehicle upon which ideas can formulate for an answer to a polluted
society. After
a project like this Bernhards view on corporate censorship remains
senseless,
saying that sometimes it makes no sense to talk about the ethical
values of a
semi-technical action as censorship, as the technical aspect
overrules the
ethical one. What he prefers, is the practical (or pragmatic)
approach (Design
Indaba Magazine 2001).

However, within Beuys's work, language and communication were often
entirely
discrete entities (Luckenbach 1997). Language was one possible
vehicle for
communication; it functioned as a catalyst, whereas communication
was more
profound, elemental, and universal. It is fundamentally biological
(Luckenbach 1997).

Beuys's Multiples were devices of communication, vehicles for the
distribution of
ideas that could reach an even wider group of people than could a
single work of
art (Luckenbach 1997). Yet all of Beuys's objects had meaning only
in relation to
his ideas; the objects, however widely distributed, always return
to the maker.
This created a circular motion consisting of Beuys's art, his
persona, and the
metaphors that weave in and out of his work (Luckenbach 1997). One
vehicle for
the distribution of ideas that supersedes all others is that of the
Internet.
Hans Bernhard continuously hijacks this vehicle for the very reason
that it
allows him to express himself, through his projects, and the
concepts behind
them. Characteristically of Bernhard, his use of a Beuys-like
multiples approach also had a subversive tilt. Running as an experiment on

the rate of viral distribution on the net, a staged conspiracy on the biggest PC software manufacturer was used to attract attention to a website and project of the Übermorgen group. Bernhard explains (Design Indaba Magazine 2001): Media hackers cannot be afraid of playing with information and information distribution, but rather have to be able to witfully play with these mechanisms.

In 1999 a press release was issued in the name of the jury of the ARS Electronica in Linz. Being the most important new media art festival and new media art award, Übermorgen's initial press release was headlined "Linux wins pris ars electronica due to Microsoft intervention". Sent out in the name of the head of the Jury to journalists, media and cultural people in the global tech-community, the e-mail was very detailed and in-depth and described the potential bribery of the net capital jury. Six hours after the release the first stories claiming this e-mail to be a fake appeared in international media-art and technology publications, but this was even to late, the virus had been spread. On the opening Monday morning of the festival over 250 journalists requested information concerning this press release. Multiplication of the e-mail had gone into the two digit million figure by viral distribution. Not even the obvious fake character of this message could stop hundreds of articles being published about it worldwide. Representatives of the Etoy-corporation were questioned aggressively of any responsibility for this act. This was just a teaser action to show off Übermorgens capabilities in terms of communications and perversion. In fact, the use of these guerrilla marketing tactics was merely just to soft launch the brand Etxtreme.ru and co-brand it with Linux. Etxtreme

(Fig.8) was one of the early content creations of the Ubermorgen group.

Section 5: Conclusion

Time seems to be all that stands between these two individuals, however, what has happened and changed in the world during that time seems to make the short distance between them seem a little further than it really is. Beuys came across to the world with greater ease and less tension, never "attacking" anyone and therefore was always seen as a fairly passive artist with potentially revolutionary beliefs - but never as a serious threat to any governments or institutions. Where presently, Bernhard is seen entirely as a threat as he lashes out and attacks those government institutions with his potentially revolutionary actions. Beuys and Bernhard have very similar long-term goals and motivations but their places in time/history don't allow for that likeness to be seen easily.

Realistically designers are fundamentally different to artists in some ways, for example: designers and architects are normally more constructive and/or goal orientated with what they do, often demanding or needing feedback and some response to work that they have completed, as they do have responsibilities as designers to sell or make immediate contact/impact. Whereas an artist, is more

concerned with the message that they leave from themselves within their artwork, and not necessarily with what they get out of it.

Beuys's dream of a singular social structure has arrived, only at a very heavy price. People in general have lost their individuality and freedoms as political and capitalist ventures control and regulate almost everything. Though those individuals that have not lost their will to embrace those freedoms (Bernhard) are seen as going against the grain, in effect being labelled troublemakers. Bernhard ideally, if not intentionally through his work, is only searching for the freedom that Beuys once had dressed as a Shepard boy in his youth wandering the hillsides. Old popularity of gallery exhibitions moved online into the world-wide-web as mankind continues to surround and engross himself with such technologies. This can explain why Bernhard continuously looks for the loopholes within the globalisation-trend-bubble and then exploits them. Though globalisation has not only made the current world smaller and faster but it has also blurred the distance between the past and present.

Beuys placed so much importance on language and communication that it could be understood as a growing interest in the history of graphic design (these two being the main aspects of graphic design history). Globalisation might not have been as active as it is today but this interest of Beuys's suggests that the conceptual barrier between art and design was being broken down even then.

In a world where physically coming closer together is actually driving us personally further apart, communication of any sort becomes increasingly important as whether you are a designer, artist or just someone

asking for
directions on a street corner.

Ultimately, the quest for communicating effectively with ourselves,
and the world
around us might be the cataclysmic goal that designers and artists
must reach
together, in order for any such barriers between art and design to
ever be
cleared for good.

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Attack on Democracy by Übermorgen. Bulls and Bears on the electoral market

Über die Aktion "[V]ote-Auction"

lizvlx

(Resümee von Michael Pfister unter Verwendung der Website vote-auction.net)

Im Sommer 2000 übernahm die Netzkunstfirma übermorgen ein Projekt, das im Rahmen der Diplomarbeit eines New Yorker Studenten entstanden war. "[V]ote-Auction" wurde von Übermorgen internationalisiert, ausgebaut und mit einem auf die Zielgruppe zugeschnittenen Web-Design ausgestattet. Es handelt sich um ein Forum, das Demokratie und Kapitalismus einander näher bringen will. Im Vorfeld der US-amerikanischen Präsidentschaftswahl 2000 wurden Wähler eingeladen, ihre Stimme zur Versteigerung freizugeben. Jeweils die angebotenen Stimmen eines ganzen Staates sollten dem Meistbietenden verkauft und der entsprechende Anteil am Erlös den Stimmenverkäufern ausbezahlt werden. übermorgen als Betreiberin des Forums war an diesen Transaktionen finanziell nicht beteiligt. Sie machten geltend, dass diese Methode für die Finanzierung von Kampagnen bedeutend billiger sei als die herkömmlichen Spenden und Werbe-Aktionen. Die Geschichte des Stimmenkaufs wird auf www.vote-auction.net dokumentiert, beispielsweise mit der bedeutenden Alkoholspende des 1757 für einen Sitz im Virginia House of Burgesses kandidierenden George Washington an die 391 Wähler seines Bezirkes. übermorgen macht geltend, dass das Auktionsforum "[V]ote-Auction" ein "neues Paradigma" in der Tradition des Stimmenkaufs in Demokratien darstellt. In juristischer Hinsicht

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Im Anschluss an die Video-Vorfuehrung berichtete lizvlx von den zweifelhaften Methoden, mit denen die US-Justiz gegen "[V]ote-Auction" vorging. Der Staat Missouri etwa klagte nicht wegen Stimmenverkauf, sondern aus Konsumentenschutzgruenden, wegen falscher Versprechungen ð weil "[V]ote-Auction" etwas verkaufe, was gar nicht verkauft werden koenne. Der Nachbarstaat klagte gerade wegen dieses VerkaufsÉ Das "legal spamming", das per Fax ueber uebermorgen hereinbrach, nahmen die KuenstlerInnen zum Anlass fuer eine neue Aktion namens "Injunction Generator", mit dem "einstweilige Verfuegungen" gegen Websites und Domains nach US-Recht erstellt und verschickt werden koennen. Dabei interessiert uebermorgen vor allem, welche Gruende angefuehrt werden, um eine Website zu schliessen, und in welchen Laendern es am besten funktioniert. uebermorgen selber denkt daran, in Zukunft von Kasachstan aus zu operieren, weil dort

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Ansprechpartner fehle, um eine Website abschalten zu lassen. Die Motivation, "[V]ote-Auction" zu machen, betonte lizvlx, sei nicht, "aufzuzeigen: ach, es ist so schlimm, alle werden gekauft, und die Demokratie ist in Gefahr. Amerika ist kein demokratisches Land, ich habe es nie so empfunden. Ich kenne auch nicht besonders viele demokratische Laender, insofern ist es kein grober Vorwurf. Was soll daran schlimm sein, wenn man Demokratie und Kapitalismus einander naeher bringt? Wir glauben doch an beides so sehr, also muss es noch viel besser sein, wenn beides zusammenkommt. Die Heirat der beiden Goetter der aktuellen Welt. Ich glaube nicht, dass wir ein neues System brauchen, es geht eher um die Zerstoerung der alten Systeme. Die Faulheit, die es obsolet macht, ueber Demokratie zu diskutieren, ist die gleiche Faulheit, die es auch moeglich macht, dass man Wahlbeteiligungen hat, wo man sagen koennte: Machen wir es doch wieder wie die alten Griechen, und schliessen wir die Leute aktiv von der Wahl aus und nicht sozusagen passiv, weil sie selber nicht gehen. Ich habe insofern eine sehr negative Einstellung gegenueber der Demokratie, als sie einfach nicht funktioniert. Ich waere dafuer, wenn man die Leute zwingen wuerde, waehlen zu gehen. In Amerika gehen 25% der wahlfaehigen Leute waehlen, und dann wird der Typ Praesident, der nicht die Mehrheit der Stimmen bekommen hat. Da ist mir die Anarchie schon lieber, oder auch das nette kleine Beispiel der Monarchie [Anm.: Liechtenstein], weil wir da eine klare Ansage haben. Die einzige Demokratie, die ich schaeetze, ist die der kapitalistischen Maerkte, weil es die einzige ist, wo man eine echte ..ffentlichkeit hat, die eine Kontrolle ausuebt. Nicht nur alle vier Jahre, wenn gewaehlt wird, sondern staendig, indem das Produkt

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Vgl. auch www.bmdi.de und www.gatt.org

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"weltweiten" Medien, der Fernsehsender CNN, berichtete siebenmal
ueber

"**vote-auction**" und widmete dem Thema am 24. Oktober 2000 eine halbstuendige Folge der Justiz-Sendung "Burden of Proof" unter dem Titel "Bidding for Ballots: Democracy on the Block". Auf www.vote-auction.net findet sich ein Link zu einem vollstaendigen Transkript der von lizvlx an Bord der Arteplage Mobile du Jura samt Werbebloecken gezeigten, ueberaus paradoxen Sendung. Zwei Moderatoren, drei per Bildschirm zugeschaltete Gespraechspartner und fuenf Rechtsexperten im Studio eroerterten den Fall. Hans Bernhard von ubermorgen stand telefonisch Rede und Antwort. "Hans, warum in aller Welt glauben Sie, sich einfach so in die amerikanische Wahl einmischen zu duerfen?" wollte Moderatorin Greta van Susteren von ihm wissen. Seine Antwort: "Wir moechten ein Forum bieten, um einen perfekten Markt zu schaffen. Unser Slogan besagt, dass wir Kapitalismus und Demokratie zusammenbringen wollen. Wir sehen das als weltweite Aufgabe, und die US-Wahl ist nur ein Testfall." Die harsche Reaktion eines kalifornischen Staatsbeamten, der bekanntgab, in Kalifornien wuerde polizeilich gegen moegliche Stimmenverkaeuer ermittelt, wurde nach geraumer Zeit von einem Professor fuer Buergerrechte etwas relativiert, der zu bedenken gab, dass "**vote-auction**" eventuell eine Form von "Satire oder Strassentheater" sei und in diesem Fall vom First Amendment geschuetzt werde. Die Rechtsexperten zeigten sich allerdings nicht beschwichtigt: "Wenn es als Cartoon in einer Wochenendausgabe erscheinen wuerde, koennte man es als Spass verstehen. Gewissen Berichten zufolge sollen aber drei- bis viertausend Angebote zum Stimmenverkauf eingegangen sein."

Im Anschluss an die Video-Vorfuehrung berichtete lizvlx von den zweifelhaften Methoden, mit denen die US-Justiz gegen "[V]ote-Auction" vorging. Der Staat

Missouri etwa klagte nicht wegen Stimmenverkauf, sondern aus Konsumentenschutzgründen, wegen falscher Versprechungen und weil "[Vote-Auction] etwas verkaufe, was gar nicht verkauft werden koennte. Der Nachbarstaat klagte gerade wegen dieses Verkaufs. Das "legal spamming", das per Fax ueber uebermorgen hereinbrach, nahmen die KuenstlerInnen zum Anlass fuer eine neue Aktion namens "Injunction Generator", mit dem "einstweilige Verfuegungen" gegen Websites und Domains nach US-Recht erstellt und verschickt werden koennen. Dabei interessiert uebermorgen vor allem, welche Gruende angefuehrt werden, um eine Website zu schliessen, und in welchen Laendern es am besten funktioniert. uebermorgen selber denkt daran, in Zukunft von Kasachstan aus zu operieren, weil dort der Ansprechpartner fehle, um eine Website abschalten zu lassen. Die Motivation, "[Vote-Auction] zu machen, betonte lizvlx, sei nicht, "aufzuzeigen: ach, es ist so schlimm, alle werden gekauft, und die Demokratie ist in Gefahr. Amerika ist kein demokratisches Land, ich habe es nie so empfunden. Ich kenne auch nicht besonders viele demokratische Laender, insofern ist es kein grober Vorwurf. Was soll daran schlimm sein, wenn man Demokratie und Kapitalismus einander naeher bringt? Wir glauben doch an beides so sehr, also muss es noch viel besser sein, wenn beides zusammenkommt und die Heirat der beiden Goetter der aktuellen Welt. Ich glaube nicht, dass wir ein neues System brauchen, es geht eher um die Zerstoerung der alten Systeme. Die Faulheit, die es obsolet macht, ueber Demokratie zu diskutieren, ist die gleiche Faulheit, die es auch moeglich macht, dass man Wahlbeteiligungen hat, wo man sagen koennte: Machen wir es doch wieder wie die alten Griechen, und schliessen wir die Leute aktiv von der Wahl aus und nicht sozusagen passiv, weil sie selber nicht gehen. Ich habe insofern

eine sehr negative Einstellung gegenüber der Demokratie, als sie einfach nicht funktioniert. Ich wäre dafür, wenn man die Leute zwingen würde, wählen zu gehen. In Amerika gehen 25% der wahlfähigen Leute wählen, und dann wird der Typ Präsident, der nicht die Mehrheit der Stimmen bekommen hat. Da ist mir die Anarchie schon lieber, oder auch das nette kleine Beispiel der Monarchie [Anm.: Liechtenstein], weil wir da eine klare Ansage haben. Die einzige Demokratie, die ich schätze, ist die der kapitalistischen Märkte, weil es die einzige ist, wo man eine echte Öffentlichkeit hat, die eine Kontrolle ausübt & nicht nur alle vier Jahre, wenn gewählt wird, sondern ständig, indem das Produkt gekauft wird oder eben nicht. Insofern bringt es etwas, über Kapitalismus zu diskutieren, wenn man über Demokratie diskutiert. Diese beiden Dinge sind nämlich schon lange ausgewechselt worden, nicht etwa zusammengewachsen, sondern ineinander verkehrt. Interessant ist nicht die Hierarchie & dass die internationalen Unternehmen die Demokratie überrannt haben &, sondern diese Vertauschung. Ein demokratischer Mensch müsste eine gute Auswahl an Produkten treffen und die richtigen Marken kaufen. Dazu sind aber die richtigen Demokraten zu faul, es funktioniert also auch nicht richtig. Ich bin Künstlerin und keine Politikerin, und das macht mich froh. Für mich ist es keine Sackgasse, sondern eher eine Freude und ein Anreiz zu neuen Arbeiten."

Vgl. auch www.bmdi.de und www.gatt.org

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INKE ARNS ODPRLA LETOŠNJI SEMINAR :: 10/10/2004

PREDAVANJE INKE ARNS NA SEMINARJU

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Exitos subersivos

Sábado, 28 de octubre de 2000

Grandes momentos en la trayectoria de [@TMark](#)**[JOSE LUIS DE VICENTE](#) | BARCELONA**

Especial para EL MUNDO

En 1998, [@Tmark](#) fueron invitados por el prestigioso festival de nuevas artes [Ars Electronica](#) a formar parte del jurado de uno de sus premios. Cuando conocieron que el jurado en la categoría de animación por ordenador iba premiar a la compañía que había creado los efectos especiales de "Titanic", entraron en cólera. La película de James Cameron había sido filmada en un pequeño pueblo pesquero de México, Popotla. Un gigantesco muro construido por la productora del film había cerrado el acceso a la playa a los habitantes, y las filtraciones de agua procedentes del inmenso tanque en el que se simulaba el naufragio contaminaron los bancos de pesca. La respuesta de Popotla fue decorar aquel muro con basura; la de [@Tmark](#), ignorar los avanzados proyectos tecnológicos presentados al festival y conceder el premio al "mural" creado por el pueblo mejicano, que empleó la dotación económica para pavimentar sus calles.

**[Barbies con voz de legionario](#)**

Fue el primer gran éxito mediático del grupo, antes de que centrasen sus actuaciones en la Red. En 1993, utilizaron una donación de 8000 dólares realizada por un grupo de veteranos de guerra para financiar las actividades de la "Organización por la Liberación de Barbie", una misteriosa banda de activistas dedicados a denunciar las maneras en que la industria de los juguetes fomenta los estereotipos sexistas. La OLB compró cientos de Barbies y figuras de acción diseñadas para emitir palabras, intercambió sus chips de voz, y consiguió devolverlos a las tiendas. La incredulidad de los medios fue sólo comparable a la sorpresa de los niños al ver que sus aguerridos soldados decían cosas como "vámonos de compras", y sus femeninas muñecas insistían en que no quedara ni un solo enemigo vivo.

"¡Estoy enfermo!"

En todo el mundo, el primero de mayo es festivo para conmemorar la muerte de diez obreros americanos que perdieron sus vidas luchando por la jornada laboral de ocho horas. En todo el mundo, menos en Estados Unidos. Para denunciar el progresivo empeoramiento de las condiciones laborales y la manera en que las grandes compañías pisotean los derechos de sus empleados, ® Tmark se han empeñado en que el uno de mayo, todos los trabajadores estadounidenses telefonen a sus lugares de trabajo para comunicar que, desgraciadamente, ese día no podrán cumplir con sus obligaciones porque están enfermos. En el resto de países, el día "estoy enfermo" se celebra el dos de mayo.



La Guerra de los Juguetes

Aunque no les gusta que se les adjudiquen todos los méritos, ® Tmark desempeñaron un papel fundamental en la "guerra de los juguetes". En 1999, una compañía de venta de juguetes por Internet, [eToys](#), demandó al grupo artístico [eToy](#) porque consideraba que la confusión entre ambos nombres de dominio perjudicaba a su negocio; muchos padres se dirigían a esta dirección buscando juguetes, y lo que encontraban era "arte violento y pornográfico". Por supuesto, la compañía no mencionaba que eToy llegaron a Internet dos años antes que ellos, ni que la demanda era resultado de la frustración que les producía que el grupo de artistas suizos rechazase sus ofertas para comprarles el dominio. El 29 de Noviembre de 1999, un juez decretó que eToy no podían seguir usando su nombre. La comunidad artística de la Red, centralizada a través de la maquinaria de ® Tmark y de la web [Toywar](#),

emprendió una campaña para salvar a eToy, organizando "sentadas virtuales" que bloquearon los servidores de la multinacional. El 25 de enero de este año, eToys retiró su demanda, consciente de que no la ganarían. Perdieron cientos de millones en costes judiciales, y sus acciones se desplomaron en la bolsa.



El otro George Bush

En Abril de 1999, ®TMark lanzaron [GWBush.com](#). A primera vista, muchos creyeron que se trataba nada menos que de la web oficial del candidato republicano a la presidencia de los Estados Unidos. Una observación más detallada revelaba que era una réplica muy creíble de la [página auténtica de Bush](#), a la que se le habían realizado algunos cambios. Mientras que en la verdadera página oficial se puede encontrar el programa electoral del candidato, en la creada por ®TMark podemos hacernos con el famoso video doméstico grabado en una boda en la que el gobernador de Texas aparece con varias -demasiadas- copas de más. Bush ha emprendido medidas legales para cerrar el sitio, pero de momento sigue ahí, y se ha convertido en uno de los más exitosos casos de "avergonzamiento táctico" promovidos por ®Tmark. El nerviosismo de Bush al ser preguntado por la página le hizo decir esta frase ante una sala llena de periodistas: "la libertad de expresión debería tener límites".

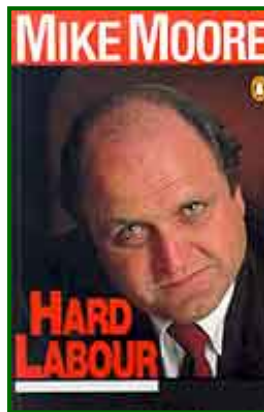
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Es la más reciente de sus acciones subversivas, y quizás sea la que mayor repercusión mediática ha obtenido en la historia de ®Tmark. Dado que la financiación de las campañas políticas por parte de las corporaciones supone un serio problema en todas las democracias, ®Tmark promueven en [Vote Auction](#) una solución idónea. En vez de pagar grandes cantidades a demócratas y republicanos, las multinacionales pueden influir en el resultado de las elecciones sencillamente dirigiéndose a esta página, donde los ciudadanos ponen públicamente sus votos a la venta, a disposición del mejor postor. El escándalo ha sido tal que la junta electoral americana ya se ha encargado de cerrar el sitio, aunque posteriormente ha renacido en un servidor austriaco. Nunca pretendió ser más que una broma que invitase a reflexionar sobre el siguiente problema: Si los políticos venden sus votos, ¿por qué no pueden hacerlo los ciudadanos?



La OMC de pega

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ARIADN@

diario del NAVEGANTE 2.0

NAVIGATION

Cover

Finder

The telescope

Ariadna

Forums

Agenda

Appointments

Pastimes

Special

By the Phase

THE WORLD

Cover

You complete the news

Newspaper

It writes to the
Newspaper of the
Navigator



It works with us

ART

Exitos subersivos

Saturday, 28 of October of 2000

Great moments in the trajectory of [@TMark](#)

[JOSE LUIS DE VICENTE](#) | BARCELONA

Special for the WORLD

In 1998, @ Tmark was invited by the prestigious festival of new arts [Ars Electronica](#) to comprise of the jury of one of their prizes. When they knew that the jury in the category of animation by computer went to award to the company that had created the special effects of "Titanic", they entered rage. The film of James Cameron had been filmed in a small fishing town of Mexico, Popotla. A gigantic wall



constructed by the producer of the film had closed the access to the beach to the inhabitants, and the water filtrations coming from the immense tank in which the shipwreck was simulated contaminated the fishing banks. The answer of Popotla was to decorate that wall with sweepings; the one of @ Tmark, to ignore the advanced technological projects presented/displayed to the festival and to grant the prize to the "mural" created by the Mexican town, that used the economic dowry to pave its streets.



[Barbies with legionary voice](#)

It was the first great mediatic success of the group, before they centered his performances in the Network. In 1993, they used a donation of 8000 dollars made by a group of veterans military to finance the activities of the "Organization by the Liberation of Barbie", a mysterious band of dedicated activists to denounce the ways in which the industry of the toys foments the sexistas stereotypes. The OLB bought hundreds of Barbies and figurasde action designed to emit words, it interchanged its Chips of voice, and was able to give back them to the stores. The incredulity of means was only comparable to the surprise of the children when seeing that their seasoned soldiers said things as "vámonos of purchases", and their feminine wrists insisted on which it was not left nor a single enemy alive.

["I am ill"](#)

Anywhere in the world, first of May he is festive to commemorate the death of ten American workers who were killed their fighting by the labor day of eight hours. Anywhere in the world, less in the United States. In order to denounce the progressive worsening of the labor conditions and the way in which the great companies pisotean the rights of their employees, @ Tmark has insisted on which the one of May, all the American workers telephone to their places of work to communicate that, unfortunately, that day they will not be able perform one's duty because they are ill. In the rest of countries, the day "I am ill" is celebrated the two of May.





The War of the Toys

Although they do not like that all the merits are adjudged to them, ® Tmark played a fundamental role in the "war of the toys". In 1999, a company of sale of toys by Internet, eToys, demanded to the artistic group eToy because it considered that the confusion between both names of dominion harmed its business; many parents went to this direction looking for toys, and what they found it was "violent and pornographic art". Of course, the company did not mention that eToy arrived at Internet two years before they, nor who the demand was result of the frustration that produced to them that the group of Swiss artists rejected his supplies to buy the dominion to them. The 29 of November of 1999, a judge decreed that eToy could not continue using their name. The artistic community of the Network, centralized through the machinery of ® Tmark and the Web Toywar, launched a campaign to save to eToy, organizing "seated virtual" that blocked the servants of the

multinational. The 25 of January of this year, eToys retired its demand, conscious that they would not gain it. They lost hundreds of million in judicial costs, and their actions collapsed in stock-market.



Other George Bush

In April of 1999, ®TMark sent GWBush.com. At first sight,

many thought that nothing was less than the official Web of the republican candidate to the presidency of the United States. One more a detailed observation revealed that it was a very credible retort of the authentic page of Bush, to which had been made him some changes. Whereas in the true official page the program electoral of the candidate can be found, in the created one by ®Tmark we can do to us with the famous recorded domestic video in a wedding in which the governor of Texas appears with several - too many glasses of more. Bush has undertaken legal measures to close the site, but at the moment it follows there, and it has become one of the most successful cases of "tactical avergonzamiento" promoted by ®Tmark. The nervousness of Bush to the being asked for the page made say this phrase him before a full room of journalists: "the freedom of expression must have limits".

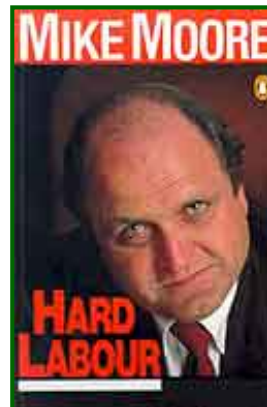
It sells your vote

He is most recent of its subversive activities, and perhaps she is the one that greater mediatic repercussion has obtained in the history of ®Tmark. Since the financing of the political campaigns on the part of the corporations supposes a serious problem in all the democracies, ®Tmark a suitable solution promotes in Votes Auction. Instead of paying to great amounts to democrats and republicans, the multinationals can influence simply in the result of the elections going to this page, where the citizens put publicly their votes on sale, to disposition of the best postor. The scandal has been so that the American electoral meeting already has been in charge to close the site, although later has appeared again in an Austrian servant. It never tried to be more than a joke than invited to reflect on the following problem: If the politicians sell their votes, why cannot make it the citizens?



The OMC of beats

When in 1995 the commercial treaty of the GATT decided to change of name and to become the World-wide Organization of Comercio, their people in charge committed an unforgivable error: not to buy the names of dominions of the old organization. ®Tmark. they could not ignore this stupidity, and at the end of the last year, with occasion of the protests of Seattle, they sent Gatt.org, where they are going to stop all the incautos that follow thought that the GATT and the OMC are the same thing. In this case, to detect the deceit is not far from easy: the aesthetic one of both pages is identical, and the irony used by ®Tmark the sufficiently fine thing like so that many lawyers and experts in



mercantile right they go to this page to invite to Mike Moore, director of the OMC, to participate in forums and meetings.

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

ARIADN@

diario del NAVEGANTE 2.0

NAVEGACION

Portada

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Especiales

By the Face

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Portada

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Trabaja con
nosotros

ARTE

Exitos subversivos

Sábado, 28 de octubre de 2000

Grandes momentos en la trayectoria de [®TMark](#)

[JOSE LUIS DE VICENTE](#) | BARCELONA

Especial para EL MUNDO

En 1998, [® Tmark](#) fueron invitados por el prestigioso festival de nuevas artes [Ars Electronica](#) a formar parte del jurado de uno de sus premios. Cuando conocieron que el jurado en la categoría de animación por ordenador iba premiar a la compañía que había creado los efectos especiales de "Titanic", entraron en cólera. La película de James Cameron había sido filmada en un pequeño pueblo pesquero de México, Popotla. Un gigantesco muro construido por la productora del film había cerrado el acceso a la playa a los habitantes, y las filtraciones de agua procedentes del inmenso tanque en el que se simulaba el naufragio contaminaron los bancos de pesca. La respuesta de Popotla fue decorar aquel muro con basura; la de [® Tmark](#), ignorar los avanzados proyectos tecnológicos presentados al festival y conceder el premio al "mural" creado por el pueblo mejicano, que empleó la dotación económica para pavimentar sus calles.



[Barbies con voz de legionario](#)

Fue el primer gran éxito mediático del grupo, antes de que centrasen sus actuaciones en la Red. En 1993, utilizaron una donación de 8000 dólares realizada por un grupo de veteranos de guerra para financiar las actividades de la "Organización por la Liberación de Barbie", una misteriosa banda de activistas dedicados a denunciar las maneras en que la industria de los juguetes fomenta los estereotipos sexistas. La OLB compró cientos de Barbies y figuras de acción diseñadas para emitir palabras, intercambió sus chips de voz, y consiguió devolverlos a las tiendas. La incredulidad de los medios fue sólo comparable a la sorpresa de los niños al ver que sus aguerridos soldados decían cosas como "vámonos de

compras", y sus femeninas muñecas insistían en que no quedara ni un solo enemigo vivo.

"¡Estoy enfermo!"

En todo el mundo, el primero de mayo es festivo para conmemorar la muerte de diez obreros americanos que perdieron sus vidas luchando por la jornada laboral de ocho horas. En todo el mundo, menos en Estados Unidos. Para denunciar el progresivo empeoramiento de las condiciones laborales y la manera en que las grandes compañías pisotean los derechos de sus empleados, ® Tmark se han empeñado en que el uno de mayo, todos los trabajadores estadounidenses telefoneen a sus lugares de trabajo para comunicar que, desgraciadamente, ese día no podrán cumplir con sus obligaciones porque están enfermos. En el resto de países, el día "estoy enfermo" se celebra el dos de mayo.



La Guerra de los Juguetes

Aunque no les gusta que se les adjudiquen todos los méritos, ® Tmark desempeñaron un papel fundamental en la "guerra de los juguetes". En 1999, una compañía de venta de juguetes por Internet, [eToys](#), demandó al grupo artístico [eToy](#) porque consideraba que la confusión entre ambos nombres de dominio perjudicaba a su negocio; muchos padres se dirigían a esta dirección buscando juguetes, y lo que encontraban era "arte violento y pornográfico". Por supuesto, la compañía no mencionaba que eToy llegaron a Internet dos años antes que ellos, ni que la demanda era resultado de la frustración que les producía que el grupo de artistas suizos rechazase sus ofertas para comprarles el dominio. El 29 de Noviembre de 1999, un juez decretó que eToy no podían seguir usando su nombre. La comunidad artística de la Red, centralizada a través de la maquinaria de ® Tmark y de la web [Toywar](#),

emprendió una campaña para salvar a eToy, organizando "sentadas virtuales" que bloquearon los servidores de la multinacional. El 25 de enero de este año, eToys retiró su demanda, consciente de que no la ganarían. Perdieron cientos de millones en costes judiciales, y sus acciones se desplomaron en la bolsa.



El otro George Bush

En Abril de 1999, ®TMark lanzaron [GWBush.com](#). A

primera vista, muchos creyeron que se trataba nada menos que de la web oficial del candidato republicano a la presidencia de los Estados Unidos. Una observación más detallada revelaba que era una réplica muy creíble de la [página auténtica de Bush](#), a la que se le habían realizado algunos cambios. Mientras que en la verdadera página oficial se puede encontrar el programa electoral del candidato, en la creada por ®TMark podemos hacernos con el famoso video doméstico grabado en una boda en la que el gobernador de Texas aparece con varias -demasiadas- copas de más. Bush ha emprendido medidas legales para cerrar el sitio, pero de momento sigue ahí, y se ha convertido en uno de los más exitosos casos de "avergonzamiento táctico" promovidos por ®Tmark. El nerviosismo de Bush al ser preguntado por la página le hizo decir esta frase ante una sala llena de periodistas: "la libertad de expresión debería tener límites".

Vende tu voto

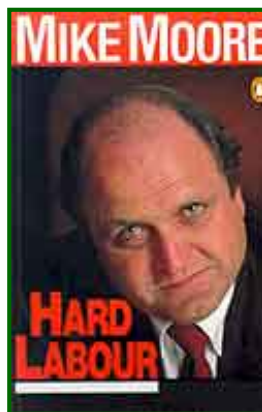
Es la más reciente de sus acciones subversivas, y quizás sea la que mayor repercusión mediática ha obtenido en la historia de ®Tmark. Dado que la financiación de las campañas políticas por parte de las corporaciones supone un serio problema en todas las democracias, ®Tmark promueven en [Vote Auction](#) una solución idónea. En vez de pagar grandes cantidades a demócratas y republicanos, las multinacionales pueden influir en el resultado de las elecciones sencillamente dirigiéndose a esta página, donde los ciudadanos ponen públicamente sus votos a la venta, a disposición del mejor postor. El escándalo ha sido tal que la junta electoral americana ya se ha encargado de cerrar el sitio,



aunque posteriormente ha renacido en un servidor austriaco. Nunca pretendió ser más que una broma que invitase a reflexionar sobre el siguiente problema: Si los políticos venden sus votos, ¿por qué no pueden hacerlo los ciudadanos?

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CCC PREDICE LA ENFERMEDAD -Y MUERTE?- DE L@S TRABAJADORES DE LA RED

27-28-29/12/00

Chaos Communication Congress' notes

Berlin

<http://www.ccc.de/congress>

:: Entrada ::

press	90 DM
ECONOMY	230
NEW ECONOMY	2.300

16h. Free Software Foundation Europe

18h. Illuminatus

Cameras and how to destroy it

Elliptic curve cryptography

GCOS. GNU Card Op. System.

MP3

Mobile AdHoc Networking

www.f-cpu.org

www.team-teso.net

www.haecksen.org

www.fsfeurope.org
www.chscene.ch

GNU-PG. GNU Privacy Guard.

Convergence CryptoLabs Amsterdam

- Comença 97. V 1.0 setembre any passat
- Problems with PGP: would you trust a major US Gov contractor? // PGP 5 is propietary soft
- gpg: implementació OpenPGP (IETF)
- POSIX platforms. Linux, Unixs, Windows, OS/2, VMS

###^[] { ... en una ciutat, no la única d'Europa, donde ingenieros físicos hacen el taxi, por único error ser orientales.....#####*

- cap a versió 1.1. Protegir claus secretes amb hardware token, implementar diferents models de confiança, redissenyar la xarxa de servidors de claus.

(((el portàtil ha sigut la manera que els homes portin bolso :))))))

Haeckcenter

L'habitació de les dones. Muntant ordinadors, posant memòria amb les llargues ungles pintades de negre. Primer any que hi ha una habitació especial i gran només per a dones. A la porta, cartells que recorden que els homes no hi són permesos. Fet que provoca que sigui constant l'afluència de tios que hi treuen el nas, els ulls ben oberts i la timidesa de sentir a la pell el que senten elles quan s'acosten als seus clans onlymen. Pocs entren. Pocs seuen a les conferències paralel.les -que no para lelas :) - els primers dies. Després, quan es vegi que les ties no toquen l'ordinador si no és en l'estricta intimitat, la sala de les hackwomen es va convertint en una espècie de centre de relacions socials, on els agosarats entren a parlar amb les amigues o a aprendre a fer massatges. Genials, els massatges, només a la mà que agafa el mouse i a les cervicals, per relaxar-les.

També hi haurà tallers de hard, GNU/Linux, Perl, PGP, MUDs...

Organitzat per una trentena de dones alemanyes, a través d'una llista de correu

"El problema és que la majoria de dones que hi ha aquí són les nòvies dels assistents"

Gent de 2600, Cult of the Dead Cow, newhackcity.net

Free Software Foundation Europe

projecte que ha tingut un eco positiu.
França, Itàlia i Suècia.

Big Brother Awards

Se clamó más de una vez contra el màrketing en la red y la institucionalización de la monitorización en la telefonía móvil, en las calles....

{[[[@ @ @ ## ¿sabes?? la mejor info del año y no entiendes nada!!!!!!

www.bigbrotherawards.de
www.bigbrotherawards.ch
www.bigbrotherawards.at
www.bigbrotherawards.org

El ganador de la categoría "scene" fue el consorcio Apache, por la mala configuración de su servidor web

La tradicional conferencia sobre Illuminati

la court d'amour

learn to build your own paranoias

Emmanuel Goldstein presenta una peli

FREEDOM DOWNTIME (by 2600 Films)

alternativa a Takedown

la història d'un viatge pels llocs sagrats del cas Kevin Mitnick (empreses que el van denunciar, parents i amics, la presó), alliberat el gener del 2000.

"Coses com aquestes passen a molts països perquè no hi ha democràcia"

Continue to communicate is best thing we can do. They use fear as a weapon, we have to resist, expose. El que passa needs to be exposed.

Necessiten un enemic i aquí estem nosaltres, doncs be careful

Corporations control who sells what, etc.

]]]]]]]] va retornar el sentit de comunitat]]]]]]]

on march, court DVD case

si tens una pel.li la mires on vols

resist this kind of control

better way to fight? educate people and expose things, with demonstrations, phone calls... There's no reason not to try to do something.

hacker stories -> always there's no evidence. hacking is the only hobby you can do without.. proves?;

Media is the enemy,
is a tool of control

16h ICANN. Aula

17h Massage Haeckcenter

18h Infoguerrilla. Workshop 1

Smart Card fingerprinting, hacking prepaid phone cards, Debian GNU/Linux Filosofia, TCP Hijacking, Buffer overflows.

20h Can That Spam. Workshop 2

Chaosradio

Art&Beauty zone

guais. una nova àrea, la dels artistes: ja que n'hi havia tants que s'hi interessaven, era bo que tinguessis també un lloc... diu l'organització

ordinadors, animació, música... nerd poetry

una petita exposició, com era el món i com és. un pessic:

1997. You want to kill your computer

2001. Your computer wants to kill you

Debat sobre democràcia

Donde fueron más que frecuentes las risas al hablar de la actual democracia política y en especial de los medios.

Haeckcenter. **Charla sobre MUDs** con una programadora que tendrá la edad de mi madre

"El text és més sensitiu, dóna molta més emoció que les imatges. Afavoreix la fantasia"

www.caucho.com

Capitalisme i free soft

www.opentheory.org

www.oekonux.de

www.kritische-informatik.de

Todo portátiles

psyc://ve.symlynx.com

Wau. Hacemos cosas buenas y sólo nos preguntan por las malas que han hecho otros
Políticos y jueces se dedican a perseguir a la comunidad, absurdamente

DNS

Problems com centralització, inseguretat, obscuritat, spoof...

DNSEC RFC 2535

El desastre IPV6

S'ha quedat obsolet tant el sistema com BIND (DoS, buffers..)

+ a www.fefe.de

www.postel.org

DNS root servers: a Europa, dos, a Estocolm i London. Són pocs i "raros" (un a l'Armada USA)

ETSI and lawful interception? (a ripe.net) Robin Gape

Què diria Jon Postel?

ICANN = Mafia de la propiedad intelectual

Situació absurda

www.ccc.de/~andy

www.ncdnhc.org. Non-Comercial domain name holders constituency

Fomentar més alternatives com namespace.org (servidor que resol dominis, tot i que no et deixaran tenir cocacola.sucks)

/////#### cuidadín con este peña, que en dos días nos arreglan lo de los dominios. Gran interés [{}{}{}]

Information Guerilla - Hoaxes

Elisabeth Haas

tema vote-auction.com

pijos con expensive laptops?

Debat sobre drets amb representants de discogràfiques i editorials i dos artistes que fan música i la posen en MP3.

- Bàsicament es dediquen a anar contra el representant de la indústria. L'audiència conclou que no es poden fer filtres, que la indústria no té cap oportunitat de controlar-ho. Les companyies no tenen fantasia, han de trobar camins intel.ligents, tot i que ningú dels dos bàndols no troba la solució.

- S'ha d'afavorir els artistes, però no les superestrelles ni els diners per les companyies

2001 Space Odissey. Cómo no.

El motivo del congreso de este año, el 17, era precisamente la imagen de HAL, bajo la frase EXPLICIT LYRICS. En los lavabos alguien colgó divertidos carteles de ZERO GRAVITY TOILET.

También 1984

www.transmediale.de

www.lockpicking.org

Un francés, más que enterado sobre infowar, le pidió a una de las caras de la organización si alguien del grupo podría ir a Paris a dar una conferencia, en el marco de un seminario o así. El alemán le respondió que no iría a Francia porque, nada más poner los pies en aquel país, tienes la secreta detrás, que aquello era una pasada, que hace dos años un miembro del Chaos fue detenido en Francia cuando iba a dar una conferencia. Que ellos no van allí. Que los hackers de Francia son lo más oscuro por eso.

www.kitetoa.com

www.zataz.com

14h Advanced Encryption Standard. Rjindael for paranoids

17h Aula. Upcoming security nightmares

17h Workshop 1. Tron

www.hamburg.ccc.de

TESLA -> hight alternative voltage que fot enlaire l'ordinador per ones electromagnètiques or something similar

Info surveillance i efectes legals del Cybercrime Treaty. Es va allargar molt amb preguntes de la gent sobre el tema, també Echelon. Gent molt interessada.

www.foebud.org



WOMEN HACKERS

Cornelia Sollfrank. Vaig decidir mirar-me perquè no hi ha dones en aquest món.

Inventa una dona hacker, Clara, a partir de parlar amb algunes d'Estats Units i Europa. Una noia sensible a la seguretat, una "bad girl, really dangerous".

Presentat en vídeo a New York i article de 4 planes a "Artbyte". Va ser una feina d'un any i vaig pensar que el millor era que tingués un resultat artístic, per això la vaig inventar.

No hi ha una conclusió, és un problema complex saber perquè hi ha tan poques dones hacker, no hi ha una raó biològica, això segur. És social, un problema de construcció social de dones hackers, de tenir models, perquè es bo que les dones joves

s'identifiquin.

Aquest treball va canviar algo a la meva vida. It was like hacking hackers

www.obn.org/hackers

Teleologie and paranoia

((Teleológico: Dirigido hacia o configurado por un propósito; se dice especialmente de los procesos naturales o de la totalidad de la naturaleza))

Taller de lucha con armas blancas en una sala, hackers pegándose hacks reales. Gorra roja y camiseta con algoritmo RSA. Pañuelo de pirata en la cabeza y todo negro. Empuñando uno la espada y el otro, puñal y capa. Se hace así. Y así lo clavabas.

Wau Holland

- Muy feliz de como ha ido el congreso. No sabe cuánta gente ha venido pero sí que han venido algunos de España, del grupo Hispahack!, por lo que se congratula.
 - Lot of people is too much impressed about new economy and forget political tradition of freedom of workers
 - En la vieja economía, conseguías un empleo que pensabas seria para unos seis años, y dinero. En la nueva, quizás serán sólo unos meses y pagan con stock options. !Y ellos, contentos!
 - La industria busca gente fascinada
 - En 5/10 años veremos como todo el mundo está enfermo
 - Machines are every 18 months doubling, humans' mind power, no
-

UPCOMING SECURITY NIGHTMARES

2000

I Love You
web defacements
back orifice
privacitat doubleclick, realaudio, microsoft..
deCSS
robo laptops
DDoS
ADK en PGP
bugs en servidores web, ftp
OpenBSD bug

2001

Más virus y peores que ILOVEYOU
Usuarios seguirán sin usar virusscanners
SSH/SSL
LAN por ondas
Sistemas de filtros (en IPSs? en backbones?). Que se pongan filtros en las escuelas para que así los niños aprendan a saltarlos ;)
Copyright para discos duros. Future of free use. <ftp://fission.dt.wdc.com/pub/standards/x3t13/technical/e00148r2.pdf>
PKI, certificados (Schneier. www.counterpane.org)
Biometría (simulación de órganos, cortarlos...)
Ataques Spoofing protocolo routers
Corba security services
estandar ISO para seguridad (Info Sec). Jua jua
Incluso los ascensores tendrán acceso a net, con tanto embedded systems.
Vigilancia en el trabajo y en el ordenador privado. Posicionamiento/localización y traceo de individuales con GSM, UMTS, GPS... Interfaces para escuchas policiales en ISPs y Telecom.
Nothing will stop gnutella, freenet, mojonation, but will we be able to send the money?
Anonymous publishing no more?

Introducció a la Erràtica

www.hanfplantage.de :)

conclusió:

New Economy
ja ja ja

El bebé que nació durante el pasado CCC se ha convertido en un rechoncho
hombrecito, rubio, ojos azules, experto gateador i cazador de coca-colas. No lejos en el
tiempo, dos chavales sin papás hacker que les guarden juegan con un portátil, en una
mesa del comedor comunitario.

carne pa la picadora

[CHAOS 99](#)

[CHAOS 98](#)

[HACKIT00](#)

[HACKIT99](#)

[HACKIT98](#)

CCC IT PREDICTS The DISEASE - And DEATH - OF WORKING L@S OF THE NETWORK

27-28-29/12/00

Chaos Communication Congress' you notice

Berlin

<http://www.ccc.de/congress>

:: Entrance::

press 90 DM

ECONOMY 230

NEW ECONOMY 2.300

16h. Free Software Foundation Europe

18h. Illuminatus

Doubles bed and how to destroy it

Elliptic curves cryptography

GCOS. GNU Card Op. System.

MP3

Mobile AdHoc Networking

www.f-cpu.org

www.team-teso.net

www.haecksen.org

www.fsfeurope.org
www.chscene.ch

Gnu-pg. GNU Privacy Guard.

Convergence CryptoLabs Amsterdam

- Comença 97. V 1,0 setembre any Passat
- Problems with PGP: would you trust to major U.S. contractor Gov? PGP 5 is proprietary soft
- gpg: implementació OpenPGP (IETF)
- POSIX platforms. Linux, Unixs, Windows, OS/2, VMS

###^[] {... in one ciutat, not only it d'Europa, where physical engineers make the taxi, by only error to be Eastern.....#####*

- CAP to versió 1.1. Protegir claus secretes amb hardware token, to implement diferents models of confiança, to redissenyar xarxa of servidors of claus.

(((the portàtil is sigut the way that els homes portin purse:))))))

Haeckcenter

L'habitació of them gifts. Muntant ordinadors, posant memòria amb them llargues ungles pintades of negre. First any that hi is one great habitació special i només to per to gifts. To the porthole, cartells that recorden that els homes not hi són permesos. Fet that causes that sigui constant l'afluència of tios that hi treuen nas, els ulls horseradish tree oberts i the timidesa to feel to pell the one that senten elles quan s'acosten als seus clans onlymen. Pocs enters. Pocs paralel.les seuen to them conferències - that does not stop lelas:) - els primers dies. Després, quan is vegi that ties do not touch l'ordinador to them if not és in l'estricta intimitat, the room of hackwomen to them is goes convertint in a espècie of centers of relacions socials, on els agosarats enters parlar amb them amigues or to aprendre to fer massatges. Genials, els massatges, només to mà that agafa mouse i to them cervicals, to per relaxar-them.

També hi haurà tallers of hard, GNU/Linux, Perl, PGP, MUDs...

Organitzat to per a trentena of gifts alemanyes, to llista traverse d'una of correu

"the problem és that majoria of gifts that hi is són here them nòvies dels assistents"

Gent of 2600, Cult of the Dead Cow, newhackcity.net

Free Software Foundation Europe

projecte that is tingut an echo positiu.
França, Itàlia i Suècia.

Big Brother Awards

It was cried out more of once against màrketing in the network and the institutionalization of the monitorizaci3n in the movable telephony, in the streets....

{[[[@ @ @ ## you know? best info of the year and you do not understand anything!!!!

www.bigbrotherawards.de
www.bigbrotherawards.ch
www.bigbrotherawards.at
www.bigbrotherawards.org

The winner of the category "scene" was the partnership Apache, by the bad configuration of his Web server

The traditional conference on Illuminati

court d'amour

learn to build your own paranoias

Emmanuel Goldstein presents/displays one peli

FREEDOM DOWNTIME (by 2600 Films)

alternative to Takedown

història d'un viatge pels llocs sagrats of cas Kevin Mitnick (empreses that goes to denounce, parents i amics, the prisoner '), alliberat gener of the 2000.

"You sew com aquestes passen to molts països perquè hi is no democràcia"

Continue to communicate is best thing we dog do. They uses to fear ace to weapon, we have to resist, expose. The one that passa needs to be exposed.

Necessiten enemig i here estem nosaltres, doncs be careful

Corporations control who sells what, etc.

]]]]]]]] goes to return sentit of comunitat]]]]]]]

on march, court DVD marries

if tens one pel.li you watch on vols

resist this kind of control

to better way to fight? educate people and expose things, with demonstrations, phone calls... Therés not reason not to try to do something.

to hacker stories - > always therés not evidence. hacking is the only hobby you dog do without.. proves?

Average is the enemy,
is to tool of control

16h ICANN. Classroom

17h Massage Haeckcenter

18h Infoguerrilla. Workshop 1

Smart Card fingerprinting, hacking prepaid phone cards, Debian GNU/Linux Filosofia, TCP Hijacking, Buffer overflows.

20h Dog That Spam. Workshop 2

Chaosradio

Art&Beauty zone

guais. one novates àrea, dels artistes: ja that n'hi havia tants that s'hi interessaven, was bo that tinguessis també lloc... diu l'organització

ordinadors, animació, music... nerd poetry

a petita exposició, com was món i com és. pessic:

1997. You want to kill your to computer

2001. Your to computer wants to kill you

Debat on democràcia

Where they were than frequent more the laughter when speaking of the present political democracy and in special of means.

Haeckcenter. **Char it on MUDs** with a programmer who will have the age of my mother

"text és més sensitiu, dóna molta més emoció that them imatges. Afavoreix fantasia "

www.caucho.com

Capitalisme i free soft

www.opentheory.org

www.oekonux.de

www.kritische-informatik.de

All portable

psyc://ve.symlynx.com

Wau . We make things good and only they ask us for the bad ones that have done others

Politicians and judges dedicate themselves to persecute the community, absurdly

DNS

Problems com centralització, inseguretat, obscuritat, spoof...

DNSEC RFC 2535

Disaster IPV6

S'ha quedat obsolet tant the system com BIND (Two, buffers..)

+ to www.fefe.de

www.postel.org

DNS root server: to Europe, two, to Estocolm i London. Són "rare" pocs is (a l'Armada a the USA)

ETSI and lawful interception? (to ripe.net) Robin Gape

Què diria Jon Postel?

ICANN = Mafia of the intellectual property

Absurd Situació

www.ccc.de/~andy

www.ncdnhc.org. Non-Comercial Domain Name holders constituency

To foment més alternatives com namespace.org (servant that resol dominis, tot i that ET would not deixaran to tenir cocacola.sucks)

*/////#### cuidadín with this rock, that in two days fixes the one to us of the dominions.
Great interest [{}]{}*

Information Guerilla - Hoaxes

Elisabeth Haas

subject votes-auction.com

pijos with expensive laptops?

Debat on drets amb representants of discogràfiques i two editorials is artistes that fan music i puts it in MP3 .

- Bàsicament is dedicate to anar against representant of indústria. L'audiència conclou that is not prunes to fer you leak, that indústria tea CAP oportunitat not to control-ho. Them companyies do not tenen fantasia, have to trobar camins intel.ligents, two tot is that ningú dels bàndols not troba solució.

- S'ha to d'afavorir els artistes, però you do not crash nor els to them diners to per them companyies

2001 Space Odissey . How no.

Reason for the congress of this year, the 17, was indeed the HAL image, under phrase EXPLICIT LYRICS. In the washbasins somebody hung amused posters of ZERO GRAVITY TOILET.

Also 1984

www.transmediale.de

www.lockpicking.org

A French, more than found out on infowar, requested to him to one of the faces of the organization if somebody of the group could go to Paris to give a lecture, within the framework of a seminary or thus. The German responded to him that he would not go to France because, nothing else to put the feet in that country, you behind have the secret investigation, that that was a last one, that for two years a member of the Chaos was stopped in France when he was going to give a lecture. That they do not go there. That hackers of France is darkest for that reason.

www.kitetoa.com

www.zataz.com

14h Advanced Standard Encryption. For Rjindael paranoids

17h Classroom. Upcoming security nightmares

17h Workshop 1. Tron

www.hamburg.ccc.de

TESLA - > high alternative voltage that fot enlaire l'ordinador per ones electromagnétiques or something similar

Info surveillance i efectes legals of the Cybercrime Treaty. Is goes to allargar molt amb you ask of gent on the subject, també Echelon. Gent molt interessada.

www.foebud.org



WOMEN HACKERS

Cornelia Sollfrank. Vaig to decide watch-me perquè hi are no gifts in aquest món.

It invents one donates to hacker, Clear, from parlar amb algunes d'Estats Units i Europe. One noia sensible to seguretat, one "bad girl, really dangerous".

Presentat in video to New York i article of 4 plans to "Artbyte". D'un goes to be a feina any i vaig to think that the millor one was that tingués resultat artístic, to per això vaig to invent.

Hi is no one conclusió, és a problem complex to know perquè hi is so poques gifts to

hacker, hi is no one raó biològica, això segur. Social És, a social problem of construcció of gifts hackers, of tenir models, perquè is bo that them gifts joves s'identifiquin.

Aquest treball goes to canviar something to meva life. It was like hacking hackers

www.obn.org/hackers

Teleologie and paranoia

((Teleològico: Directed towards or formed by an intention; it is said specially of the natural processes or the totality of the nature))

Factory of fight with cutting weapons in a room, hackers sticking hacks real. Red cap and t-shirt with algorithm RSA. Handkerchief of pirate in the head and all black. Grasping the one sword and the other, dagger and it castrates. It is made thus. And thus you nail it.

Wau Holland

- Very happy of since the congress has gone. It does not know how much people have come but that some have come from Spain, of the Hispahack group, reason why congratula.
 - political Lot of people is too much impressed about new economy and forget tradition of freedom of workers
 - In the old economy, you obtained an employment that you thought serious for about six years, and money. Perhaps in the new one, they will be only months and they pay with stock options. they, contentments!
 - the industry looks for fascinated people
 - In 5/10 years we will see as everybody is ill
 - Machines plows every 18 months doubling, humans' mind to power, no
-

UPCOMING SECURITY NIGHTMARES

2000

I Love You

Web defacements

back orifice

privacitat doubleclick, realaudio, Microsoft.

deCSS

robbery laptops

DDoS

ADK in PGP

bugs in Web servers, FTP

OpenBSD bug

2001

More virus and worse than ILOVEYOU

Users will follow without using virusscanners

SSH/SSL

LAN by waves

Systems of filters (in IPSs? in backbones). That filters in the schools are put so that therefore the children learn to jump them;)

Copyright for hard disks. Future of free uses <ftp://fission.dt.wdc.com/pub/standards/x3t13/technical/e00148r2.pdf>

PKI, certificates (Schneier. www.counterpane.org)

Biometry (simulation of organs, to cut them...)

Spoofing attacks protocol routers

Corba security services

to estandar ISO for security (Info Sec). Jua jua

The elevators will even have access to net, with as much embedded systems.

Monitoring in the work and the private computer. Posicionamiento/localización and traceo of individual with GSM, UMTS, GPS... Interfaces for police listening in ISPs and Telecoms.

Nothing will stop gnutella, freenet, mojonation, but will we be able to send the money?

Anonymous publishing does not dwell?

Introducció to the Erràtica

www.hanfplantage.de:)

conclusio ':

New Economy
ja ja ja

The baby who was born the past during CCC has turned a dumpy hombrecito, blue blonde, eyes, hunting gateador expert i of cocaine users. Not far in the time, two chavales without papas to hacker that they keep to them play with a portable one, in a table of the communitarian dining room.

carne pa la picadora

[CHAOS 99](#)

[CHAOS 98](#)

[HACKIT00](#)

[HACKIT99](#)

[HACKIT98](#)

This is **G o o g l e**'s [cache](#) of <http://ww2.grn.es/merce/MoRGaNa/> as retrieved on 13 Jan 2005 11:15:21 GMT.

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Google is not affiliated with the authors of this page nor responsible for its content.

These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

CCC PREDICE LA ENFERMEDAD -Y MUERTE?- DE L@S TRABAJADORES DE LA RED

27-28-29/12/00

Chaos Communication Congress' notes

Berlin

<http://www.ccc.de/congress>

:: Entrada ::

press	90 DM
ECONOMY	230
NEW ECONOMY	2.300

16h. Free Software Foundation Europe
18h. Illuminatus
Cameras and how to destroy it
Elliptic curve cryptography
GCOS. GNU Card Op. System.
MP3
Mobile AdHoc Networking

www.f-cpu.org
www.team-teso.net
www.haecksen.org
www.fsfeurope.org
www.chscene.ch

GNU-PG. GNU Privacy Guard.
Convergence CryptoLabs Amsterdam

- Comença 97. V 1.0 setembre any passat
- Problems with PGP: would you trust a major US Gov contractor? // PGP 5 is propietary soft
- gpg: implementació OpenPGP (IETF)
- POSIX platforms. Linux, Unixs, Windows, OS/2, VMS

###^[]{ ... en una ciutat, no la única d'Europa, donde ingenieros físicos hacen el taxi, por único error ser orientales.....#####*

- cap a versió 1.1. Protegir claus secretes amb hardware token, implementar diferents models de confiança, redissenyar la xarxa de servidors de claus.

(((el portàtil ha sigut la manera que els homes portin bolso :))))))

Haeckcenter

L'habitació de les dones. Muntant ordinadors, posant memòria amb les llargues uncles pintades de negre. Primer any que hi ha una habitació especial i gran només per a dones. A la porta, cartells que recorden que els homes no hi són permesos. Fet que provoca que sigui constant l'afluència de tios que hi treuen el nas, els ulls ben oberts i la timidesa de sentir a la pell el que senten elles quan s'acosten als seus clans onlymen. Pocs entren. Pocs seuen a les conferències paralel·les -que no para lelas :) - els primers dies. Després, quan es vegi que les ties no toquen l'ordinador si no és en l'estricta intimitat, la sala de les hackwomen es va convertint en una espècie de centre de relacions socials, on els agosarats entren a parlar amb les amigues o a aprendre a fer massatges. Genials, els massatges, només a la mà que agafa el mouse i a les cervicals, per relaxar-les.

També hi haurà tallers de hard, GNU/Linux, Perl, PGP, MUDs...

Organitzat per una trentena de dones alemanyes, a través d'una llista de correu

"El problema és que la majoria de dones que hi ha aquí són les nòvies dels assistents"

Gent de 2600, Cult of the Dead Cow, newhackcity.net

Free Software Foundation Europe

projecte que ha tingut un eco positiu.
França, Itàlia i Suècia.

Big Brother Awards

Se clamó más de una vez contra el màrketing en la red y la institucionalización de la monitorización en la telefonía móvil, en las calles....

{[[[@ @ @ ## ¿sabes?? la mejor info del año y no entiendes nada!!!!!!

www.bigbrotherawards.de
www.bigbrotherawards.ch
www.bigbrotherawards.at
www.bigbrotherawards.org

El ganador de la categoría "scene" fue el consorcio Apache, por la mala configuración de su servidor web

La tradicional conferencia sobre Illuminati

la court d'amour

learn to build your own paranoias

Emmanuel Goldstein presenta una peli

FREEDOM DOWNTIME (by 2600 Films)

alternativa a Takedown

la història d'un viatge pels llocs sagrats del cas Kevin Mitnick (empreses que el van denunciar, parents i amics, la presó), alliberat el gener del 2000.

"Coses com aquestes passen a molts països perquè no hi ha democràcia"

Continue to communicate is best thing we can do. They use fear as a weapon, we have to resist, expose. El que passa needs to be exposed.

Necessiten un enemic i aquí estem nosaltres, doncs be careful

Corporations control who sells what, etc.

]]]]]]]]]] va retornar el sentit de comunitat]]]]]]]]]

on march, court DVD case

si tens una pel.li la mires on vols

resist this kind of control

better way to fight? educate people and expose things, with demonstrations, phone calls... There's no reason not to try to do something.

hacker stories -> always there's no evidence. hacking is the only hobby you can do

without.. proves?;

Media is the enemy,
is a tool of control

16h ICANN. Aula

17h Massage Haeckcenter

18h Infoguerrilla. Workshop 1

Smart Card fingerprinting, hacking prepaid phone cards, Debian GNU/Linux Filosofia,
TCP Hijacking, Buffer overflows.

20h Can That Spam. Workshop 2

Chaosradio

Art&Beauty zone

guais. una nova àrea, la dels artistes: ja que n'hi havia tants que s'hi interessaven, era bo que tinguessis també un lloc... diu l'organització

ordinadors, animació, música... nerd poetry

una petita exposició, com era el món i com és. un pessic:

1997. You want to kill your computer

2001. Your computer wants to kill you

Debat sobre democràcia

Donde fueron más que frecuentes las risas al hablar de la actual democracia política y en especial de los medios.

Haeckcenter. **Charla sobre MUDs** con una programadora que tendrá la edad de mi madre

"El text és més sensitiu, dóna molta més emoció que les imatges. Afavoreix la fantasia"

www.caucho.com

Capitalisme i free soft

www.opentheory.org

www.oekonux.de

www.kritische-informatik.de

Todo portátiles

psyc://ve.symlynx.com

Wau. Hacemos cosas buenas y sólo nos preguntan por las malas que han hecho otros
Políticos y jueces se dedican a perseguir a la comunidad, absurdamente

DNS

Problems com centralització, inseguretat, obscuritat, spoof...

DNSEC RFC 2535

El desastre IPV6

S'ha quedat obsolet tant el sistema com BIND (DoS, buffers..)

+ a www.fefe.de

www.postel.org

DNS root servers: a Europa, dos, a Estocolm i London. Són pocs i "raros" (un a l'Armada USA)

ETSI and lawful interception? (a ripe.net) Robin Gape

Què diria Jon Postel?

ICANN = Mafia de la propiedad intelectual

Situació absurda

www.ccc.de/~andy

www.ncdnhc.org. Non-Comercial domain name holders constituency

Fomentar més alternatives com namespace.org (servidor que resol dominis, tot i que no et deixaran tenir cocacola.sucks)

////### cuidadín con este peña, que en dos días nos arreglan lo de los dominios. Gran interés [{}]

Information Guerilla - Hoaxes

Elisabeth Haas

tema **vote-auction**.com

pijos con expensive laptops?

Debat sobre drets amb representants de discogràfiques i editorials i dos artistes que fan música i la posen en MP3.

- Bàsicament es dediquen a anar contra el representant de la indústria. L'audiència conclou que no es poden fer filtres, que la indústria no té cap oportunitat de controlar-ho. Les companyies no tenen fantasia, han de trobar camins intel.ligents, tot i que ningú dels dos bàndols no troba la solució.

- S'ha d'afavorir els artistes, però no les superestrelles ni els diners per les companyies

2001 Space Odyssey. Cómo no.

El motivo del congreso de este año, el 17, era precisamente la imagen de HAL, bajo la frase EXPLICIT LYRICS. En los lavabos alguien colgó divertidos carteles de ZERO GRAVITY TOILET.

También 1984

www.transmediale.de

www.lockpicking.org

Un francés, más que enterado sobre infowar, le pidió a una de las caras de la organización si alguien del grupo podría ir a Paris a dar una conferencia, en el marco de un seminario o así. El alemán le respondió que no iría a Francia porque, nada más poner los pies en aquel país, tienes la secreta detrás, que aquello era una pasada, que hace dos años un miembro del Chaos fue detenido en Francia cuando iba a dar una conferencia. Que ellos no van allí. Que los hackers de Francia son lo más oscuro por eso.

www.kitetoa.com

www.zataz.com

14h Advanced Encryption Standard. Rjindael for paranoids

17h Aula. Upcoming security nightmares

17h Workshop 1. Tron

www.hamburg.ccc.de

TESLA -> hight alternative voltage que fot enlaire l'ordinador per ones electromagnètiques or something similar

Info surveillance i efectes legals del Cybercrime Treaty. Es va allargar molt amb preguntes de la gent sobre el tema, també Echelon. Gent molt interessada.

www.foebud.org



WOMEN HACKERS

Cornelia Sollfrank. Vaig decidir mirar-me perquè no hi ha dones en aquest món.

Inventa una dona hacker, Clara, a partir de parlar amb algunes d'Estats Units i Europa. Una noia sensible a la seguretat, una "bad girl, really dangerous".

Presentat en vídeo a New York i article de 4 planes a "Artbyte". Va ser una feina d'un any i vaig pensar que el millor era que tingués un resultat artístic, per això la vaig inventar.

No hi ha una conclusió, és un problema complex saber perquè hi ha tan poques dones hacker, no hi ha una raó biològica, això segur. És social, un problema de construcció social de dones hackers, de tenir models, perquè es bo que les dones joves s'identifiquin.

Aquest treball va canviar algo a la meva vida. It was like hacking hackers

www.obn.org/hackers

Teleologie and paranoia

((Teleológico: Dirigido hacia o configurado por un propósito; se dice especialmente de los procesos naturales o de la totalidad de la naturaleza))

Taller de lucha con armas blancas en una sala, hackers pegándose hacks reales. Gorra roja y camiseta con algoritmo RSA. Pañuelo de pirata en la cabeza y todo negro. Empuñando uno la espada y el otro, puñal y capa. Se hace así. Y así lo clavás.

Wau Holland

- Muy feliz de como ha ido el congreso. No sabe cuánta gente ha venido pero sí que han venido algunos de España, del grupo Hispahack!, por lo que se congratula.

- Lot of people is too much impressed about new economy and forget political tradition of freedom of workers
 - En la vieja economía, conseguías un empleo que pensabas seria para unos seis años, y dinero. En la nueva, quizás serán sólo unos meses y pagan con stock options. !Y ellos, contentos!
 - La industria busca gente fascinada
 - En 5/10 años veremos como todo el mundo está enfermo
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web defacements

back orifice

privacitat doubleclick, realaudio, microsoft..

deCSS

robo laptops

DDoS

ADK en PGP

bugs en servidores web, ftp

OpenBSD bug

2001

Más virus y peores que ILOVEYOU

Usuarios seguirán sin usar virusscanners

SSH/SSL

LAN por ondas

Sistemas de filtros (en IPSs? en backbones?). Que se pongan filtros en las escuelas para que así los niños aprendan a saltarlos ;)

Copyright para discos duros. Future of free use. <ftp://fission.dt.wdc.com/pub/standards/x3t13/technical/e00148r2.pdf>

PKI, certificados (Schneier. www.counterpane.org)

Biometría (simulación de órganos, cortarlos...)

Ataques Spoofing protocolo routers

Corba security services

estandar ISO para seguridad (Info Sec). Jua jua

Incluso los ascensores tendrán acceso a net, con tanto embedded systems.

Vigilancia en el trabajo y en el ordenador privado. Posicionamiento/localización y
traseo de individuales con GSM, UMTS, GPS... Interfaces para escuchas policiales en
ISPs y Telecomos.

Nothing will stop gnutella, freenet, mojonation, but will we be able to send the money?

Anonymous publishing no more?

Introducció a la Erràtica

www.hanfplantage.de :)

conclusió:

New Economy

ja ja ja

El bebé que nació durante el pasado CCC se ha convertido en un rechoncho
hombrecito, rubio, ojos azules, experto gateador i cazador de coca-colas. No lejos en el
tiempo, dos chavales sin papás hacker que les guarden juegan con un portátil, en una
mesa del comedor comunitario.

carne pa la picadora

[CHAOS 99](#)

[CHAOS 98](#)

[HACKIT00](#)

[HACKIT99](#)

[HACKIT98](#)

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CCC PREDICE LA ENFERMEDAD -Y MUERTE?- DE L@S TRABAJADORES DE LA RED. 27-28-29/12/

00 Chaos Communication Congress' notes Berlin <http://www.ccc.de/congress. ...>

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use <<http://www.pgpi.com>>. mQENAzWEAzUAAAEIAKUjkyi0YnmwdKjjRtMvUI ...

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#0011

Llamando desde Bagdad

Lecturas de guerra

El lenguaje de los medios tácticos

De medios tácticos y conocimientos tácticos

Notas traidoras

Raúl Perrone: Una enunciación artesanal

NOTAS TRAI DORAS

Las 'notas de traducción', de los textos que se presentan en este numero, pueden servir como glosario para ubicar el contexto de los medios tacticos.

Por **Gustavo Crembil**

[1] Joane Richardson, nació en Bucharest, Rumania, y creció en New York. Teórica de los medios, organizadora free-lance y ex-filósofa. Trabaja entre Rumania, Hungría y Croacia con diversos centros de la región. Es co-organizadora, en Croacia, de ASU2 (Art Servers /Streamers /Spaces Unlimited) junto con Multimedia Institute y Reality Check for Cyber Utopia. Es editora del webzine SUBSOL y autora de diversos ensayos sobre nuevos medios, cultura y política. Este ensayo fue publicado por la revista (sobre medios tácticos) Balkon, y también distribuido por Nettime el 3 de julio, 2002.

[2] Tactical Media Crew es un colectivo autónomo, con base en Roma, que brinda acceso a Internet a diferentes grupos sociales (centros sociales autogestionados, radios del movimiento, grupos feministas, sindicatos, entre otros) que integran el 'movimiento antagonista'. Sostienen que gran parte del poder del capital está en la información, pero que su fragilidad es la misma información; y que cada día se descubren más 'puntos frágiles' dentro del capitalismo mediante las posibilidades que las nuevas tecnologías ofrecen para la circulación de ideas. Sitio-web >>> www.tmcrew.org

[2] Michel de Certeau (1925-1986) , teórico francés que, combinando psicoanálisis, mística, ciencias sociales y relatos de viajes, ha centrado su atención en lo cotidiano. Jesuita, viajero incansable, miembro de la Escuela Lacaniana de París, antropólogo, lingüista, profesor universitario, historiador, participante de la Reforma Universitaria francesa impulsada por Edgar Faure, gestor de grupos de investigación en Francia y en el exterior (valorizaba el trabajo colectivo). Entre su libros, aparte de la 'La invención de lo cotidiano' se encuentran 'La fábula mística', 'La escritura de la historia', 'La toma de la palabra

y otros escritos políticos', e 'Historia y psicoanálisis'.

[3] The Practice of Everyday Life (University of California Press, 1984) es la versión inglesa de 'La Invención de lo Cotidiano' (México, 1996) en cuyo Tomo I (Artes de hacer), De Certeau plantea la noción de 'uso táctico'.

[3] Adbusters es una red internacional de artistas, activistas, escritores, estudiantes, académicos y emprendedores que, preocupados por cómo las fuerzas comerciales erosionan el medio ambiente natural y cultural, buscan desarrollar un nuevo movimiento social para la era de la información. Mediante acciones de 'cultural jamming' [embotellamiento cultural] buscan modificar el modo en que la información circula, la manera en que las instituciones empuñan el poder, cómo se manejan las estaciones de TV, cómo establecen sus agendas las industrias de la alimentación, moda, deportes, música y cultura. Pero sobre todo, buscan cambiar el modo en que se construye sentido en la sociedad. Desde su base en Canadá editan una revista, (Adbusters Magazine), un sitio web, y controlan una agencia publicitaria propia (PowerShift) que articula sus campañas, como 'Buy Nothing Day (El Día del No Compre Nada), TV Turnoff Week (La Semana de la TV Apagada), Reclaiming Urban Space (Reclamando Espacio Urbano). Sitioweb >>> www.adbusters.org

[4] 0100101110101101 es un grupo de 'hack-art' con base en Bolonia que cuestiona 'la simulación mediática extendida en nuestra sociedad, la capacidad de la red para adaptarse al tradicional mercado del arte y el mito de la accesibilidad y la privacidad de la información'. Se hicieron conocidos en 1999 por 'robar' el primer museo de net-art, Hell.com (en donde se debía pagar una entrada), haciendo una versión espejo de acceso libre. El sitio web del grupo muestra sus tres áreas de interés: 'Simulación', en la que se presenta la página del inexistente artista serbio Danko Manver y una peculiar versión de la web del Vaticano; 'Duplicación' en la que se ofrece acceso a la galería de Art.Teleportacia, al sitio de JODI, el mencionado Hell.con, y versiones 'remixadas' de conocidos sitios de net-art; y por último 'Acceso' o 'life-sharing' (anagrama por filesharing) en donde permiten a los visitantes ingresar en la computadora del grupo para que copien lo que quieran. En el 2001 participaron de la Bienal de Venecia, pero dentro del pabellón de Eslovenia, diseminando un virus desarrollado junto con el grupo epidemiC, y en el Korean WebArt Festival donde hackearon el sitio del mismo festival alterando su información. Sitio web >> www.0100101110101101.org

[5] ®Tmark son un grupo de 'artistas' que proponen la acción directa como arte. Organizados como corporación para protegerse individualmente y, a la vez, demostrar la inimputabilidad de los que dirigen las grandes empresas, declaran que son 'una máquina de mejorar la cultura y la vida de sus accionistas (a menudo en detrimento de las opulencias)'. Apoyan 'la alteración informativa de productos corporativos, desde muñecas a instrumentos didácticos infantiles o videojuegos'. Han sustituido productos de las góndolas comerciales (soldados que

piden 'ir de compras' y Barbies que gritan 'mátenlos a todos'); y desarrollado una serie de sitios de apariencia 'oficial' como el de GWBush.com (mas creíble que la auténtico) y la de la oficina del Gatt de la OMC (que transfirieron a los Yes Men). Tuvieron un rol fundamental en la ToyWar (Guerra de los Juguetes) en defensa de Etoy. Recientemente han lanzado Vote-Auction, un sitio en donde los ciudadanos pueden subastar sus votos (Si los políticos venden sus votos, ¿por qué no pueden hacerlo los ciudadanos?). El sitio fue cerrado por la Junta Electoral americana, pero se volvió a abrir desde un servidor austríaco. Para más información se recomienda el [artículo](#) y [entrevista](#) aparecidos en el Diario El Mundo (España), o el propio sitio del grupo. Sitioweb >>> www.rtmark.com

[6] The Yes Men son una asociación informal mundial de impostores que usan cualquier medio necesario para poder ingresar dentro de las 'fortalezas' del comercio con el fin ofrecer al público una mirada tras las bambalinas del mundo de los negocios. En 1999 ®Tmark les transfirió el control de www.gatt.org (que a primera vista, el sitio 'oficial' de una de las ramas de la OMC) al cual llevan adelante con 'eficiencia y seriedad' hasta al punto de ser invitados en el 2000 a un seminario internacional cerrado sobre libre comercio en Austria. Concurren a este evento y brindan una 'honesto y franca' presentación de la OMC a la vez que instalan un cámara para poder grabar a todos los concurrentes y difundirlo posteriormente. Para más información ir a: theyesmen.org/ y theyesmen.org/wto/

[7] mainstream: término en inglés de difícil traducción. Refiere a la 'corriente principal' en relación a productos culturales masivos, oficiales, genéricos. Se contrapone a lo alternativo.

[8] Geert Lovink y David García, teóricos y activistas europeos de los nuevos medios. Geert Lovink, formado en ciencias políticas, fue uno de los fundadores de la pionera Digital City (Amsterdam) y coordinador del proyecto Hybrid WorkSpace de la Documenta X (1997, Kassel). En 1995 fundó con Pit Schultz, el círculo internacional Nettime, una lista de correo y una serie de eventos que buscan desarrollar una 'net-crítica'. David García, artista y escritor que definió en los '90 el concepto de 'medios tácticos'; muchas de sus obras involucran el desarrollo de 'clusters' de medios, como televisión, radio y streaming de redes informáticas, buscando amplificar las cualidades de la comunicación cara-a-cara y el debate público. Desde 1993, Lovink y García forman parte de la organización del festival The Next Five Minutes (N5M, ver nota más abajo). Su manifiesto el 'El ABC de los Medios Tácticos', ayudó a establecer la base para un nuevo tipo de prácticas críticas que se producían en la confluencia entre arte, comunicación y política. Se puede consultar una traducción en betatest.ubp.edu.ar .

[9] Indymedia es un vasto entramado independiente de medios 'globofóbicos'. Según sus propias palabras son 'una red de medios manejados colectivamente que busca crear relatos apasionados, precisos y radicales de la verdad' , que se organiza 'por el amor y la inspiración de gente que continúa trabajando para

hacer un mundo mejor, más allá de las distorsiones de los medios corporativos y su falta de voluntad para cubrir los esfuerzos por liberar la humanidad'. Hicieron su primera aparición durante los enfrentamientos en Seattle y su rápido crecimiento es consecuencia de un manejo experto e intuitivo de medios digitales (video, internet, etc.) por parte de sus reporteros/militantes. Sitio web >>> www.indymedia.org

[10] Letristas, grupo pos-surrealista fundado en 1945 por la rumana Jean-Isidore Isou como reacción al control autoritario de Andre Breton dentro del Surrealismo y al abandono de los orígenes conceptuales dadaístas por el misticismo. Proponían el reemplazo de la civilización occidental por un festival sin fin. Consideraban que el 'tipo', la letra, era la base del lenguaje visual. Isou, junto a Maurice Lemaître, creó una notación -el alfabeto sónico 'Lexique Des Lettres Nouvelles'- que tenía cerca de 130 sonidos que les permitía ejecutar sus poesías en performances junto con grupos vocales. El órgano de difusión letrista fue su revista 'Potlach' que se publicó desde 1954 hasta 1957, fecha en que los Letristas se integran a la Internacional Situacionista.

[11] La Internacional Situacionista [IS] se crea en 1957 como producto de la confluencia de la Internacional Letrista, la Bauhaus Imaginista, y el grupo COBRA, con el propósito de crear un arte total (arquitectura, cine, poesía, urbanismo, etc.) que superase el 'estancamiento' surrealista. Proponen 'la organización autónoma de los productores de la nueva cultura, independiente de las organizaciones políticas y sindicales que existen en este momento, porque les negamos la capacidad de organizar algo que no sea el acondicionamiento de lo existente'. Tendrían una activa participación en los sucesos previos al Mayo Francés. (1968).

[12] detournement (desviamiento): tergiversación situacionista del texto o la imagen. Según Ana María Guasch es 'una utilización conjunta de partes en la que los elementos tergiversados pierden su importancia y su significación inicial, constituyéndose en otro conjunto significativo que enriquece la suma de los tergiversados..'.

[13] Mark Dery, escritor y crítico cultural dedicado a culturas de borde, tecnología, medios de masa y arte. Ha escrito para The New York Times, Rolling Stone, Wired, Mondo 2000, Interview, The Village Voice, entre otros. Es autor de 'Culture Jamming' y de 'Escape Velocity: Cyberculture at the End of the Century' (publicado como 'Velocidad de escape. La cibercultura en el final del siglo', por Siruela, Madrid, 1998).

[14] Etoy, grupo de artistas suizos que realiza proyectos críticos en internet que cuestionan el poderío de las grandes corporaciones de la red. Fueron premiados en 1996 en Ars Electronica (Austria) por un proyecto de pirateo virtual que consistía en la generación de cientos 'páginas trampa' mediante agentes de

software que contenían las palabras claves más usadas y se inscribían automáticamente en los buscadores. En 1997 fueron obligados judicialmente a cerrar su sitio y a abandonar el nombre Etoy por una demanda de etoys.com, una juguetería virtual. Pero la protesta pública por esta demanda, obligó a parar la acción judicial a la compañía. Esta quebraría poco tiempo después a causa del colapso de la economía digital. Sitioweb >>>

[15] Critical Art Ensemble (CAE) es un grupo de cinco artistas y activistas (Steve Barnes, Dorian Burr, Steve Kurtz, Hope Kurtz y Beverly Schlee) fundado en 1987 que se dedica a explorar las intersecciones entre arte, tecnología política radical y teoría crítica. Han desarrollado el concepto de 'Desobediencia Civil Electrónica' y se concentran en Proyectos Tácticos, buscando incentivar el uso de los medios para 'crear intervenciones moleculares y shocks semióticos' para confrontar el autoritarismo. Recientemente han comenzado trabajar en Proyectos Bio-tecnológicos. Sus textos y libros ('The Electronic Disturbance', 'Electronic Civil Disobedience', 'Flesh Machine', 'Digital Resistance' y 'Molecular Invasion') representan una importante contribución crítica que argumenta el ataque contra el autoritarismo del orden social y la ideología del poder. Para más información se recomiendan las entrevistas aparecidas en Nettime, CAE interview I y CAE interview II (en inglés) en donde hablan sobre su trayectoria y sus métodos de trabajo. Sitio-web >> www.critical-art.net

[16] Brigadas Rojas, grupo extremista italiano surgido en 1969 que proponía la separación de Italia de la OTAN. Entre otras, el asesinato y el secuestro (Aldo Moro, ex-primer ministro y líder de la Democrazia Cristiana) es una de sus operaciones más conocidas. Recientemente se han atribuido el asesinato de Marco Biagi, asesor económico del Presidente Berlusconi. En 1984 se dividió en 2 facciones: el Partido Comunista Combativo (BR-PPC) y la Unión de Comunistas Combativos (BR-UCC). Se cree el N.A.P. (Nuclei Armati Proletari) y 'Prima Linea' son otros de sus desprendimientos.

[16] Weather Underground Organization (or The Weatherman), grupo extremista estadounidense surgido de la frustración estudiantil estadounidense por la guerra de Vietnam y el racismo endémico. Nacen en 1969 de una fractura dentro de los Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) y, tras algunos actos públicos, pasan a la clandestinidad con una serie de atentados incendiarios. Tras re-evaluar los 'errores militares' de un fallido atentado en New York en donde mueren algunos de sus miembros, el grupo se radicaliza aun más, organizándose en 'focos' de células únicamente femeninas, y cometen atentados contra el Capitolio y el Pentágono, entre otros. Tras la victoria vietnamita de 1975 la organización implosionó ante la imposibilidad de re definir su programa. Pese de su pequeño tamaño, el grupo ocupó el debate, y de algún modo, forzó la dirección de la New Left americana durante los 1970s.

[17] Carl von Clausewitz (1780 -1831) militar prusiano; fue uno de los más

importantes teóricos sobre estrategia militar. Su controvertida obra aun continúa siendo una de las más citadas y está presente dentro de las políticas nacionales. Para Clausewitz 'la guerra no es sólo un acto político, sino un instrumento político real, una continuación de la política comercial por otros medios...'

[18] Sun Tzu (o Sun Tzi), militar chino que vivió alrededor del Siglo V AC. Se le atribuye el tratado más antiguo que se conoce sobre el arte de la guerra. El núcleo de su filosofía se basa en dos principios: 1) Todo el Arte de la Guerra se basa en el engaño, y 2) El supremo Arte de la Guerra es someter al enemigo sin luchar. Sus ideas se extendieron por el resto de Asia hasta llegar a Japón en donde fueron rápidamente adoptadas y, posiblemente, ampliadas. La primera versión occidental es una breve traducción realizada por el jesuita J. J. M. Amiot y data del periodo anterior a la Revolución Francesa. En la actualidad su obra se ha filtrado dentro del lenguaje de los negocios, el deporte, la diplomacia e, inclusive, el comportamiento personal.

[19] 4th Next 5 Minutes Festival [N5M] es un importante festival sobre medios tácticos que se realiza en diversos sitios del mundo. Se origina en Amsterdam, donde aun tiene su base, y convoca experiencias de prácticas distintas pero superpuestas --el activismo social y cultural, las artes visuales, la experimentación radical con medios de comunicación electrónicos, y la teoría critica-- que se pueden reconocer bajo el patrón de los 'medios tácticos'. Del 12 al 14 de Septiembre de 2003 se realizará la 4ta edición (N5M4), cuyo programa y contenido han sido elaborados a través de una serie de Talleres de Medios Tácticos (TML: Tactical Media Labs) organizados localmente en las más diversas ciudades del mundo. Los informes, ensayos y otros materiales de estos encuentros pueden encontrarse en el sitio web de N5M. Sitio-web >>> www.n5m.org y www.n5m4.org

[20] TIC: sigla que se usa para designar a las 'tecnologías de la información y la comunicación'.

[21] Jean-Luc Godard (1930), director de cine francés, uno de los cineastas más influyentes de la segunda mitad del siglo XX. Tras ser crítico en la revista Cahiers du Cinema, se dedicará a al cine, atravesando no menos de 4 periodos artísticos diferentes: como parte de la 'Nouvelle Vague' (1959 a 1967, aun el más influyente), el 'revolucionario' (1968 a 1972, que incluye el trabajo como integrante del Grupo Dziga-Vertov), el 'videasta' (desde la formación de Sonimage con A.M. Mieville hasta 1978); y finalmente el 'contemplativo' (desde 1980) con el retorno al largometraje. Godard, dotado de un prodigioso sentido de la exploración, considera el lenguaje mismo del cine es el elemento esencial de la narrativa.

[21] 'Ici et Ailleurs' (55 minutos, 1977), película originalmente encargada por la OLP al Grupo Dziga Vertov, del que Godard formaba parte, con el propósito de

mostrar la vida en los campos palestinos. Fue realizada junto con Jean-Pierre Gorin en 1970. Cuando Godard volvió a editarlo con Anne-Marie Mieville, varios años después, tras la derrota palestina en la Guerra de los Seis Días, se convirtió en un 'ensayo', en una meditación sobre cómo el cine documenta la historia y construye sentido. Godard contrasta a una familia francesa (Aquí) con una Palestina (Allá) reflejada y transmitida a través de la televisión, libros y fotos. Esta obra marca el inicio de la etapa 'videasta radical' de Godard.

[22] McKenzie Wark, pionero australiano de la teoría de los nuevos medios. Ha publicado varios libros como autor ('Virtual Geography', 'The Virtual Republic' y 'Celebrities, Culture and Cyberspace') y compilador (Cultural Diversity in the Global Village; Flesh; Leftwright). Ha sido co-editor de Readme!, la antología de textos de la lista Nettime. Es profesor de Macquarie University (Australia), SUNY Binghamton (EEUU) y New York University. Uno de sus textos más conocidos, 'A Hacker Manifesto', se puede consultar (inglés) en: www.feelergauge.net

[23] Geer Lovink y David García. Ver nota [8]

[24] Nosotros versus Ellos. Wedom versus Theydom en el original: El dominio de nosotros vs. el dominio de ellos. Las noticias operan en el borde de "nuestra" comunidad -creando historias sobre "ellos".

[25] The Nation, diario progresista estadounidense, fundado en 1865, dedicado a noticias y análisis de la política y la cultura desde la perspectiva de la 'izquierda' estadounidense. Sitioweb >>>

[26] Alexandre Kluge (Halberstadt, 1932), cineasta alemán. Estudió Derecho, Historia y Música Sacra en la Universidad de Marburgo. En el Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales conoció a Adorno quien, a finales de los '50, lo pone en contacto con Fritz Lang. Inicia su carrera cinematográfica en 1960 y a mediados de los '80 comienza a producir programas culturales para la televisión. Para más información leer 'Papa Kino Its Tod (El cine de papá ha muerto)' de Ma. Eloísa Oliva en betatest.ubp.edu.ar.

[27] Gilles Deleuze (1925-1995), filósofo francés. A partir de una interpretación crítica de Spinoza y Nietzsche hace un profundo ataque a la racionalidad modernista. Como Foucault, Deleuze fue un crítico agudo de las teorías neo-Freudianas de Jacques Lacan. En colaboración con el psicoanalista Felix Guattari, publicó 'El Anti-Edipo: Capitalismo y Esquizofrenia' y 'Mil Mesetas', una crítica extensa de las estructuras políticas contemporáneas, y '¿Qué es Filosofía?'. Desarrolla sus propias teorías de significado e interpretación en sus libros 'Diferencia y Repetición' y 'La Lógica de los Sentidos'.

[28] Paul Virilio (1932), francés. Según la revista El Paseante: 'uno de los pensadores más sugerente y personales de nuestra época'. Arquitecto y

Urbanista, fue Director de la Ecole Speciale d'Architecture de París desde 1972 hasta 1975, en donde sigue enseñando. Autor de diversos libros, entre otros 'Bunker Archeologie', 'La inseguridad del Territorio', 'Velocidad y Política', 'La Estética de la Desaparición', 'La Política de la Percepción' y 'El Espacio Crítico', así como de varios libros sobre tecnología y teoría.

[29] Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937), filósofo social italiano. Desde sus 'Quaderni del carcere' (1929-1935 defendía una versión humanística de la filosofía política de Marx como alternativa al fascismo italiano. Como Corce, ha criticado los gobiernos autoritarios de la más diversa variedad y argumenta que las clases sociales son formadas tanto por sus patrones característicos de pensamiento como por sus circunstancias materiales.

[30] Herbert Schiller (1919-2000), estadounidense; especialista en comunicación y teórico de los medios. Educado como economista, contribuyó al debate público sobre el rol de los medios en la sociedad moderna. Fue uno de los primeros en advertir los problemas de la nueva economía digital, aun antes de su efímero suceso. En sus textos advierte sobre la privatización del espacio público y de las instituciones públicas, y sobre la dominación de las corporaciones estadounidenses de la vida cultural, particularmente en las naciones en desarrollo. Afirma que los medios de masa fracasan en su rol de proveer un foro democrático y que lo que hacen es vigilar los intereses corporativos al estar comprometidos con los centros económicos y políticos; esta situación se radicalizaría con la llegada de la era de la información.

[40] Stuart Hall, uno de los teóricos más importantes de los 'Estudios Culturales'. Hall usa el concepto de hegemonía --la aceptación voluntaria de un grupo social de la dominación y control de otro-- dentro un abordaje más complejo de estructura social desarrollada dentro de la tradición Gramsciana por teóricos como Laclau y Mouffe. Presenta a los individuos "simultáneamente como hacedores y consumidores de cultura, que participan en esa cultura de acuerdo a su lugar en la estructura política y económica." Desarrolla una teoría de la recepción, un abordaje al análisis textual que le permite a la audiencia cierta lectura "negociada" o "oposicional" del texto. En ella, la audiencia no acepta totalmente el significado textual que pretende el productor o editor, sino que negocia el significado del texto tomando algo de lo supuestamente embebido en él, pero también introduce algo de su propio significado dentro del texto. Según su background cultural, algunos aceptarán todo el mensaje de los medios, mientras otros lo rechazarán casi en su totalidad, prefiriendo una lectura oposicional del texto.

#0011

Calling from Bagdad

Readings military

The language of tactical means

Of tactical means and tactical knowledge

Treasonous notes

Raul Perrone: An artisan enunciation

TREASONOUS NOTES

The ' notes of traduccion', of the texts that appear in this I number, can serve like glossary to locate the context of the average taticos.

By **Gustavo Crembil**

[1] **Joane Richardson** , was born in Bucharest, Rumania, and grew in New York. Theoretics of means, organizer free-sends and ex--filosofa. It works between Rumania, Hungary and the Croatia with diverse centers of the region. She is Co-organizer, in the Croatia, of ASU2 (Art Server/Streamers/Spaces Unlimited) along with Multimedia Institute and Reality for Check Cyber Utopia. She is publisher of webzine SUBSOL and author of diverse tests on new means, culture and policy. This test was published by the magazine (on tactical means) Balkon, and also distributed by Nettime the 3 of July, 2002.

[2] **Tactical Average Crew** is an independent group, with base in Rome, that offers access to Internet to different social groups (social centers self-managed, feministas radios of the movement, groups, unions, among others) that integrate the ' movement antagonista. They maintain that great part of the power of the capital is in the information, but that its fragility is the same information; and that every day is discovered more ' points fráigiles' within Capitalism by means of the possibilities that the new technologies offer for the circulation of ideas. Site-Web > > > www.tmcrew.org

[2] Michel de Certeau (1925-1986), French theoretician who, combining social psychoanalyses, mystic, sciences and stories of trips, has focused his attention on the daily thing. Jesuita, untiring traveller, member of the Lacaniana School of Paris, anthropologist, linguist, university professor, historian, participant of the French University Reformation impelled by Edgar Faure, manager of groups of investigation in France and the outside (it valorized the collective work). Between their books, aside from ' the invention of cotidianó are ' the fable mística, ' the writing of historiá, ' the taking of the word and other writings políticos', and '

History and psicoanálisis'.

[3] The Practice of Everyday Life (University of Californian Press, 1984) is the English version of ' the Invention of the Cotidianó (Mexico, 1996) in whose Volume I (Arts to do), Of Certeau tácticó raises the notion of ' use.

[3] Adbusters is an international network of artists, activists, writers, students, academic and enterprising whom, worried about how the commercial forces erode the natural and cultural medio.ambiente, they look for to develop a new social movement for the era of the information. By means of actions of ' cultural jamming' [embotellamiento cultural] looks for to modify the way in that the information circulates, the way in which the institutions grasp the power, how the TV stations are handled, how the industries of the feeding, fashion, sports, music and culture establish their agendas. But mainly, they look for to change the way in that sense in the society is constructed. From its base in Canada they publish a magazine, (Adbusters Magazine), a Web site, and control an own advertising agency (PowerShift) that articulates its campaigns, as ' Buy Nothing Day (the Day of Does not buy Anything), TV Turnoff Week (the Week of the Dull TV), Reclaiming Urban Space (Demanding Urban Space). Sitioweb > > > www.adbusters.org

[4] 0100101110101101 is a group of ' hack-art' with base in Bologna that questions ' the extended mediatic simulation in our society, the capacity of the network to adapt to the traditional market of the art and the myth of the accessibility and the privacy of información'. They became in 1999 by ' robar' well-known the first museum of net-art, Hell.com (in where an entrance was due to pay), making a version mirror of free access. The Web site of the group shows its three areas of interest: ' Simulación', in which the page of the nonexistent Serbian artist Danko Manver appears and a peculiar version of the Web of the Vatican; ' Duplicación' in which access is offered to the gallery of Art.Teleportacia, to the site of JODI, the mentioned Hell.com, and versions ' remixadas' of well-known sites of net-art; and finally ' Accesó or ' life-sharing' (anagram by filesharing) in where allows the visitors to enter the computer of the group so that they copy what they want. In the 2001 they participated in the Biennial of Venice, but within the pavilion of Slovenia, scattering a virus developed along with the group epidemiC, and in the Korean WebArt Festival where they hackearon the site of the same festival altering its information. Web site > > www.0100101110101101.org

[5] ®Tmark is a group of ' artistas' that proposes the direct action like art. Organized like corporation to protect itself individually and, simultaneously, to demonstrate to the inimputabilidad of which they direct the great companies, they declare that they are ' a machine to improve the culture and the life of its shareholders (often in damage of the opulencias) '. They support ' the informative corporative product alteration, from wrists to infantile didactic instruments or videojuegos'. Commercial products of gondo them have replaced

(welded that request ' to go of compras' and Barbies that shouts ' mátenlos to all '); and developed to a series of appearance sites ' oficial' like the one of GWBush.com (but credible that the authentic one) and the one of the office of the GATT of the OMC (that they transferred to the Yes Men). They had a fundamental roll in the ToyWar (War of the Toys) in defense of Etoy. Recently they have sent Vote-Auction , a site in where the citizens can auction their votes (If the politicians sell their votes, why the citizens cannot do it). The site was closed by the American Electoral Meeting, but it became to open from an Austrian servant. For more information it is recommended I [articulate](#) and [interviews](#) appeared in the Newspaper the World (Spain), or the own site of the group. Sitioweb > > > www.rtmart.com

[6] The Yes Men is world-wide an informal association of imposters who use any means necessary to be able to enter within ' fortalezas' of the commerce with the aim to offer to the public a glance after the borders of the world of the businesses. In 1999 @Tmark them transfirió the control of www.gatt.org (that at first sight, the site ' oficial' of one of the branches of the OMC) to which they take ahead with ' efficiency and seriedad' until a the point of being invited in the 2000 to a closed international seminary on free commerce in Austria. They concur to this event and they simultaneously offer ' honest and francá presentation of the OMC that installs a camera to be able to record all the contenders and to spread it later. More information to go a: theyesmen.org/ and theyesmen.org/wto/

[7] mainstream: term in English of difficult translation. It refers to the ' current principal' in relation to massive, official, generic products cultural. It is opposed to the alternative thing.

[8] Geert Lovink and David Garci'a, theoreticians and European activists of new means. Geert Lovink, formed in political sciences, was one of the founders of the Digital pioneer City (Amsterdam) and coordinator of the project Hybrid WorkSpace of Documenta X (1997, Kassel). On 1995 it founded with Pit Schultz, the international circle Nettime, a list of mail and a series of events that they look for to develop one ' net-crítica. David Garci'a, artist and writer whom it defined in the ' 90 ' the tactical ' means concept; many of their works involve the development of ' clusters' of means, like television, radio and streaming of computer science networks, looking for to amplify the qualities of the communication face-to-face and the public debate. From 1993, Lovink and the Garci'as comprise of the organization of the festival The Next Five Minutes (N5M, to see note more down). Its manifesto ' the ABC of the Tácticos' Means, helped to establish the base for a new type of practices critics that took place in the confluence between art, communication and policy. A translation in betatest.ubp.edu.ar can be consulted .

[9] Indymedia is a vast independent means framework ' globofóbicos'. According to his own words are ' network of means handled collectively that it

looks for to create enthusiastic stories, precise and radical of verdad', that organizes ' by the love and the inspiration of people that continue working to make a world better, beyond the distortions of corporative means and their lack of will to cover the efforts to release humanidad'. They did his first appearance during the confrontations in Seattle and its fast growth is consequence of an expert handling and intuitive of average digitalises (video, Internet, etc.) on the part of its reporteros/militantes. Web site > > > www.indymedia.org

[10] Letristas, pos-surrealista group founded on 1945 by the Rumanian Jean-Isidore Isou like reaction to the authoritarian control of Andre Breton within the Surrealismo and to the abandonment of the dadaístas conceptual origins by the misticismo. They proposed the replacement of the western civilization by an endless festival. They considered that ' tipó, the letter, was the base of the visual language. Isou, next to Maurice Lemaitre, created an annotation - the sonic alphabet ' Lexique DES Lettres Nouvelles ' - that it had near 130 sounds that allowed them to execute their poetries in performances along with vocal groups. The organ of letrista diffusion was its magazine ' Potlach' that was published from 1954 to 1957, date in which the Letristas is integrated to the Situacionista International.

[11] the Situacionista International [IS] is believed in 1957 like product of the confluence of the Letrista International, the Bauhaus Imaginista, and the group COBRA, in order to create a total art (architecture, cinema, poetry, urbanism, etc.) that it surpassed ' estancamientó surrealista. They propose ' the independent organization of the producers of the new culture, independent of the political and union organizations who exist at this moment, because we denied the capacity to them to organize something that is not the preparation of existenté. They would have one active participation in the previous events to French May. (1968).

[12] detournement (desviamiento): situacionista distortion of the text or the image. According to Ana Maria Guasch it is ' a joint use of parts in which the distorted elements lose their importance and its initial meaning, constituting itself in another significant set that the sum of the distorted ones enriches.'

[13] Mark Dery, writer and I criticize cultural dedicated to cultures of edge, technology, means of mass and art. It has written for The New York Times, Rolling Stone, Wired, Clean 2000, Interview, The Village Voice, among others. She is author of ' Culture Jamming' and ' Velocity Escape: Cyberculture AT the End of the Century' (published as ' Speed of escape. The cibercultura in the end of sigló, for Siruela, Madrid, 1998).

[14] Etoy, grupo de artistas suizos que realiza proyectos críticos en internet que cuestionan el poderío de las grandes corporaciones de la red. Fueron premiados en 1996 en Ars Electronica (Austria) por un proyecto de pirateo virtual que

consistía en la generación de cientos 'páginas trampa' mediante agentes de software que contenían las palabras claves más usadas y se inscribían automáticamente en los buscadores. En 1997 fueron obligados judicialmente a cerrar su sitio y a abandonar el nombre Etoy por una demanda de etoys.com, una juguetería virtual. Pero la protesta pública por esta demanda, obligó a parar la acción judicial a la compañía. Esta quebraría poco tiempo después a causa del colapso de la economía digital. Sitioweb >>>

[15] Critical Art Ensemble (CAE) es un grupo de cinco artistas y activistas (Steve Barnes, Dorian Burr, Steve Kurtz, Hope Kurtz y Beverly Schlee) fundado en 1987 que se dedica a explorar las intersecciones entre arte, tecnología política radical y teoría crítica. Han desarrollado el concepto de 'Desobediencia Civil Electrónica' y se concentran en Proyectos Tácticos, buscando incentivar el uso de los medios para 'crear intervenciones moleculares y shocks semióticos' para confrontar el autoritarismo. Recientemente han comenzado trabajar en Proyectos Bio-tecnológicos. Sus textos y libros ('The Electronic Disturbance', 'Electronic Civil Disobedience', 'Flesh Machine', 'Digital Resistance' y 'Molecular Invasion') representan una importante contribución crítica que argumenta el ataque contra el autoritarismo del orden social y la ideología del poder. Para más información se recomiendan las entrevistas aparecidas en Nettime, CAE interview I y CAE interview II (en inglés) en donde hablan sobre su trayectoria y sus métodos de trabajo. Sitio-web >> www.critical-art.net

[16] Brigadas Rojas, grupo extremista italiano surgido en 1969 que proponía la separación de Italia de la OTAN. Entre otras, el asesinato y el secuestro (Aldo Moro, ex-primer ministro y líder de la Democrazia Cristiana) es una de sus operaciones más conocidas. Recientemente se han atribuido el asesinato de Marco Biagi, asesor económico del Presidente Berlusconi. En 1984 se dividió en 2 facciones: el Partido Comunista Combativo (BR-PPC) y la Unión de Comunistas Combativos (BR-UCC). Se cree el N.A.P. (Nuclei Armati Proletari) y 'Prima Linea' son otros de sus desprendimientos.

[16] Weather Underground Organization (or The Weatherman), grupo extremista estadounidense surgido de la frustración estudiantil estadounidense por la guerra de Vietnam y el racismo endémico. Nacen en 1969 de una fractura dentro de los Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) y, tras algunos actos públicos, pasan a la clandestinidad con una serie de atentados incendiarios. Tras re-evaluar los 'errores militares' de un fallido atentado en New York en donde mueren algunos de sus miembros, el grupo se radicaliza aun más, organizándose en 'focos' de células únicamente femeninas, y cometen atentados contra el Capitolio y el Pentágono, entre otros. Tras la victoria vietnamita de 1975 la organización implosionó ante la imposibilidad de re definir su programa. Pese de su pequeño tamaño, el grupo ocupó el debate, y de algún modo, forzó la dirección de la New Left americana durante los 1970s.

[17] Carl von Clausewitz (1780 -1831) militar prusiano; fue uno de los más importantes teóricos sobre estrategia militar. Su controvertida obra aun continúa siendo una de las más citadas y está presente dentro de las políticas nacionales. Para Clausewitz 'la guerra no es sólo un acto político, sino un instrumento político real, una continuación de la política comercial por otros medios...'

[18] Sun Tzu (o Sun Tzi), militar chino que vivió alrededor del Siglo V AC. Se le atribuye el tratado más antiguo que se conoce sobre el arte de la guerra. El núcleo de su filosofía se basa en dos principios: 1) Todo el Arte de la Guerra se basa en el engaño, y 2) El supremo Arte de la Guerra es someter al enemigo sin luchar. Sus ideas se extendieron por el resto de Asia hasta llegar a Japón en donde fueron rápidamente adoptadas y, posiblemente, ampliadas. La primera versión occidental es una breve traducción realizada por el jesuita J. J. M. Amiot y data del periodo anterior a la Revolución Francesa. En la actualidad su obra se ha filtrado dentro del lenguaje de los negocios, el deporte, la diplomacia e, inclusive, el comportamiento personal.

[19] 4th Next 5 Minutes Festival [N5M] es un importante festival sobre medios tácticos que se realiza en diversos sitios del mundo. Se origina en Amsterdam, donde aun tiene su base, y convoca experiencias de prácticas distintas pero superpuestas --el activismo social y cultural, las artes visuales, la experimentación radical con medios de comunicación electrónicos, y la teoría crítica-- que se pueden reconocer bajo el patrón de los 'medios tácticos'. Del 12 al 14 de Septiembre de 2003 se realizará la 4ta edición (N5M4), cuyo programa y contenido han sido elaborados a través de una serie de Talleres de Medios Tácticos (TML: Tactical Media Labs) organizados localmente en las más diversas ciudades del mundo. Los informes, ensayos y otros materiales de estos encuentros pueden encontrarse en el sitio web de N5M. Sitio-web >>> www.n5m.org y www.n5m4.org

[20] TIC: sigla que se usa para designar a las 'tecnologías de la información y la comunicación'.

[21] Jean-Luc Godard (1930), director de cine francés, uno de los cineastas más influyentes de la segunda mitad del siglo XX. Tras ser crítico en la revista Cahiers du Cinema, se dedicará a al cine, atravesando no menos de 4 periodos artísticos diferentes: como parte de la 'Nouvelle Vague' (1959 a 1967, aun el más influyente), el 'revolucionario' (1968 a 1972, que incluye el trabajo como integrante del Grupo Dziga-Vertov), el 'videasta' (desde la formación de Sonimage con A.M. Mieville hasta 1978); y finalmente el 'contemplativo' (desde 1980) con el retorno al largometraje. Godard, dotado de un prodigioso sentido de la exploración, considera el lenguaje mismo del cine es el elemento esencial de la narrativa.

[21] 'Ici et Ailleurs' (55 minutos, 1977), película originalmente encargada por la

OLP al Grupo Dziga Vertov, del que Godard formaba parte, con el propósito de mostrar la vida en los campos palestinos. Fue realizada junto con Jean-Pierre Gorin en 1970. Cuando Godard volvió a editarlo con Anne-Marie Mieville, varios años después, tras la derrota palestina en la Guerra de los Seis Días, se convirtió en un 'ensayo', en una meditación sobre cómo el cine documenta la historia y construye sentido. Godard contrasta a una familia francesa (Aquí) con una Palestina (Allá) reflejada y transmitida a través de la televisión, libros y fotos. Esta obra marca el inicio de la etapa 'videasta radical' de Godard.

[22] McKenzie Wark, pionero australiano de la teoría de los nuevos medios. Ha publicado varios libros como autor ('Virtual Geography', 'The Virtual Republic' y 'Celebrities, Culture and Cyberspace') y compilador (Cultural Diversity in the Global Village; Flesh; Leftwright). Ha sido co-editor de Readme!, la antología de textos de la lista Nettime. Es profesor de Macquarie University (Australia), SUNY Binghamton (EEUU) y New York University. Uno de sus textos más conocidos, 'A Hacker Manifesto', se puede consultar (inglés) en: www.feelergauge.net

[23] Geer Lovink y David García. Ver nota [8]

[24] Nosotros versus Ellos. Wedom versus Theydom en el original: El dominio de nosotros vs. el dominio de ellos. Las noticias operan en el borde de "nuestra" comunidad -creando historias sobre "ellos".

[25] The Nation, diario progresista estadounidense, fundado en 1865, dedicado a noticias y análisis de la política y la cultura desde la perspectiva de la 'izquierda' estadounidense. Sitioweb >>>

[26] Alexandre Kluge (Halberstadt, 1932), cineasta alemán. Estudió Derecho, Historia y Música Sacra en la Universidad de Marburgo. En el Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales conoció a Adorno quien, a finales de los '50, lo pone en contacto con Fritz Lang. Inicia su carrera cinematográfica en 1960 y a mediados de los '80 comienza a producir programas culturales para la televisión. Para más información leer 'Papa Kino Its Tod (El cine de papá ha muerto)' de Ma. Eloísa Oliva en betatest.ubp.edu.ar.

[27] Gilles Deleuze (1925-1995), filósofo francés. A partir de una interpretación crítica de Spinoza y Nietzsche hace un profundo ataque a la racionalidad modernista. Como Foucault, Deleuze fue un crítico agudo de las teorías neo-Freudianas de Jacques Lacan. En colaboración con el psicoanalista Félix Guattari, publicó 'El Anti-Edipo: Capitalismo y Esquizofrenia' y 'Mil Mesetas', una crítica extensa de las estructuras políticas contemporáneas, y '¿Qué es Filosofía?'. Desarrolla sus propias teorías de significado e interpretación en sus libros 'Diferencia y Repetición' y 'La Lógica de los Sentidos'.

[28] Paul Virilio (1932), francés. Según la revista El Paseante: 'uno de los

pensadores más sugerente y personales de nuestra época'. Arquitecto y Urbanista, fue Director de la Ecole Speciale d'Architecture de París desde 1972 hasta 1975, en donde sigue enseñando. Autor de diversos libros, entre otros 'Bunker Archeologie', 'La inseguridad del Territorio', 'Velocidad y Política', 'La Estética de la Desaparición', 'La Política de la Percepción' y 'El Espacio Crítico', así como de varios libros sobre tecnología y teoría.

[29] Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937), filósofo social italiano. Desde sus 'Quaderni del carcere' (1929-1935 defendía una versión humanística de la filosofía política de Marx como alternativa al fascismo italiano. Como Corce, ha criticado los gobiernos autoritarios de la más diversa variedad y argumenta que las clases sociales son formadas tanto por sus patrones característicos de pensamiento como por sus circunstancias materiales.

[30] Herbert Schiller (1919-2000), estadounidense; especialista en comunicación y teórico de los medios. Educado como economista, contribuyó al debate público sobre el rol de los medios en la sociedad moderna. Fue uno de los primeros en advertir los problemas de la nueva economía digital, aun antes de su efímero suceso. En sus textos advierte sobre la privatización del espacio público y de las instituciones públicas, y sobre la dominación de las corporaciones estadounidenses de la vida cultural, particularmente en las naciones en desarrollo. Afirma que los medios de masa fracasan en su rol de proveer un foro democrático y que lo que hacen es vigilar los intereses corporativos al estar comprometidos con los centros económicos y políticos; esta situación se radicalizaría con la llegada de la era de la información.

[40] Stuart Hall, uno de los teóricos más importantes de los 'Estudios Culturales'. Hall usa el concepto de hegemonía --la aceptación voluntaria de un grupo social de la dominación y control de otro-- dentro un abordaje más complejo de estructura social desarrollada dentro de la tradición Gramsciana por teóricos como Laclau y Mouffe. Presenta a los individuos "simultáneamente como hacedores y consumidores de cultura, que participan en esa cultura de acuerdo a su lugar en la estructura política y económica." Desarrolla una teoría de la recepción, un abordaje al análisis textual que le permite a la audiencia cierta lectura "negociada" o "oposicional" del texto. En ella, la audiencia no acepta totalmente el significado textual que pretende el productor o editor, sino que negocia el significado del texto tomando algo de lo supuestamente embebido en él, pero también introduce algo de su propio significado dentro del texto. Según su background cultural, algunos aceptarán todo el mensaje de los medios, mientras otros lo rechazarán casi en su totalidad, prefiriendo una lectura oposicional del texto.

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#0011

Llamando desde Bagdad

Lecturas de guerra

El lenguaje de los medios tácticos

De medios tácticos y conocimientos tácticos

Notas traidoras

Raúl Perrone: Una enunciación artesanal

NOTAS TRAIADORAS

Las 'notas de traducción', de los textos que se presentan en este numero, pueden servir como glosario para ubicar el contexto de los medios tacticos.

Por **Gustavo Crembil**

[1] Joane Richardson, nació en Bucharest, Rumania, y creció en New York. Teórica de los medios, organizadora free-lance y ex-filósofa. Trabaja entre Rumania, Hungría y Croacia con diversos centros de la región. Es co-organizadora, en Croacia, de ASU2 (Art Servers /Streamers /Spaces Unlimited) junto con Multimedia Institute y Reality Check for Cyber Utopia. Es editora del webzine SUBSOL y autora de diversos ensayos sobre nuevos medios, cultura y política. Este ensayo fue publicado por la revista (sobre medios tácticos) Balkon, y también distribuido por Nettime el 3 de julio, 2002.

[2] **Tactical Media Crew** es un colectivo autónomo, con base en Roma, que brinda acceso a Internet a diferentes grupos sociales (centros sociales autogestionados, radios del movimiento, grupos feministas, sindicatos, entre otros) que integran el 'movimiento antagonista'. Sostienen que gran parte del poder del capital está en la información, pero que su fragilidad es la misma información; y que cada día se descubren más 'puntos frágiles' dentro del capitalismo mediante las posibilidades que las nuevas tecnologías ofrecen para la circulación de ideas. Sitio-web >>> www.tmcrew.org

[2] Michel de Certeau (1925-1986) , teórico francés que, combinando psicoanálisis, mística, ciencias sociales y relatos de viajes, ha centrado su atención en lo cotidiano. Jesuita, viajero incansable, miembro de la Escuela Lacaniana de París, antropólogo, lingüista, profesor universitario, historiador, participante de la Reforma Universitaria francesa impulsada por Edgar Faure, gestor de grupos de investigación en Francia y en el exterior (valorizaba el trabajo colectivo). Entre su libros, aparte de la 'La invención de lo cotidiano' se encuentran 'La fábula mística', 'La escritura de la historia', 'La toma de la palabra y otros escritos políticos', e 'Historia y psicoanálisis'.

[3] The Practice of Everyday Life (University of California Press, 1984) es la versión inglesa de 'La Invención de lo Cotidiano' (México, 1996) en cuyo Tomo I (Artes de hacer), De Certeau plantea la noción de 'uso táctico'.

[3] Adbusters es una red internacional de artistas, activistas, escritores, estudiantes, académicos y emprendedores que, preocupados por cómo las fuerzas comerciales erosionan el medio ambiente natural y cultural, buscan desarrollar un nuevo movimiento social para la era de la información. Mediante acciones de 'cultural jamming' [embotellamiento cultural] buscan modificar el modo en que la información circula, la manera en que las instituciones empuñan el poder, cómo se manejan las estaciones de TV, cómo establecen sus agendas las industrias de la alimentación, moda, deportes, música y cultura. Pero sobre todo, buscan cambiar el modo en que se construye sentido en la sociedad. Desde su base en Canadá editan una revista, (Adbusters Magazine), un sitio web, y controlan una agencia publicitaria propia (PowerShift) que articula sus campañas, como 'Buy Nothing Day (El Día del No Compre Nada), TV Turnoff Week (La Semana de la TV Apagada), Reclaiming Urban Space (Reclamando Espacio Urbano). Sitioweb >>> www.adbusters.org

[4] 0100101110101101 es un grupo de 'hack-art' con base en Bolonia que cuestiona 'la simulación mediática extendida en nuestra sociedad, la capacidad de la red para adaptarse al tradicional mercado del arte y el mito de la accesibilidad y la privacidad de la información'. Se hicieron conocidos en 1999 por 'robar' el primer museo de net-art, Hell.com (en donde se debía pagar una entrada), haciendo una versión espejo de acceso libre. El sitio web del grupo muestra sus tres áreas de interés: 'Simulación', en la que se presenta la página del inexistente

artista serbio Danko Manver y una peculiar versión de la web del Vaticano; 'Duplicación' en la que se ofrece acceso a la galería de Art.Teleportacia, al sitio de JODI, el mencionado Hell.con, y versiones 'remixadas' de conocidos sitios de net-art; y por último 'Acceso' o 'life-sharing' (anagrama por filesharing) en donde permiten a los visitantes ingresar en la computadora del grupo para que copien lo que quieran. En el 2001 participaron de la Bienal de Venecia, pero dentro del pabellón de Eslovenia, diseminando un virus desarrollado junto con el grupo epidemiC, y en el Korean WebArt Festival donde hackearon el sitio del mismo festival alterando su información. Sitio web >> www.0100101110101101.org

[5] ®Tmark son un grupo de 'artistas' que proponen la acción directa como arte. Organizados como corporación para protegerse individualmente y, a la vez, demostrar la inimputabilidad de los que dirigen las grandes empresas, declaran que son 'una máquina de mejorar la cultura y la vida de sus accionistas (a menudo en detrimento de las opulencias)'. Apoyan 'la alteración informativa de productos corporativos, desde muñecas a instrumentos didácticos infantiles o videojuegos'. Han sustituido productos de las góndolas comerciales (soldados que piden 'ir de compras' y Barbies que gritan 'mátenlos a todos'); y desarrollado una serie de sitios de apariencia 'oficial' como el de GWBush.com (mas creíble que la auténtico) y la de la oficina del Gatt de la OMC (que transfirieron a los Yes Men). Tuvieron un rol fundamental en la ToyWar (Guerra de los Juguetes) en defensa de Etoy. Recientemente han lanzado **Vote-Auction**, un sitio en donde los ciudadanos pueden subastar sus votos (Si los políticos venden sus votos, ¿por qué no pueden hacerlo los ciudadanos?). El sitio fue cerrado por la Junta Electoral americana, pero se volvió a abrir desde un servidor austríaco. Para más información se recomienda el [artículo](#) y [entrevista](#) aparecidos en el Diario El Mundo (España), o el propio sitio del grupo. Sitioweb >>> www.rtmark.com

[6] The Yes Men son una asociación informal mundial de impostores que usan cualquier medio necesario para poder ingresar dentro de las 'fortalezas' del comercio con el fin ofrecer al público una mirada tras las bambalinas del mundo de los negocios. En 1999 ®Tmark les transfirió el control de www.gatt.org (que a primera vista, el sitio 'oficial' de una de las ramas de la OMC) al cual llevan adelante con 'eficiencia y seriedad' hasta al punto de ser invitados en el 2000 a un seminario internacional cerrado sobre libre comercio en Austria. Concurren a este evento y brindan una 'honesto y franca' presentación de la OMC a la vez que instalan un cámara para poder grabar a todos los concurrentes y difundirlo posteriormente. Para más información ir a: theyesmen.org/ y theyesmen.org/wto/

[7] mainstream: término en inglés de difícil traducción. Refiere a la 'corriente principal' en relación a productos culturales masivos, oficiales, genéricos. Se contrapone a lo alternativo.

[8] Geert Lovink y David García, teóricos y activistas europeos de los nuevos medios. Geert Lovink, formado en ciencias políticas, fue uno de los fundadores de

la pionera Digital City (Amsterdam) y coordinador del proyecto Hybrid WorkSpace de la Documenta X (1997, Kassel). En 1995 fundó con Pit Schultz, el círculo internacional Nettime, una lista de correo y una serie de eventos que buscan desarrollar una 'net-crítica'. David García, artista y escritor que definió en los '90 el concepto de 'medios tácticos'; muchas de sus obras involucran el desarrollo de 'clusters' de medios, como televisión, radio y streaming de redes informáticas, buscando amplificar las cualidades de la comunicación cara-a-cara y el debate público. Desde 1993, Lovink y García forman parte de la organización del festival The Next Five Minutes (N5M, ver nota más abajo). Su manifiesto el 'El ABC de los Medios Tácticos', ayudó a establecer la base para un nuevo tipo de prácticas críticas que se producían en la confluencia entre arte, comunicación y política. Se puede consultar una traducción en betatest.ubp.edu.ar .

[9] Indymedia es un vasto entramado independiente de medios 'globofóbicos'. Según sus propias palabras son 'una red de medios manejados colectivamente que busca crear relatos apasionados, precisos y radicales de la verdad' , que se organiza 'por el amor y la inspiración de gente que continúa trabajando para hacer un mundo mejor, más allá de las distorsiones de los medios corporativos y su falta de voluntad para cubrir los esfuerzos por liberar la humanidad'. Hicieron su primera aparición durante los enfrentamientos en Seattle y su rápido crecimiento es consecuencia de un manejo experto e intuitivo de medios digitales (video, internet, etc.) por parte de sus reporteros/militantes. Sitio web >>> www.indymedia.org

[10] Letristas, grupo pos-surrealista fundado en 1945 por la rumana Jean-Isidore Isou como reacción al control autoritario de Andre Breton dentro del Surrealismo y al abandono de los orígenes conceptuales dadaístas por el misticismo. Proponían el reemplazo de la civilización occidental por un festival sin fin. Consideraban que el 'tipo', la letra, era la base del lenguaje visual. Isou, junto a Maurice Lemaître, creó una notación -el alfabeto sónico 'Lexique Des Lettres Nouvelles'- que tenía cerca de 130 sonidos que les permitía ejecutar sus poesías en performances junto con grupos vocales. El órgano de difusión letrista fue su revista 'Potlach' que se publicó desde 1954 hasta 1957, fecha en que los Letristas se integran a la Internacional Situacionista.

[11] La Internacional Situacionista [IS] se crea en 1957 como producto de la confluencia de la Internacional Letrista, la Bauhaus Imaginista, y el grupo COBRA, con el propósito de crear un arte total (arquitectura, cine, poesía, urbanismo, etc.) que superase el 'estancamiento' surrealista. Proponen 'la organización autónoma de los productores de la nueva cultura, independiente de las organizaciones políticas y sindicales que existen en este momento, porque les negamos la capacidad de organizar algo que no sea el acondicionamiento de lo existente'. Tendrían una activa participación en los sucesos previos al Mayo Francés. (1968).

[12] detournement (desviamiento): tergiversación situacionista del texto o la imagen. Según Ana María Guasch es 'una utilización conjunta de partes en la que los elementos tergiversados pierden su importancia y su significación inicial, constituyéndose en otro conjunto significativo que enriquece la suma de los tergiversados..'.

[13] Mark Dery, escritor y crítico cultural dedicado a culturas de borde, tecnología, medios de masa y arte. Ha escrito para The New York Times, Rolling Stone, Wired, Mondo 2000, Interview, The Village Voice, entre otros. Es autor de 'Culture Jamming' y de 'Escape Velocity: Cyberculture at the End of the Century' (publicado como 'Velocidad de escape. La cibercultura en el final del siglo', por Siruela, Madrid, 1998).

[14] Etoy, grupo de artistas suizos que realiza proyectos críticos en internet que cuestionan el poderío de las grandes corporaciones de la red. Fueron premiados en 1996 en Ars Electronica (Austria) por un proyecto de pirateo virtual que consistía en la generación de cientos 'páginas trampa' mediante agentes de software que contenían las palabras claves más usadas y se inscribían automáticamente en los buscadores. En 1997 fueron obligados judicialmente a cerrar su sitio y a abandonar el nombre Etoy por una demanda de etoys.com, una juguetería virtual. Pero la protesta pública por esta demanda, obligó a parar la acción judicial a la compañía. Esta quebraría poco tiempo después a causa del colapso de la economía digital. Sitioweb >>>

[15] Critical Art Ensemble (CAE) es un grupo de cinco artistas y activistas (Steve Barnes, Dorian Burr, Steve Kurtz, Hope Kurtz y Beverly Schlee) fundado en 1987 que se dedica a explorar las intersecciones entre arte, tecnología política radical y teoría crítica. Han desarrollado el concepto de 'Desobediencia Civil Electrónica' y se concentran en Proyectos Tácticos, buscando incentivar el uso de los medios para 'crear intervenciones moleculares y shocks semióticos' para confrontar el autoritarismo. Recientemente han comenzado trabajar en Proyectos Bio-tecnológicos. Sus textos y libros ('The Electronic Disturbance', 'Electronic Civil Disobedience', 'Flesh Machine', 'Digital Resistance' y 'Molecular Invasion') representan una importante contribución crítica que argumenta el ataque contra el autoritarismo del orden social y la ideología del poder. Para más información se recomiendan las entrevistas aparecidas en Nettime, CAE interview I y CAE interview II (en inglés) en donde hablan sobre su trayectoria y sus métodos de trabajo. Sitio-web >> www.critical-art.net

[16] Brigadas Rojas,. grupo extremista italiano surgido en 1969 que proponía la separación de Italia de la OTAN. Entre otras, el asesinato y el secuestro (Aldo Moro, ex-primer ministro y líder de la Democrazia Cristiana) es una de sus operaciones más conocidas. Recientemente se han atribuido el asesinato de Marco Biagi, asesor económico del Presidente Berlusconi. En 1984 se dividió en 2 facciones: el Partido Comunista Combativo (BR-PPC) y la Unión de Comunistas

Combativos (BR-UCC). Se cree el N.A.P. (Nuclei Armati Proletari) y 'Prima Linea' son otros de sus desprendimientos.

[16] Weather Underground Organization (or The Weatherman), grupo extremista estadounidense surgido de la frustración estudiantil estadounidense por la guerra de Vietnam y el racismo endémico. Nacen en 1969 de una fractura dentro de los Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) y, tras algunos actos públicos, pasan a la clandestinidad con una serie de atentados incendiarios. Tras re-evaluar los 'errores militares' de un fallido atentado en New York en donde mueren algunos de sus miembros, el grupo se radicaliza aun más, organizándose en 'focos' de células únicamente femeninas, y cometen atentados contra el Capitolio y el Pentágono, entre otros. Tras la victoria vietnamita de 1975 la organización implosionó ante la imposibilidad de re definir su programa. Pese de su pequeño tamaño, el grupo ocupó el debate, y de algún modo, forzó la dirección de la New Left americana durante los 1970s.

[17] Carl von Clausewitz (1780 -1831) militar prusiano; fue uno de los más importantes teóricos sobre estrategia militar. Su controvertida obra aun continúa siendo una de las más citadas y está presente dentro de las políticas nacionales. Para Clausewitz 'la guerra no es sólo un acto político, sino un instrumento político real, una continuación de la política comercial por otros medios...'.

[18] Sun Tzu (o Sun Tzi), militar chino que vivió alrededor del Siglo V AC. Se le atribuye el tratado más antiguo que se conoce sobre el arte de la guerra. El núcleo de su filosofía se basa en dos principios: 1) Todo el Arte de la Guerra se basa en el engaño, y 2) El supremo Arte de la Guerra es someter al enemigo sin luchar. Sus ideas se extendieron por el resto de Asia hasta llegar a Japón en donde fueron rápidamente adoptadas y, posiblemente, ampliadas. La primera versión occidental es una breve traducción realizada por el jesuita J. J. M. Amiot y data del periodo anterior a la Revolución Francesa. En la actualidad su obra se ha filtrado dentro del lenguaje de los negocios, el deporte, la diplomacia e, inclusive, el comportamiento personal.

[19] 4th Next 5 Minutes Festival [N5M] es un importante festival sobre medios tácticos que se realiza en diversos sitios del mundo. Se origina en Amsterdam, donde aun tiene su base, y convoca experiencias de prácticas distintas pero superpuestas --el activismo social y cultural, las artes visuales, la experimentación radical con medios de comunicación electrónicos, y la teoría crítica-- que se pueden reconocer bajo el patrón de los 'medios tácticos'. Del 12 al 14 de Septiembre de 2003 se realizará la 4ta edición (N5M4), cuyo programa y contenido han sido elaborados a través de una serie de Talleres de Medios Tácticos (TML: Tactical Media Labs) organizados localmente en las más diversas ciudades del mundo. Los informes, ensayos y otros materiales de estos encuentros pueden encontrarse en el sitio web de N5M. Sitio-web >>> www.n5m.org y www.n5m4.org

[20] TIC: sigla que se usa para designar a las 'tecnologías de la información y la comunicación'.

[21] Jean-Luc Godard (1930), director de cine francés, uno de los cineastas más influyentes de la segunda mitad del siglo XX. Tras ser crítico en la revista Cahiers du Cinema, se dedicará a al cine, atravesando no menos de 4 periodos artísticos diferentes: como parte de la 'Nouvelle Vague' (1959 a 1967, aun el más influyente), el 'revolucionario' (1968 a 1972, que incluye el trabajo como integrante del Grupo Dziga-Vertov), el 'videasta' (desde la formación de Sonimage con A.M. Mieville hasta 1978); y finalmente el 'contemplativo' (desde 1980) con el retorno al largometraje. Godard, dotado de un prodigioso sentido de la exploración, considera el lenguaje mismo del cine es el elemento esencial de la narrativa.

[21] 'Ici et Ailleurs' (55 minutos, 1977), película originalmente encargada por la OLP al Grupo Dziga Vertov, del que Godard formaba parte, con el propósito de mostrar la vida en los campos palestinos. Fue realizada junto con Jean-Pierre Gorin en 1970. Cuando Godard volvió a editarlo con Anne-Marie Mieville, varios años después, tras la derrota palestina en la Guerra de los Seis Días, se convirtió en un 'ensayo', en una meditación sobre cómo el cine documenta la historia y construye sentido. Godard contrasta a una familia francesa (Aquí) con una Palestina (Allá) reflejada y trasmitida a través de la televisión, libros y fotos. Esta obra marca el inicio de la etapa 'videasta radical' de Godard.

[22] McKenzie Wark, pionero australiano de la teoría de los nuevos medios. Ha publicado varios libros como autor ('Virtual Geography', 'The Virtual Republic' y 'Celebrities, Culture and Cyberspace') y compilador (Cultural Diversity in the Global Village; Flesh; Leftwright). Ha sido co-editor de Readme!, la antología de textos de la lista Nettime. Es profesor de Macquarie University (Australia), SUNY Binghamton (EEUU) y New York University. Uno de sus textos más conocidos, 'A Hacker Manifesto', se puede consultar (inglés) en: www.feelergauge.net

[23] Geer Lovink y David García. Ver nota [8]

[24] Nosotros versus Ellos. Wedom versus Theydom en el original: El dominio de nosotros vs. el dominio de ellos. Las noticias operan en el borde de "nuestra" comunidad -creando historias sobre "ellos".

[25] The Nation, diario progresista estadounidense, fundado en 1865, dedicado a noticias y análisis de la política y la cultura desde la perspectiva de la 'izquierda' estadounidense. Sitioweb >>>

[26] Alexandre Kluge (Halberstadt, 1932), cineasta alemán. Estudió Derecho, Historia y Música Sacra en la Universidad de Marburgo. En el Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales conoció a Adorno quien, a finales de los '50, lo pone en

contacto con Fritz Lang. Inicia su carrera cinematográfica en 1960 y a mediados de los '80 comienza a producir programas culturales para la televisión. Para más información leer 'Papa Kino Its Tod (El cine de papá ha muerto)' de Ma. Eloísa Oliva en betatest.ubp.edu.ar.

[27] Gilles Deleuze (1925-1995), filósofo francés. A partir de una interpretación crítica de Spinoza y Nietzsche hace un profundo ataque a la racionalidad modernista. Como Foucault, Deleuze fue un crítico agudo de las teorías neo-Freudianas de Jacques Lacan. En colaboración con el psicoanalista Felix Guattari, publicó 'El Anti-Edipo: Capitalismo y Esquizofrenia' y 'Mil Mesetas', una crítica extensa de las estructuras políticas contemporáneas, y '¿Qué es Filosofía?'. Desarrolla sus propias teorías de significado e interpretación en sus libros 'Diferencia y Repetición' y 'La Lógica de los Sentidos'.

[28] Paul Virilio (1932), francés. Según la revista El Paseante: 'uno de los pensadores más sugerente y personales de nuestra época'. Arquitecto y Urbanista, fue Director de la Ecole Speciale d'Architecture de París desde 1972 hasta 1975, en donde sigue enseñando. Autor de diversos libros, entre otros 'Bunker Archeologie', 'La inseguridad del Territorio', 'Velocidad y Política', 'La Estética de la Desaparición', 'La Política de la Percepción' y 'El Espacio Crítico', así como de varios libros sobre tecnología y teoría.

[29] Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937), filósofo social italiano. Desde sus 'Quaderni del carcere' (1929-1935 defendía una versión humanística de la filosofía política de Marx como alternativa al fascismo italiano. Como Corce, ha criticado los gobiernos autoritarios de la más diversa variedad y argumenta que las clases sociales son formadas tanto por sus patrones característicos de pensamiento como por sus circunstancias materiales.

[30] Herbert Schiller (1919-2000), estadounidense; especialista en comunicación y teórico de los medios. Educado como economista, contribuyó al debate público sobre el rol de los medios en la sociedad moderna. Fue uno de los primeros en advertir los problemas de la nueva economía digital, aun antes de su efímero suceso. En sus textos advierte sobre la privatización del espacio público y de las instituciones públicas, y sobre la dominación de las corporaciones estadounidenses de la vida cultural, particularmente en las naciones en desarrollo. Afirma que los medios de masa fracasan en su rol de proveer un foro democrático y que lo que hacen es vigilar los intereses corporativos al estar comprometidos con los centros económicos y políticos; esta situación se radicalizaría con la llegada de la era de la información.

[40] Stuart Hall, uno de los teóricos más importantes de los 'Estudios Culturales'. Hall usa el concepto de hegemonía --la aceptación voluntaria de un grupo social de la dominación y control de otro-- dentro un abordaje más complejo de estructura social desarrollada dentro de la tradición Gramsciana por

teóricos como Laclau y Mouffe. Presenta a los individuos "simultáneamente como hacedores y consumidores de cultura, que participan en esa cultura de acuerdo a su lugar en la estructura política y económica." Desarrolla una teoría de la recepción, un abordaje al análisis textual que le permite a la audiencia cierta lectura "negociada" o "oposicional" del texto. En ella, la audiencia no acepta totalmente el significado textual que pretende el productor o editor, sino que negocia el significado del texto tomando algo de lo supuestamente embebido en él, pero también introduce algo de su propio significado dentro del texto. Según su background cultural, algunos aceptarán todo el mensaje de los medios, mientras otros lo rechazarán casi en su totalidad, prefiriendo una lectura oposicional del texto.

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Puerto Ricans' lawsuit seeks right to vote for president

By CNN Correspondent Maria Hinojosa

October 24, 2000
 Web posted at: 6:12 p.m. EDT (2212 GMT)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (CNN) -- As an American citizen, Jose Lausel served in the U.S. Air Force. But as a resident of Puerto Rico, Lausel may have to sit out the presidential election.

"Anyplace in the world, I'm an American and I can vote," Lausel said. "But not here."



Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens by birth, but have never been allowed to vote for president while living in the island territory. Lausel and several others are trying to change that, filing a lawsuit in federal court to get the names of Republican Texas Gov. George W. Bush and Democratic Vice President Al Gore on the November 7 ballot.

A federal judge in San Juan ruled in Lausel's favor, and Puerto Rico began printing up the ballots. Lausel and 10 other plaintiffs from the town of Aquadilla began putting up their posters.

But later, an appellate court in Boston ruled only residents of states can vote. Now, Lausel and the others are preparing for a Supreme Court battle to seek the right of Puerto Rico's three million voters to have a voice in the presidential election.

"The Supreme Court has established very clearly that the right to vote flows to the people because of citizenship," plaintiff's lawyer Gregorio Igartua said. "So we are citizens of the United States, and we are being discriminated (against)."

But in Puerto Rico, political confrontation can be

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separated from the bitter feuds over the question of statehood. Those who support making Puerto Rico a U.S. state support presidential voting rights, but those who believe in independence or more autonomy say they don't want to vote for an American president.

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Puerto Ricans' lawsuit seeks right to vote for president

By CNN Correspondent Maria Hinojosa

October 24, 2000
Web posted at: 6:12 p.m. EDT (2212 GMT)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (CNN) -- As an American citizen, Jose Lausel served in the U.S. Air Force. But as a resident of Puerto Rico, Lausel may have to sit out the presidential election.

"Anyplace in the world, I'm an American and I can vote," Lausel said. "But not here."



Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens by birth, but have never been allowed to vote for president while living in the island territory. Lausel and several others are trying to change that, filing a lawsuit in federal court to get the names of Republican Texas Gov. George W. Bush and Democratic Vice President Al Gore on the November 7 ballot.

A federal judge in San Juan ruled in Lausel's favor, and Puerto Rico began printing up the ballots. Lausel and 10 other plaintiffs from the town of Aquadilla began putting up their posters.

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But later, an appellate court in Boston ruled only residents of states can vote. Now, Lausel and the others are preparing for a Supreme Court battle to seek the right of Puerto Rico's three million voters to have a voice in the presidential election.

"The Supreme Court has established very clearly that the right to vote flows to the people because of citizenship," plaintiff's lawyer Gregorio Igartua said. "So we are citizens of the United States, and we are being discriminated (against)."

But in Puerto Rico, political confrontation can be separated from the bitter feuds over the question of statehood. Those who support making Puerto Rico a U.S. state support presidential voting rights, but those who believe in independence or more autonomy say they don't want to vote for an American president.

"It's a ridiculous exercise, a laughable exercise," Puerto Rican political analyst Juan Maneul Garcia Passalacqua said. "But it's another measure of the frustration of Puerto Ricans that are not permitted to participate in the government that runs this country. That is what colonialism is all about."

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October 24, 2000
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Flag opponents, who say the Confederate banner is a racist symbol, were looking to Gov. Ronnie Musgrove's 17-member commission to propose alternative designs and called the ruling unfortunate.

"Gov. Musgrove has put into motion a process by which people can talk about this business of the flag without it becoming a simple thumbs up, thumbs down proposition," said Richard Howorth, a bookstore owner in Oxford who had challenged the initiative as unconstitutional.

Flag supporters said the judge's decision is a victory for the democratic process and Southern heritage.

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The question he wants asked on the ballot: Should "the flag adopted in 1894 and used continuously thereafter be the official state flag."

Stewart and initiative backers still must get the signatures of about 90,000 registered voters to place the measure on the ballot.

Attorney General Mike Moore said gaining those signatures could be a major challenge for initiative supporters, saying "it's a pretty high mark."

The governor's commission still plans to recommend to the Legislature whether the flag should be changed. Its public hearings to gauge citizens' views on the flag began last week in Tupelo, where sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of keeping the flag.

Other Southern states have also had flag controversies. There have been protests in Georgia over the Rebel flag's inclusion in that state's flag, and boycotts were held in South Carolina before leaders agreed to remove a Confederate flag from atop the Statehouse.

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Art scene

Hakki Alacakaptan [nucleus at superonline.com](mailto:nucleus@superonline.com)

Fri Jan 4 02:51:08 PST 2002

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OCR'ed from Art in America Nov. 2001 pp 35,37,76,77,79.
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Outlaws in Art Land

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BY SARAH VALDEZ

Like a clubhouse for miscreant youth, the Aldrich Museum of Contemporary Art—a white-paneled colonial house with rolling green lawns in Ridgefield, Conn.—was recently overrun by 22 contemporary artists who transgress rules and push boundaries with their work. "Art at the Edge of the Law," curated by the museum's assistant director, Richard Klein, featured mind-altering drugs, marketplace pranks and strategic appropriation among its many quasi-illicit treats. Local Ridgefield police and a lawyer were consulted to protect the museum from potential litigation. Cautionary security procedures were advised and undertaken. Signs warning parents to preview the exhibition before bringing in children were set out in the admissions area. The show was, in fact, a bit of a three-ring circus. But even so, superficial shock value was (mostly) avoided, while heavy-hitting issues like freedom of expression, individual autonomy and the relationship between imagination and reality were raised.

"If I were to curate a show, it would look a lot like this one," artist Tom Sachs told A.i.A. He contributed assemblage works incorporating homemade, functioning pistols and shotguns to "Art at the Edge." Sachs's dealer, Mary Boone, was arrested in 1999 on charges stemming from a show of similar work (which included two such guns, eventually confiscated by

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Gregory Green contributed a two-part installation. In the attic, he set up a low-powered pirate television station (replete with dirty laundry and coffee cups littering the floor) to broadcast news coverage, on a 13-minute loop, of the fracas caused by his 1995 installation, 10,000 Doses, at Feigen Gallery in Chicago. When first shown, the work comprised 12 antique apothecary bottles filled with yellow liquid and a recipe for LSD. Provoked, Chicago police seized Green's bottles and tested the substance; when results came back identifying the liquid as acid, they arrested gallery director Lance Kinz. With mounting pressure due to media attention, a second test was performed. The liquid turned out to be distilled morning glory seeds, which contain traces of lysergic acid. The police said they'd made a mistake and Kinz was released.

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If art were illegal and punishable by death, only those willing to risk their lives for their work would prevail. . . . The spirit of originality or the right to dream have [sic] been quashed and replaced by the remixing and rehashing of the styles of yesterday in a failing attempt to recreate an originality that was never there to begin with. In the midst of it all, there lie we. Our role, friends, in order to create once again is to: KILL ALL ARTISTS! [2]

Hernandez de Luna and Thompson mailed letters to themselves, to friends and to their gallery with their stamps—sometimes successfully, so that postal workers' complicity in the prank can be inferred. An ill-gotten postmark is a trophy, a sign of life garnered from the systematized void of the postal system. At the Aldrich, sheets of stamps (minus the ones

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Michael Oatman's entire existence appears to be but the sum of senseless transgressions as he serially confesses his paltry, generally unremarkable sins in a nearly two-hour-long video. The piece is surprisingly stirring, given the low-energy, self-centered nature of his idea. His sequence of drol-ly admitted violations, interspersed with flickering mug shots of various 19th-century criminals, has the capacity to plunge a viewer into a certain existential angst.

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A lock of Charles Manson's hair, toilet paper from Gianni Versace's bathroom and a piece of a restraint strap from "Old Sparky," a Tennessee electric chair used in 125 executions, are among the talismanic objects amassed by Barton Lidice Benes for his miniature curio cabinet called FOUL Play (2000). One wonders whether these objects are what Benes labeled them as, and even if one is bored by supposedly shocking items like a kit for shooting up heroin and a facecloth taken from Robert Downey, Jr's Palm Springs hotel room the night before he was arrested for drug possession, the matter of collecting things based on aura as a way to express meaning (or lack thereof) is fascinating. Benes also showed a piece incorporating a syringe full of his own HIV-positive blood, At the Aldrich, visitors tended to fall silent, standing before the object in a swirl of horror, grief, embarrassment and veneration.

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Art scene

Hakki Alacakaptan [nucleus at superonline.com](#)

Fri Jan 4 02:51:08 PST 2002

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2/6: **introduction**

networks/rhizomes/early net.art/taz

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2/13: **hacking and open source**

and their metaphors/copyright/hackers/
crackers/
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The Jargon File
documenta X "hacked"
textz.com
free
worlds first collaborative
sentence
plagiarist
DeCSS Art Contest
Gallery of CSS Descramblers
0100101110101101.org
refresh
kings cross phone-in
lecture links

exquisite source
Utopian Plagiarism,
Hypertextuality, and Electronic
Cultural Production
The Radio as an Apparatus of
Communication

2/20: **online identities**

mirrors/copyright and plagiarism
continued/situationists

assignment: attend lecture: Paul D.
Miller, AKA DJ Spooky that Subliminal
Kid
Saturday, February 23, 2-4pm,
Ahmanson Auditorium, MOCA

darko maver
mouchette
the luther blissett manifesto
LutherBlissett.net
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Uncomfortable proximity

lecture links

Rape in Cyberspace
Will the Real Body Please Stand
Up?
Who Am We?

vns matrix
Bitch Mutant Manifesto
GashGirl [doll yoko]
old boys network
female extension(projects)
the truth about cyberfeminism
subrosa
Gender Changer Academy
woman hackers
constant-cyberfeminism
faces
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Haraway, "Cyborg Manifesto"
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2/27 **cyberfeminism s**

3/6 **part 1: democracy, the public sphere and public art**

Surveillance Camera Players
Sevilla, Evictions and low-
tech net working
vote auction.com
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handout: Rosalyn Deutsche
"Agoraphobia"
p.269-290

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Resisting the Bunker
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Guest Lecturer

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Saturday, March 23rd, 2-4pm, Ahmanson
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**4/3:michael mandiberg's
and natalie bookchin's
net art incomplete survey**

a story of net art (open
source)

4/10:no class

/17:

assignment:

AIM III SYMPOSIUM

Day One: Friday April 19, 10am-5pm,
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Day Two: Saturday April 20, 10am -
5pm, Ahmanson Auditorium, MOCA more
details to follow

web stalker

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1:1

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Market Map

atlas of the web

Apartment

mapping the dot.com space

idea line

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nettime interview with i/o/d by

geert lovink

4/24: **mapping**

May 1: Guest Speaker: Tom Jennings

<http://www.wps.com/>

techno-parasites Silicon Valley
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mongrel The Persistent Data
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iSee

echelon system

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The Virtual Barrio @ The Other
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by David Blair, the first online feature-film since 1993 in 3 languages. Waxweb is a feature film for the Internet. A 90 minute theatrical feature. ...

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adaweb is a research and development platform, a digital foundry, and a journey. here, artists are invited to experiment with and reflect upon the web as a medium ...

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Lawrence Rinder. Lawrence Rinder is the Curator of Contemporary Art at the Whitney

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Presso la galleria sudafricana [The Premises](#) è in corso la mostra [f]original (fake - originals), documenti legali contraffatti e vari prodotti dalle attività digitali del gruppo di net artisti ubermorgen, ex membri del celebre gruppo degli etoy. L'esposizione curata da Marcus Neustetter può essere forse definita di 'digital legal art', in forma di fotocopie che è molto difficile distinguere dagli originali, buon parte dei quali sono stati prodotti nel corso del progetto [Vote-Auction.net](#), che offriva agli elettori statunitensi la possibilità di vendere il proprio voto online durante le ultime elezioni presidenziali vinte da George W. Bush.

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Near the South African gallery [The Premises](#) it is in course the extension [f]original (fake - originals), documents counterfeit lawyers and varies produced from the digital activities them of the group of net artists ubermorgen, former members of celebre the group of the etoy. Perhaps the exposure cured from Marcus Neustetter can be defined of ' digital legal art ', in photocopy shape that is much difficult one to distinguish from originates them, good part of which has been produced in the course of the [Vote-Auction.net plan](#), that it offered to the American constituents the possibility to sell just the ballot online during the last gained presidential elections from George W. Bush.

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[nettime mailing list](#)

Nettime mailing list. Information about the list, list archive since 1995, nettime print publications.

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European Counter Network - un server di movimento in Italia, per una sinistra radicale.

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Graphic Design Studio V

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[WebCT@ISU - WebCT Use Statistics](#)

Iowa State University. Use and Growth of WebCT at ISU Active Course Accounts and Enrolled Students Have More Than Tripled Since Spring 2001. ...

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[CFCS Computer Systems and Services Reference Guide - Index](#)

CFCS Homepage | ISU Homepage. Reference Guide in PDF format. Table of Contents. Section A: Overview of Systems from User's Point of view. ...

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WORLDWIDE PRESCRIPTIVE JURISDICTION IN INTERNET CONTENT CONTROVERSIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS*

YULIA A. TIMOFEEVA

1 INTRODUCTION

The global medium of the Internet offers global challenges. “While some of the conflicts now arising in cyberspace bear a familiar aspect, such as those arising in the course of electronic commerce, and require little more than mere technical adjustment of rules or methods applicable in analogous real-world situations, a growing number of conflicts involve clashing fundamental public values in the international arena.”¹ This is particularly true for Internet content regulation.

In respect of the Internet activities there are multiple overlapping conflicting jurisdictions² and the discussion is heated on how far the state can go in exercising its authority over authors of online material. On the one hand, it is asserted that “under the objective territorial principle, a court cannot assert extraterritorial jurisdiction over a foreign national simply on the basis that the foreign national's website contains images or data that violate the forum state's laws and that are accessible to users within the forum state;”³ on the other hand it has already happened, supported by the arguments that “it seems clear that customary international law, . . . permits a nation to apply its law to extraterritorial behavior with substantial local effects.”⁴

* *Forthcoming: Connecticut Journal of International Law, Volume 20 (Fall 2004)*

¹ Horatia Muir Watt, *Yahoo! Cyber-Collision of Cultures: Who Regulates?*, 24 MICH. J. INT'L L. 673, 674 (2003).

² Ray August, *International Cyber-Jurisdiction: A Comparative Analysis*, 39 AM. BUS. L.J. 531, 543 (2002).

³ Walter C. Dauterman, Jr, *Internet Regulation: Foreign Actors and Local Harms – at the Crossroads of Pornography, Hate Speech, and Freedom of Expression*, 28 N.C. J. INT'L L. & COM. REG. 177, 201 (2002).

⁴ Jack L. Goldsmith, *Against Cyberanarchy*, 65 U. CHI. L. REV. 1199, 1208 (1998).

Interestingly, exactly Western states provided first examples on subjecting to their laws users from foreign jurisdictions. The first case was initiated by Germany that prosecuted Toben, an Australian national, on his short trip to Germany for Holocaust denial online.⁵ The example was followed by France,⁶ Italy,⁷ Canada⁸ and Australia that went even further and delivered defamation judgment when the respondent was not even present in the country except on the Internet.⁹ At the same time this approach was not unquestionably followed everywhere. For example, in the online defamation controversy similar to the Australian one, the US court refused to hear the case for lack of jurisdiction.¹⁰

As Cassese noticed, “international law is a realistic legal system. It takes account of existing power relationships and endeavors to translate them into legal rules.”¹¹ No doubt, the argument of Goldsmith that “there is nothing extraordinary or illegitimate about unilateral regulation of transnational activity that affects activity and regulation in other countries”¹² is absolutely true but another question is whether the Internet jurisdiction should develop to sustain the pervasive version of it, especially in speech-related controversies.

This article examines the cases that appeared on the international arena in the area of Internet content regulation paying attention to the current legal debate and to emerging rules, and offers suggestion on the possible limits of extraterritorial jurisdiction in Internet content cases – it demonstrates the necessity for the states to accept the role of the Internet as a borderless medium and to keep their judicial activities within reasonable limits. The article argues for limitation of the effects principle when applied to Internet content controversies and claims that wide application of the territorial and active nationality principles of jurisdiction provides adequate and sufficient means to deal with objectionable Internet content. The discussion is not deliberately limited to particular

⁵ See *infra* Part 2.3.1.

⁶ See *infra* Part 2.3.2.

⁷ See *infra* Part 2.3.5.

⁸ See *infra* Part 2.3.4.

⁹ See *infra* Part 2.3.3.

¹⁰ *Young v. New Haven Advocate*, 315 F.3d 256 (4th Cir. 2002).

¹¹ ANTONIO CASSESE, *INTERNATIONAL LAW* 12 (2001).

¹² Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1240.

states but the US and Germany are in the focus of the comparative analysis as representatives of two different legal systems.

2 APPLICATION OF TRADITIONAL PRINCIPLES

“International law sets little or no limit on the jurisdiction which a peculiar state may arrogate to itself;”¹³ however, several established principles are more or less recognized by all. The Internet, the borderless medium, challenges traditional views and calls for the necessity to revisit and reinterpret the doctrines, first of all because of the geographically unlimited effects of Internet activities. No doubt, “a similar phenomenon occurs in many domestic and international conflicts contexts”¹⁴ but one can hardly disagree that the Internet raised it to the qualitatively new level.

In spite of many claims at the beginning of the Internet wide usage that cyberspace avoids traditional regulation methods,¹⁵ many states were reluctant to make “an exception of the Internet” in their control of domestic activities as well as of foreign activities with local effects. Disregarding practical complications, the states persistently asserted jurisdiction in Internet-related disputes extending traditional principles of jurisdiction and modifying legal theory to meet to the emerging cyber-environment. Some Internet controversies fit perfectly to the traditional principles; for example, states' rights to exercise jurisdiction over their nationals wherever they are is a long established nationality principle for exercising jurisdiction over the person; similarly, the situation when material was put online on the server in the state's territory fits nicely in the traditional territorial principle. However, several particular problems remain; the most outraging among them is the extension of the effects principle to assert jurisdiction over a foreign national for the material placed on the server abroad but as the Internet makes unavoidable accessible for local users. As a result, a mere webpage may be enough to be subjected to jurisdiction of every state.

¹³ J. G. STARKE, STARKE'S INTERNATIONAL LAW 183-84 (11th ed., 1994).

¹⁴ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1211.

¹⁵ For more detailed description of the early debate *see*, generally Goldsmith, *supra* note 4.

2.1 Territorial Principle

The territorial principle of jurisdiction “originally derived from an assumption about the absoluteness of boundaries and sovereign power within them.”¹⁶ The state territory was a natural limitation to the state authority to prescribe law, providing opportunity to define addressees of the norms and to ensure foreseeability of legal order.¹⁷ Under the territorial principle a state has jurisdiction over property, persons, acts, events within its territory.¹⁸ This principle produces little controversy for no one questions the power of the state to prescribe laws to the conduct in its territory.¹⁹ At the beginning there were several attempts to reduce application of the territorial principle to cyber-activities but they were quickly rejected by courts. For example, the British court easily asserted jurisdiction over a UK citizen who tried to argue that the pornographic content placed on the US server “was outside British jurisdiction.”²⁰ All over the world the early arguments that activity occurs in “cyberspace,” which is different from physical space and thereby avoids regulatory claims did not succeed.

The issue of jurisdiction under the territorial principle is double-sided. On the one hand, it seems that it does not give much power to the state for control of Internet activity, most of which occurs transnationally with participation of foreign actors without any tangible contact with a given forum. On the other hand, the territorial principle should not be underestimated. First, it confers jurisdiction over residents of the state, both individual users and corporations, the latter ranging from online businesses to ISPs that may be held liable for hosting of or for providing access to objectionable material. Further, financial intermediaries (such as credit card companies, etc.) can also be obliged

¹⁶ *Achieving Legal and Business Order in Cyberspace: A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues Created by the Internet*, 55 BUS. LAW. 1801, 1824 (2000) [hereinafter *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*].

¹⁷ See, e.g., KARSTEN BREMER, STRAFBARE INTERNET-INHALTE IN INTERNATIONALER HINSICHT: IST DER NATIONALSTAAT WIRKLICH ÜBERHOLT? [CRIMINALIZED INTERNET CONTENT IN INTERNATIONAL RESPECT: IS THE NATION-STATE REALLY OUTDATED?] 114-15 (2001).

¹⁸ See, Restatement (Third) of Foreign Relations Law 402 (1987) [hereinafter Restatement of Foreign Relations]; § 3 STRAFGESETZBUCH [Penal Code (of Germany)] [hereinafter StGB]; STARKE, *supra* note 13, at 184-87.

¹⁹ The sub-set of the territorial principle that covers harmful effects produced on the territory on the state (the effects principle) is examined separately in Part 2.3.

²⁰ Chris Nuttall, *Police hail Net porn ruling*, BBC NEWS, July 1, 1999, available at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/382152.stm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

to act in accordance with local policies abstaining from facilitating infringement on them.²¹ Second, namespace provides a tool for regulation.²² Although theoretical grounds for this conclusion were not extensively addressed in legal discussion, the authority of a country to administer its own Country-Code Top-Level-Domain space (ccTLD) may fall under the territorial principle of jurisdiction. Even ICANN, the main body on Internet names management does not have a big say in how a state should manage its ccTLD.²³ “By threatening to exclude namespace users and service providers that do not adhere to namespace contracts or policies, namespace providers can enforce their interests in an over-efficient manner.”²⁴ Registrars of domain names can cancel them following the court order or informal request extending territorial jurisdiction as was done, for example, in respect of the sites `vote-auction.com` and `voteauction.com` – the registering US company cancelled the name as a co-defendant of a lawsuit, the Swiss registrar did the same after informal request.²⁵ Quite logically, registrars of ccTLD have to comply with the official country policy in most cases; for example, the manager of the German ccTLD “de.” would not register domain name `www.heil-hitler.de` or the like.²⁶

2.2 Nationality Principle

Nationality (or personality) principle allows the state to exercise jurisdiction irrespective of the territory where the act was committed because of the nationality of the actor (active nationality principle) or because of the nationality of the victim (passive nationality principle).²⁷

²¹ See, e.g., Jack Goldsmith, *Unilateral Regulation of the Internet: A Modest Defence* 11 EJIL 135, 137 (2000).

²² Stefan Bechtold, *Governance in Namespaces*, 36 LOY. L.A. L. REV. 1239, 1254 (2003).

²³ See e.g., CENTR Statement on ICANN (July 30, 2002), available at <http://www.centr.org/news/CENTR-ICANN-statement.html> (last visited April 26, 2004).

²⁴ Bechtold, *supra* note 22, at 1259.

²⁵ *Id.* at 1241.

²⁶ RAINER FROMM, RECHTSEXTREMISMUS IM INTERNET: DIE NEUE GEFAHR [RIGHT-EXTREMISM ON THE INTERNET: THE NEW DANGER] 22 (2001).

²⁷ See, e.g., STARKE, *supra* note 13, at 210-11; Antonia Z. Cowan, *The Global Gaming Village: Interstate and Transnational Gambling*, 7 GAMING L. REV. 251, 262 (2003).

2.2.1 Active

Active nationality principle is recognized in many legal systems. For example, according to the US Restatement of Foreign Relations a state has jurisdiction to prescribe the activities, interests, status, or relations of its nationals outside as well as within its territory;²⁸ German criminal law prescribes liability for a limited number of acts committed abroad if the offender is a German national (such as trade in human organs,²⁹ sex tourism,³⁰ and some others).³¹

The ambition of states to have full control over its nationals is not surprising; indeed, as Shapiro commented, “many governments will be reticent about letting their citizens go online if they believe that they have no jurisdiction over what their citizens do there.”³² Nevertheless, active nationality principle is not a generally applicable rule but rather depends on the type of activity. For example, by engaging in child sex tourism a person may be liable upon return under the laws of home country,³³ in gambling usually not.³⁴ Both approaches deserve consideration.

On the one hand, proposal to make citizens liable for their Internet activities wherever they are³⁵ would solve many problems. It would help Europeans in combating hate speech³⁶ without intrusion into expression preferences of others (considering that many of the US-based white supremacist sites are managed by German neo-Nazis); it would exclude forum-shopping³⁷ and lessen spillover effects of prosecution into other jurisdictions.³⁸ “At least one country, Australia, has made Internet casino gambling legal for everyone except its own citizens.”³⁹ This approach equals the Internet to a new independent space, like the Moon or the Antarctic region where exercise of jurisdiction is

²⁸ See Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 402 (2).

²⁹ § 5 (15) StGB.

³⁰ § 5 (8) b StGB.

³¹ See, generally, § 5 StGB.

³² Andrew L. Shapiro, *The Disappearance of Cyberspace and the Rise of Code*, 8 SETON HALL CONST. L.J. 703, 715 (1998).

³³ § 5 (8) b StGB.

³⁴ See, e.g., Cowan, *supra* note 27, at 256.

³⁵ See, e.g., BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 222 .

³⁶ See, e.g., *id.* at 233.

³⁷ See, e.g., *id.* at 234.

³⁸ See, e.g., *id.* at 240.

³⁹ Cowan, *supra* note 27, at 267.

based on the active nationality principle.⁴⁰ On the other hand, there is an argument for restrained application of the active nationality principle – a person can integrate into foreign legal system without fearing prosecution of his motherland.⁴¹

Anyway, even if the active nationality principle is somewhat problematic it is less problematic than extending jurisdiction to everyone. Application of the active nationality principle to Internet-related controversies is furthermore convenient because whatever the preference of a particular state is, whether for broad or restricted interpretation of this principle, all approaches can coexist since the actor is supposed to be familiar with the laws of his or her home country and at the same time it does not produce spillover effects on other actors.

2.2.2 Passive

The passive nationality principle is applied quite rarely, often on a condition that the act is criminalized both in the prosecuting state and in the state where the offense was committed.⁴² Besides, it is hardly applicable to Internet communication and so far there have been no cases where it would be applied to extraterritorial Internet content controversies.⁴³ In case when a victim of the Internet communication is a real person – defamation, for example, – the courts tend to determine jurisdiction according to the effects principle discussed in the next Part.

2.3 *Effects principle*

The effects principle allows the state to exercise jurisdiction if the conduct has a substantial effect within the state's territory.⁴⁴ Although it was derived from the territorial

⁴⁰ See the Moon Treaty opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979, art.12, available at http://www.greaterearth.org/laws/moon_try.htm (last visited April 26, 2004); the Antarctic Treaty art.VIII, available at <http://www.nsf.gov/od/opp/antarct/antrtry.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004). See also BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 234.

⁴¹ See, e.g., BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 223.

⁴² For Germany see, § 7 (1) StGB; for French discussion see Estelle De Marco, *Le Droit Pénal Applicable sur Internet [Criminal Law Applicable on the Internet]* § 58-59 (1998), at <http://www.juriscom.net/uni/mem/06/crim01.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁴³ To the best of knowledge of the author.

⁴⁴ See, e.g., Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 402 (1) c; § 9 (1) StGB.

principle and is often regarded as its subset,⁴⁵ the meaning of the effects principle is crucial and independent, particularly for the borderless communication enabled by the Internet. On the international level the principle was recognized by the Permanent Court of Justice in S.S. Lotus case;⁴⁶ on the national level it is also widely accepted and most jurisdictions consider their laws applicable to extraterritorial Internet content cases on its basis.⁴⁷

The main question is how far the state would go in interpreting the effects principle. The US offers “reasonableness” requirement as a yardstick for applicability of national law to extraterritorial activities.⁴⁸ German scholars sometimes mention “reasonable link” when constructing the “harmful effect” clause⁴⁹ for application of the German law to the acts committed abroad.⁵⁰ In practice, in several cases involving objectionable Internet content the courts tend to apply the effects principle broadly, easily subjecting Internet content publishers to their jurisdiction.

2.3.1 Germany

Germany was among the first to deal with the Internet content illegal under its laws but perfectly legal abroad where it was hosted and made accessible via the Internet. In 1998 it prosecuted and sentenced Felix Somm, the manager of a subsidiary of the American company CompuServe, for distribution of online pornography in its newsgroups.⁵¹ In 1999, however, the case was reversed on the appeal on the grounds that the manager was totally subordinated to the mother company and could not technically restrict access to the illegal content.⁵² The case got much attention and caused

⁴⁵ See, e.g., Julie L. Henn, *Targeting Transnational Internet Content Regulation*, 21 B.U. INT'L L.J. 157, 161 (2003).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 132.

⁴⁸ See Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 403 (1).

⁴⁹ § 9 StGB.

⁵⁰ See, e.g., Ulrich Sieber, *Internationales Strafrecht im Internet [International Criminal Law on the Internet]*, NJW 1999, 2065, 2068.

⁵¹ AG München, Urteil vom 28.5.1998 “CompuServe” [München District Court, decision of May 28, 1998], available at http://www.netlaw.de/urteile/lgm_12.htm (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁵² LG München, Entscheidung vom 17.11.1999, NJW 2000, 1051 [München Land Court, decision of Nov. 11, 1999].

CompuServe to alter its content policy to some extent⁵³ but it was not particular surprising in respect of jurisdiction. Quite naturally that Germany asserted jurisdiction over its national for actions that were presumably committed on its territory (even if content was on the servers of the mother company) apart from any harmful effects. Much more controversial was the Toben case,⁵⁴ which got somewhat less publicity in the US, probably due to involvement of non-US actors only.

On the trip to Germany Frederick Toben, an Australian citizen, was prosecuted and sentenced for Holocaust denial on the Internet – he was the author of various revisionist articles placed on the site of Adelaide Institute located on the Australian server. The case passed several judicial instances and ended up in the German Federal Court of Justice that upheld the conviction and elaborated most thoroughly on the effects principle as applied in the case. The Court started by determining that the content of the website passed exactly to what was covered by section 130 of the German Penal Code – ranging from clearly untrue statements of facts (Toben claimed that not more than 800 thousand Jews died in the Holocaust) to seditious and insulting statements capable to wake negative feelings to Jews in general and to German Jews in particular (such as assertions that Jews were using the Holocaust to enslave Germans in the feeling of guilt, etc.).⁵⁵ Because of the dissemination opportunities of the Internet this illegal content was easily accessible in Germany.⁵⁶ Interesting, one of the elements of the offense prescribed by section 130 is the actual ability of the communication to disturb public peace⁵⁷ and the court took pains to find it in the case. It examined the legislative intent of the norm, which was to avoid contamination of the political climate by belittlement of Nazi crimes;⁵⁸ it explained that the reasonable fear that the communication would disturb public trust in common security would be sufficient to fulfill the requirement;⁵⁹ it established that the addressees of the revisionist articles were Germans (notwithstanding

⁵³ For example, newsgroups containing child pornography were removed in the result of publicity, *see id.* “Tatbestand” [Facts].

⁵⁴ BGH 46, 212, Urteil vom 12.12.2000 [Decision of the Federal Court of Justice of Dec. 12, 2000] [hereinafter Toben case].

⁵⁵ *Id.* part D. I. 1.

⁵⁶ *Id.* part D. I. 2 & part D. I. 6 (a).

⁵⁷ *Id.* part D. I. 5.

⁵⁸ *Id.* part D. II. 3 (a).

⁵⁹ *Id.* part D. I. 5 (d).

the fact that the articles were in English);⁶⁰ and, finally, it concluded that the harmful effect was present and it was legitimate to assert jurisdiction under sections 3 and 9 of the German Penal Code⁶¹ (combination of the territorial and effects principles).

The German legal theory distinguishes the so called “abstract danger offences” that can happen on the Internet without obvious effect on the territory – such as dissemination of pornography, racist materials, extreme violence, etc.⁶² Scholars are divided on the proper interpretation. Some stand for the “restrictive theory” – since such offences do not have a specific location where effect took place, jurisdiction should be restricted to the actual place of action of offender; others support “extensive theory” – effect should be considered to happen everywhere where the abstract danger could realize;⁶³ there are also suggestions to seek for the objective link; to examine the final interest of the actor; and to introduce the push-pull test similar to the US targeting requirement.⁶⁴ The Toben Court was most close to the extensive theory, although it classified section 130 as “the abstract-concrete danger offence” because of the requirement of actual ability for disturbance of peace;⁶⁵ the Court even mentioned that theoretically it was possible to argue that the Holocaust denying statement did not have this ability⁶⁶ but provided no hint as to what kind of argument that could be. Thus, there is no clear guidance, except that the author of a website illegal under German laws will be prosecuted if he or she appears within Germany’s reach.

2.3.2 France

Article 113-2 of the French Criminal Code makes French criminal law applicable to all offenses that are committed within its territory, hereby it is not necessary that the offence is committed exclusively on the French territory, it is enough that one of its constituting elements is present.⁶⁷ This provision subjects the majority of Internet

⁶⁰ *Id.* part D. I. 6 (c).

⁶¹ *Id.* part D. II.

⁶² *See, e.g.,* Sieber, *supra* note 50, at 2066-67.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ *Id.* at 2068.

⁶⁵ *See* Toben case, *supra* note 54, part D. II. 3.

⁶⁶ *Id.* part D. I. 5 (b).

⁶⁷ *See* De Marco, *supra* note 42, § 40.

activities to French jurisdiction. The most notorious illustration of this principle is the Yahoo! case.⁶⁸ The case ended up in the Californian court that refused to enforce the French order on the First Amendment grounds, yet a brief overview of the reasons the French court used in exercising jurisdiction over Yahoo! is meaningful for the present analysis.

In the first instance the justification for exercising jurisdiction was quick and not at all problematic for the French court – it dedicated one paragraph to criminalization of the sale of Nazi memorabilia objects and another short paragraph to the conclusion that the harm was present on the French territory since French users could easily view the auction site.⁶⁹ On the appeal the court elaborated a little more thoroughly. It acknowledged that the Yahoo site “is in general directed principally at surfers based in the United States having regard notably to the items posted for sale, the methods of payment envisaged, the terms of delivery, the language and the currency used;” nevertheless, it refused to develop the argument further, stating that “the auctioning of objects representing symbols of Nazi ideology... may be of interest to any person”⁷⁰ and “the simple act of displaying such objects in France constitutes a violation of Article R645-1 of the Penal Code and therefore a threat to internal public order.”⁷¹ For the court it was a sufficient basis to assert jurisdiction over the case and to rule on the matter.

Interestingly, it was pointed out in the proceedings to the possible enforcement problems. The court refused to consider seriously this argument – “any possible difficulties in executing our decision in the territory of the United States,... cannot by

⁶⁸ Yahoo!, Inc. v. La Ligue Contre Le Racisme et L'Antisemitisme, 169 F.Supp.2d 1181 (N.D.Cal. 2001).

⁶⁹ See Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Ordonnance de référé du 22 mai 2000, Association “Union des Etudiants Juifs de France”, la “Ligue contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme” / Yahoo! Inc. et Yahoo France [The County Court of Paris, Interim Court Order, May 22, 2000, Association “The French Union of Jewish Students”, the “League Against Racism and Antisemitism” v. Yahoo and Yahoo France], available at http://www.legalis.net/cgi-iddn/french/affiche-jnet.cgi?droite=internet_responsabilite.htm (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁷⁰ See Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Ordonnance de référé du 20 novembre 2000, Association “Union des Etudiants Juifs de France”, la “Ligue contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme” / Yahoo! Inc. et Yahoo France [The County Court of Paris, Interim Court Order, Nov. 20, 2000, Association “The French Union of Jewish Students”, the “League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism” v. Yahoo and Yahoo France], the English translation available at <http://www.cdt.org/speech/international/001120yahoofrance.pdf> (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁷¹ *Id.*

themselves justify a plea of incompetence.”⁷² What are the practical consequences of such a judgment is examined later in Part 3.1 of the article.

2.3.3 Australia

In the presumably first Internet defamation with a foreign defendant that was not present in the country except on the Internet the High Court of Australia dealt thoroughly with jurisdiction concerns.⁷³ The case involved defamatory statements with regard to Joseph Gutnick, an Australian resident, that appeared on the Internet site of the US-based magazine *Baron's Online*.⁷⁴ The Australian court asserted the jurisdiction under the effects principle – “activities that have effects beyond the jurisdiction in which they are done may properly be the concern of the legal systems in each place.”⁷⁵

More particularly, in determining jurisdiction the court looked at two issues. First, it examined what was the place of publication of the statements of which Mr. Gutnick complained.⁷⁶ For the analysis the court distinguished between two meanings of “publishing” – “the (publisher's) act of publication and the fact of publication (to a third party)”⁷⁷ and asked, “[i]f the place in which the publisher acts and the place in which the publication is presented in comprehensible form are in two different jurisdictions, where is the tort of defamation committed?”⁷⁸ The conclusion was that since any material placed on the Internet “is not available in comprehensible form until downloaded on to the computer of [the end user, i]t is where that person downloads the material that the damage to reputation may be done.”⁷⁹ Consequently, the tort of defamation may be considered committed in Australia. The second issue the court dealt with was whether it was necessary to create the exception of the Internet.⁸⁰ The court answered in the negative, noticing that “[w]hilst the Internet does indeed present many novel

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ *Dow Jones & Company Inc v. Gutnick* [2002] HCA 56.

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.* § 24.

⁷⁶ *Id.* § 9.

⁷⁷ *Id.* § 11.

⁷⁸ *Id.* § 28.

⁷⁹ *Id.* § 44.

⁸⁰ *Id.* § 123-38.

technological features, it also shares many characteristics with earlier technologies that have rapidly expanded the speed and quantity of information distribution throughout the world... Generally speaking, it is undesirable to express a rule of the common law in terms of a particular technology.”⁸¹

Like the French colleagues, the Australian court remained unimpressed by the enforcement argument of the appellant that the difficulty or impossibility of enforcement the judgment in another jurisdiction “may amount to a practical reason for providing relief to the objecting foreign party on one or more of the grounds of objection raised in this case.”⁸²

2.3.4 Canada

Most recently the Ontario Superior Court of Justice followed the similar logic in *Bangoura v. Washington Post*⁸³ explicitly mentioning the Australian decision.⁸⁴ The court asserted jurisdiction over the US defendant Washington Post with no assets in Canada but with articles published on the Internet. The court started carefully, mentioning that “the mere fact that communication to a third party occurs in a particular jurisdiction does not as such make that jurisdiction the place of tort... There must be a substantial connection between the tort and the jurisdiction as well.”⁸⁵ But at the end the court had no difficulty in finding the connection – the plaintiff resided in Canada for two years even though he was not present at time of publication and the impact on his reputation would be in Canada;⁸⁶ besides, according to the court, there was no unfairness to the US defendant since “the Post is a newspaper with an international profile”⁸⁷ and it “should have reasonably foreseen that the story would follow the plaintiff wherever he resided.”⁸⁸

⁸¹ *Id.* § 125.

⁸² *Id.* § 121.

⁸³ Decision of Jan. 27, 2004, available at <http://www.scrawford.net/courses/Bangoura%20v.%20Washington%20Post.html> (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁸⁴ *Id.* § 19 (8).

⁸⁵ *Id.* § 15.

⁸⁶ *Id.* § 18.

⁸⁷ *Id.* § 19 (3).

⁸⁸ *Id.* § 19 (2).

Thus, the Canadian court in its turn established a precedent that “[t]he dissemination of defamatory statements over the Internet can give jurisdiction to the court where damage is sustained by the plaintiff no matter where publication has taken place.”⁸⁹ *Inter alia*, the court produced one remarkable statement, “publishers are not obliged to publish on the Internet. If the potential reach is uncontrollable then the greater the need to exercise care in publication”⁹⁰ – surprisingly speech-chilling argument.

As in the extraterritorial cases described above, the enforcement argument was rejected, “the Washington Post defendants' home jurisdiction's unwillingness to enforce such an order is not determinative of whether the court should assume jurisdiction... It is for the plaintiffs to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of commencing an action in Ontario knowing that it may not be enforced.”⁹¹

2.3.5 Italy

One more country that employed the effects principle for asserting jurisdiction in the Internet content case was Italy. The Italian case originated because of online publications injurious to reputation and privacy of Dulberg Moshe and his two daughters, presumably posted online in Israel by Moshe’s ex-wife and her husband.⁹² The court of the first instance did not assert jurisdiction over the case because the statements under discussion were published abroad, i.e. the offence was committed outside the national territory.⁹³ The Court of Cassation disagreed and remanded the case for further consideration in accordance with its guidelines.⁹⁴

Like the Australian court, the Italian Court of Cassation makes a distinction between the act of the sender publishing defamatory statements online and the perception of these statements by a third party.⁹⁵ Further, mere availability of the injurious statements on the Internet is not sufficient, actual perception of them by a third person is

⁸⁹ *Id.* § 16.

⁹⁰ *Id.* § 19 (8) d.

⁹¹ *Id.* § 20.

⁹² Moshe D., Italy. Cass., closed session, Nov. 17–Dec. 27, 2000, Judgment No. 4741, *available at* <http://www.cdt.org/speech/international/001227italiandecision.pdf> (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ *Id.*

required.⁹⁶ Hypothetically it is possible to argue that the offence is not committed even if the material is online if, for example, nobody visits the web-site.⁹⁷ This is of course a very hard thing to argue and in practice it does not narrow the final conclusion of the court. Once “‘perception’ of the injurious contents of the messages took place in Italy, the offence must be deemed to have been perpetrated on the national territory”⁹⁸ and the Italian state is entitled to jurisdiction.⁹⁹

2.3.6 Findings

Currently the effects principle as applied in asserting jurisdiction in Internet content controversies is employed most broadly, capable to justify almost anything. It knows no limits and it offers no support for legal certainty or foreseeability of online communication activities. If the Internet content falls within concerns of a particular country, its accessibility alone provides a sufficient link for jurisdiction according to the interpretation of the effects principle of many national courts.

2.4 USA: Targeting-Based Analysis

The targeting-based analysis is not a completely new doctrine, it was already applied in defamation cases in printed media both in the US¹⁰⁰ and Europe.¹⁰¹ In the Internet settings, however, the United States alone favors its application. The Restatement of Foreign Relations provides that the jurisdiction in extraterritorial disputes must be reasonable.¹⁰² The comprehensive description of the factors to determine reasonableness offered by the Restatement is neither exhaustive nor mandatory,¹⁰³ and the targeting-

⁹⁶ *Id.*

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰⁰ *See, e.g., Keeton v. Hustler* 465 US 770 (1984). For more examples on jurisdiction in pre-Internet media *see, e.g., Denis T. Rice & Julia Gladstone, An Assessment of the Effects Test in Determining Personal Jurisdiction in Cyberspace*, 58 BUS. LAW. 601, 615-16 (2003).

¹⁰¹ *E.g.,* in a libel case *Shevill v. Presse Alliance SA* 1995 ECJ CELEX LEXIS 9163, § 33, the European Court of Justice held that the plaintiff can sue where the publication is knowingly distributed.

¹⁰² Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 403.

¹⁰³ *Id.* comments a & b.

based analysis accepted in interstate disputes by many US courts following *Zippo*¹⁰⁴ is likely to be applied in international disputes as well.¹⁰⁵

The *Zippo* court reflected on jurisdiction issue in an interstate trademark dispute. Most importantly, it stated that a “passive Web site that does little more than make information available to those who are interested in it is not grounds for the exercise personal jurisdiction,”¹⁰⁶ and distinguished two other categories – when there is “the knowing and repeated transmission of computer files over the Internet, personal jurisdiction is proper;”¹⁰⁷ in the middle “a user can exchange information with the host computer [and] the exercise of jurisdiction is determined by examining the level of interactivity and commercial nature of the exchange of information”¹⁰⁸ – also called the “sliding scale” analysis.¹⁰⁹

The test was developed further in numerous US interstate cases.¹¹⁰ For example, in *Young v. New Haven Advocate* the Virginian court did not assert jurisdiction over Connecticut newspapers in respect of online articles defaming a Virginian prison warden;¹¹¹ in *Neogen Corp. v. Neo Gen Screening, Inc.* the court concluded that the granting of passwords to and collecting personal information of Michigan users was sufficient proof of purposeful availment of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum and asserted jurisdiction over the Pennsylvania corporation.¹¹² Not all cases are consistent and there are some additional problems in international respect. For example, the Canadian Internet broadcaster iCraveTV had sought to limit its distribution to Canadians by conditioning access on passing through three stages of verifications and clickwrap agreements; nevertheless it was dragged into the US court.¹¹³ Besides, there are

¹⁰⁴ *Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc.*, 952 F.Supp. 1119 (W.D.Pa. 1997).

¹⁰⁵ See e.g. Henn, *supra* note 45, at 192.

¹⁰⁶ *Zippo*, 952 F.Supp. at 1124.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.*

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

¹⁰⁹ *Id.*

¹¹⁰ For more examples see, e.g., Beverley Earle & Gerald A. Madek, *International Cyberspace: From Borderless to Balkanized*, 31 GA. J. INT'L & COMP. L. 225 (2003).

¹¹¹ 315 F.3d 256 (4th Cir. 2002).

¹¹² 282 F.3d 883, 890-91 (2002).

¹¹³ *Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. v. iCraveTV*, 2000 U.S. Dist Lexis 11670 (W.D. Pa. 2000). See also Michael Geist, *Is There a There There? Toward Greater Certainty for Internet Jurisdiction*, 16 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 1345,1351-52 (2001).

many examples of the US prosecuting foreign actors for computer crimes.¹¹⁴ Certainly, copyright or computer system security issues are different from content-related controversies but they are not completely irrelevant. At the moment there is not a big probability of an international Internet content dispute originated in the US due to the strong First Amendment protection but the possibility is not unimaginable – for example, in respect of child pornography or obscenity if the COPA or its successor passes the Supreme Court.

2.4.1 Discussion

Is the targeting-based analysis an adequate approach for determining jurisdiction in Internet content controversies? For some authors, “targeting is a key ingredient in the effects test.”¹¹⁵ Indeed, many would readily agree that “if an Internet content provider has taken some action to target citizens of a particular country, that country may assert jurisdiction for the content placed on that website.”¹¹⁶ Targeting is relatively easy to detect when commercial activity takes place but when a passive website merely provides information on objectionable subjects the targeting of a particular jurisdiction is far from obvious. What objectively perceivable factors can be distinguished for the targeting analysis of mere expression?

Interactivity or “the willingness to deal with persons in the forum state”¹¹⁷ could be appropriate for the analysis of commercial transactions but it is hardly applicable to a static website. Another proposal is to regard the use of a foreign language as “a primary test for a non-interactive web site... that would indicate a desire for citizens of a foreign jurisdiction to read the web page.”¹¹⁸ This one is certainly more suitable for

¹¹⁴ See, e.g., U.S. Department of Justice, *Russian Man Sentenced for Hacking into Computers in the United States*, Press Release, July 25, 2003, at <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/ivanovSent.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004) [hereinafter U.S. Department of Justice Press Release 2003]; U.S. Department of Justice, *Russian Computer Hacker Sentenced to Three Years in Prison*, Press Release, Oct. 4, 2002, at <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/gorshkovSent.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004) [hereinafter U.S. Department of Justice Press Release 2002].

¹¹⁵ Rice & Gladstone, *supra* note 100, at 649.

¹¹⁶ Henn, *supra* note 45, at 158.

¹¹⁷ *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1828.

¹¹⁸ Henn, *supra* note 45, at 175.

communication analysis but there are several problems as well. First, there are languages officially used in many jurisdictions (English, Spanish, etc.) and it would be problematic to determine, for example, whether an English-language website targets the US, the UK, Australia, or a number of other countries. Second, the globalization process on the Internet is prominent and the use of several languages for a website is not unusual, even without particular targeting intent. Anyway, the language factor would offer at least some restriction of unlimited application of the effects principle.

One more sound proposal is that “a web site that uses software technologies to target advertising toward the specific user should also be considered to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the specific user.”¹¹⁹ Quite logical, targeting advertising helps to derive financial and other benefits from a particular location and thus provides a link to foreign jurisdiction. Notably, there are many otherwise passive websites that have commercial advertising banners on them.

Targeting-based analysis could be a solution to the unlimited application of the effects principle if the courts could agree to accept it in a consistent form. However, currently there is not much prospect of it. European courts refuse to consider the use of foreign language as a factor for restricting jurisdiction (Toben and Yahoo case); for the US courts the problem is on the side of recognition of foreign judgments – Yahoo! used geographic identification technologies to target French citizens with French language banner advertisements but the French decision was not enforced by the US court.¹²⁰ Besides, there are still too many sites that do not expressly target anyone but welcome all interested surfers. Targeting-based analysis would exempt them from the states' control – the result the states cannot assent to.

2.5 *Protective Principle*

According to the protective principle a state can exercise jurisdiction over activities of non-nationals whether these activities occur inside or outside its territory for

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ *Id.* at 176.

protection of important state interests, usually security or economy of the state.¹²¹ The application of the protective principle is quite limited, for example, in the US it covers conduct “directed against the security of the state or against a limited class of other state interests,”¹²² in Germany the offences that can be prosecuted under protective principle – “conduct directed against internal interests of the state” – are specifically enumerated in the Penal Code.¹²³ In the Toben case, for example, the German Federal Court of Justice mentioned that the international law allowed to assert jurisdiction for protection of important internal interests¹²⁴ but did not really rely on it.

In fact, if the protective principle were to apply broadly, many communication activities on the Internet would fall under jurisdiction of some state of the world. For example, insult of the Federal president is among offences specifically enumerated for application of protective principle in Germany,¹²⁵ bomb-making information on the Internet infringes on the laws and security interests of the United States.¹²⁶

2.6 Universal Jurisdiction

The universal jurisdiction is recognized by international law for protection of international interests only in very limited, even unique occasions, such as piracy, war crimes and some others – “conduct sufficiently heinous to violate the laws of all states.”¹²⁷ The application of the universal jurisdiction to Internet content controversies could arguably be conceivable when the Internet is used, for example, to incite genocide in violation of international law.¹²⁸ The scope of crimes covered by the universal jurisdiction is not strictly determined. The best international codification effort so far is the UNO of Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind;¹²⁹ national laws can expand the scope. Thus, German law justifies universal jurisdiction in several

¹²¹ STARKE, *supra* note 13, at 211.

¹²² Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 402 (3).

¹²³ § 5 (1-5) StGB.

¹²⁴ Toben case, part D. II. 4.

¹²⁵ § 5 (3) StGB.

¹²⁶ *See, e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. § 842.

¹²⁷ STARKE, *supra* note 13, at 212.

¹²⁸ *See, e.g.*, Dauterman, *supra* note 3, at 208.

¹²⁹ Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind, *available at* <http://www.un.org/law/ilc/texts/dcodefra.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

additional cases, including distribution of violent, animal and child pornography¹³⁰ – no doubt applicable to Internet communications as well but not yet tested in real life prosecution of a foreign offender.

3 INTERNET-SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 *Jurisdiction to Enforce*

The power to prescribe the law and adjudicate the dispute does not always correlate with the possibility to enforce the judgment. Among the three layers of jurisdiction - jurisdiction to prescribe, jurisdiction to adjudicate, and jurisdiction to enforce¹³¹ – the weakest layer in respect of Internet controversies that actually limits the power of the state to regulate Internet communication is undoubtedly jurisdiction to enforce. As Goldsmith convincingly argues, “the true scope and power of a nation's regulation is measured by its enforcement jurisdiction, not its prescriptive jurisdiction.”¹³²

“In general a nation can only enforce its laws against: (i) persons with a presence or assets in the nation's territory; (ii) persons over whom the nation can obtain personal jurisdiction and enforce a default judgment against abroad; or (iii) persons whom the nation can successfully extradite.”¹³³ “In the real world, discrepancy between prescription and enforcement traditionally causes various inefficiencies, including evasion of the law,”¹³⁴ in cyberspace the effect is even more extreme. First, in Internet disputes the proportion of persons with a presence or assets in the nation's territory in comparison to all involved is remarkably low so that a state is often not capable to enforce the judgment without external help.¹³⁵ Second, extradition for enforcement is rare, mostly based on

¹³⁰ § 6 (6) StGB.

¹³¹ See, e.g., Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 401.

¹³² As described by Matthew Fagin, *Regulating Speech Across Borders: Technology vs. Values*, 9 MICH. TELECOMM. & TECH. L. REV. 395, 417 (2003).

¹³³ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1216.

¹³⁴ Watt, *supra* note 1, at 690.

¹³⁵ There are areas of criminal law where the US tries to enforce its laws by all means, up to setting up a fake firm to get the criminals on the US sole but it is not likely to happen in speech cases. See U.S. Department of Justice Press Release 2002, *supra* note 114. “This prosecution demonstrates the ability and resolve of the Department of Justice to vigorously investigate and pursue cybercriminals who attack

treaties and almost never of a state's own national; besides it is even less likely to occur in speech disputes because of costs and values clashes.¹³⁶ The third point of enforcement of a judgment abroad deserves particular consideration.

3.1.1 Enforcement of Foreign Judgments

There is no general obligation of states to enforce foreign judgments under international law,¹³⁷ although there are several international and regional conventions and treaties addressing the issue.¹³⁸ Usually the judgment will be enforced if a number of prerequisites are present. The most common are that the foreign judgment is rendered under proper jurisdiction;¹³⁹ in compliance with procedural rules of the issuing court that are compatible with general requirements of due process of law;¹⁴⁰ reciprocity is often required.¹⁴¹ There are also differences from country to country; for example, the US would rather enforce a foreign money judgment than a foreign injunction¹⁴² the latter being considered “far more difficult and intrusive upon a national sovereignty”¹⁴³ but for Germany or France the distinction does not matter.¹⁴⁴ On the other hand, American

American computer systems. We are committed to tracking down and prosecuting those individuals wherever they may be”, see U.S. Department of Justice Press Release 2003, *supra* note 114.

¹³⁶ For example, on the extradition request of the Thai government in respect of a Thai woman who displayed the Thai national flag on her pornographic website in the UK it was commented, “it is unlikely the British government would not take action over such minor charges”. See Silicon.com, *Porn web woman faces extradition from Britain*, Dec. 08 2003, at <http://www.silicon.com/networks/webwatch/0,39024667,39117237,00.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹³⁷ See, e.g., Lothar Determann & Saralyn M. Ang-Olson, *Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Injunctions in the US*, SEVENTH ANNUAL INTERNET LAW INSTITUTE 189, 191 (2003).

¹³⁸ See, e.g., list of Hague Conventions on Private International Law, available at <http://www.hcch.net/e/conventions/index.html> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹³⁹ For Germany see § 328 (1) 1 ZIVILPROZESSORDNUNG [Civil Process Code] [hereinafter ZPO]. For the US discussion see, e.g., Molly S. Van Houweling, *Enforcement of Foreign Judgments, The First Amendment, And Internet Speech: Notes for the Next Yahoo! v. Licra*, 24 Mich. J. Int'l L. 697, 699 (2003); *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1875-76.

¹⁴⁰ For Germany see § 723 (2) ZPO [the decision must legally in force in compliance with rules of the court that made it], § 328 ZPO (1) 2 [the defendant was not properly served], § 328 ZPO (1) 3 [no contradiction with previous decisions] or generally see Determann & Ang-Olson, *supra* note 137, at 197. For the US discussion see, e.g., Houweling, *supra* note 139, at 699; *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1875-76.

¹⁴¹ See, e.g., § 328 ZPO (1) 5.

¹⁴² See Determann & Ang-Olson, *supra* note 137, at 193.

¹⁴³ *Id.* at 195-96.

¹⁴⁴ *Id.* at 198.

punitive damages are not accepted in Germany.¹⁴⁵ But the particular problem of enforcement of foreign judgments in context of Internet content controversies is represented by the public policy exception secured in many legal cultures.¹⁴⁶ The US is especially well-known for its reluctance to enforce foreign judgments in speech cases due to the First Amendment protection¹⁴⁷ thereby considerably limiting the enforcement expectations of other states – frequently one of the parties in Internet content controversies resides in the US.

3.1.2 Should Prescribe If Cannot Enforce?

The courts are aware of the practical limits of enforcement of judgments entered against persons abroad, nevertheless, they expressively reject the enforcement argument.¹⁴⁸ They feel reluctant to openly admit the limits of their power but the reality prevails and judgments remain unenforced. Remarkably, after the Yahoo! successful litigation in the US that declared unenforceable the order of the French court, there was a twist of the French anti-racist policy and the approach to Internet content controversies changed in practice – the efforts to ensure the hate-free society and the hate-free Internet for local users concentrated on local ISPs instead of on foreign content providers. Thus, in 2001 a case appeared in a French court with plaintiffs almost identical to in the Yahoo! case that complained of the accessibility in France of a number of white-supremacy sites, particularly to those hosted under www.front14.org.¹⁴⁹ This time the anti-racist organizations did not venture into the meaningless race after the American hosting provider. Rather, that wanted to judicially oblige French ISPs to block access to the

¹⁴⁵ See HAIMO SCHACK, INTERNATIONALES ZIVILVERFAHRENSRECHT [INTERNATIONAL CIVIL PROCEDURE LAW] 373 (2003).

¹⁴⁶ For Germany see § 328 ZPO (1) 4 that secures protection of fundamental principles of German law, particularly when in connection to basic human rights. For the US discussion see, e.g., Houweling, *supra* note 139, at 699; and *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1875-76.

¹⁴⁷ See, e.g., Houweling, *supra* note 139, at 700-01.

¹⁴⁸ *Inter alia*, in the above described cases.

¹⁴⁹ Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Ordonnance de référé du 30 octobre 2001, Association “J'accuse!...action internationale pour la justice” (AIPJ), La Licra, et autres c/ Association Française d'Accès et de Services Internet (AFA), 13 fournisseurs d'accès et prestataires techniques d'Internet [The County Court of Paris, Interim Court Order, Oct. 30, 2001, Association “I accuse!... international action for justice” (AIPJ), La Licra, and others v. French Association of Internet Access and Service (AFA), 13

site.¹⁵⁰ Considering technical limits of effective blocking measures the litigation resulted in a general obligation on French ISPs to work out a workable technical solution in cooperation with the plaintiffs.¹⁵¹ Interestingly, before going to court LICRA and other plaintiffs contacted the Alaska-based host ISP that agreed to terminate hosting of hateful material.¹⁵² However, the site found another host in Boston that remained insensitive to LICRA's demands.¹⁵³

The practice proves that impossibility to enforce is a highly important matter; the question, however, is how to use this conclusion. On the one hand, there are suggestions that inability to enforce may amount to a practical reason for not extending jurisdiction too much;¹⁵⁴ on the other hand, there are views that on the contrary it may serve as justification for extensive prescriptive jurisdiction – since most entities have no assets other than in their “home” territory, there is no reason to worry and to exaggerate spillover effects of broad prescriptive jurisdiction.¹⁵⁵

One could question, what is the purpose of useless prescription? It produces litigation costs and no real result. Policy and value statements of the country are anyway apparent from criminal codes and other laws. At the same time worldwide jurisdiction contributes to legal uncertainty – even if it is not a meaningful factor anymore,¹⁵⁶ it remains a value. The powerless victims of the worldwide jurisdiction would be end-users that would have to check the laws of every country they travel to if they happen to have placed something on the Internet.

The point is, one have to look reality in the face. The courts regard it beyond their dignity to accept the enforcement argument; however, for a change they could worry on recognition of and respect to their judgments. The French court stated that it could not create exception of the Internet but ended up in measures on home ISPs. The ability to

Internet access providers and technical providers], *available at* http://www.legalis.net/cgi-iddn/french/affiche-jnet.cgi?droite=internet_responsabilite.htm (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

¹⁵² *Id.*

¹⁵³ *Id.*

¹⁵⁴ See, e.g., Tatjana Höernle, *Pornographische Schriften im Internet: Verbotsnormen im deutschem Strafrecht und ihre Reichweite* [Pornographic Materials on the Internet: Prohibiting Norms in German Criminal Law and their Scope], NJW 2002, 1008, 1013.

¹⁵⁵ See, e.g., Goldsmith, *supra* note 21, at 139-40; Watt, *supra* note 1, at 691.

¹⁵⁶ See, e.g., Fagin, *supra* note 132, at 419.

enforce should always be taken into consideration when asserting jurisdiction. It remains to hope that common sense prevails and courts would listen to the arguments similar to this one of a German commentator, “enforcement of German law against content providers abroad is illusionary... In the long run the capitulation before the power of reality and the adjustment of German law to the internationally enforceable minimal standards are unavoidable.”¹⁵⁷

3.2 *Consent to Jurisdiction*

Within the discussion on jurisdiction in cyberspace there are suggestions that private regulations will be crucial not only in determining jurisdiction as well as in Internet dispute resolution altogether.¹⁵⁸ “A more formal method to establish private legal orders in cyberspace is to condition access to particular networks on consent to a particular legal regime.”¹⁵⁹ Two main problems arise from this suggestion, one of a general character, the other relating to the subject matter of the article (Internet content controversies).

First, “[t]he validity of [the] contract, in which no positive assent is obtained and the Web site visitor is unlikely to have read the terms, stands on shakier ground.”¹⁶⁰ It is very doubtful that legal notices hidden among thousands of pages like “by accessing this web site both you and Netscape agree that the statutes and laws of the state of California, without regard to the conflicts of laws principles thereof, will apply to all matters relating to use of this web site,”¹⁶¹ may constitute informed consent. The user may not even be aware that there is such a notice. (In fact, the author of this article was not able to find this statement independently starting from the Netscape home page and had to follow the link provided in another article.)¹⁶² Several US courts already held that “it cannot be said that merely putting the terms and conditions in this fashion necessarily creates a contract

¹⁵⁷ Höernle, *supra* note 154, at 1013.

¹⁵⁸ See, e.g., Goldsmith, *supra* note 21, at 146.

¹⁵⁹ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1214.

¹⁶⁰ Geist, *supra* note 113, at 1382.

¹⁶¹ Netscape, *Applicable Laws*, at http://wp.netscape.com/legal_notices/laws.html (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁶² August, *supra* note 2, at 546-47, footnote 85.

with any one using the web site.”¹⁶³ Moreover, even in clearly contractual matters clickwrap agreement is not always valid. “In business-to-business contracts, choices of forum clauses are generally enforced in the United States, the E.U., and Japan. Their validity, however, may be problematic when one party is a consumer.”¹⁶⁴ Thus, EU regulation allows a consumer to bring a suit in the courts of a place where the consumer is domiciled.¹⁶⁵

Second, disputes involving Internet content controversies are clearly distinct from commercial transactions. Usually they involve either defamation lawsuit or criminal prosecution by the state for dissemination of illegal material where contractual consent doesn't play any role. Even Goldsmith, one of the main proponents of the “consent” approach mentions that “it is doubtful whether these private regulations will accord with the mandatory laws of territorial governments,” and it is not really a panacea.¹⁶⁶ Certainly, it doesn't matter for the government if it is asserted that the criminal act was committed under the laws specified on the respective webpage and it doesn't matter for a claim of a third-party who did not agree to any terms. In short, consent theory does not help in Internet content controversies.

3.3 Zoning Argument: Technology

In the recent years there appeared a wave of technology arguments led by Goldsmith claiming that “it is already possible for content providers to take measures to achieve significant control over information flows... As such control becomes more feasible and less costly, personal jurisdiction over cyberspace activities will become functionally identical to personal jurisdiction over real- space activities.”¹⁶⁷ According to them, the law should not be alone in protecting local values, “once harnessed to the law, technology can facilitate the exercise of prescriptive jurisdiction in the international arena, by providing the means to ensure perfect compliance with regulatory claims over

¹⁶³ Ticketmaster Corp. v. Tickets, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4553, 8; the same conclusion was held in *Mendoza v. AOL*, 90 Cal. App. 4th 1. (Cal.App. 1 Dist. 2001) on the terms of AOL member agreement.

¹⁶⁴ *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1860.

¹⁶⁵ Council Regulation 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, art. 16.

¹⁶⁶ Goldsmith, *supra* note 21, at 146.

cyberspace, by the use of filtering techniques¹⁶⁸ An interesting issue comes up, is it an argument for responsibility *if zone* or for obligation *to zone*? In the former case it would be an additional helpful factor for determining targeting within the effects test; in the latter case, however, it would require transformation of the Internet as we know it.

Obviously, for many commentators there is nothing extravagant in the obligation to zone, for them the claim that content providers should not be liable for harms everywhere where the content appears is justified only as long as “the content provider cannot control the geographical and network distribution of his information flows.”¹⁶⁹ Once adequate means to control information flows are available, they must be employed and the provider cannot complain of liability in a foreign state.¹⁷⁰

Today it is not contested that the quality of the Internet as a free borderless medium does not lie in its “nature“ but is determined by the computer code.¹⁷¹ There are various tools to identify the geographical location of the user¹⁷² and many companies routinely do that for targeting advertising purposes. Moreover, some companies already exercise regional self-censorship – Google and Yahoo were forced to stop running online casinos advertisements under the US prosecution threat but Yahoo limited this decision for the US territory.¹⁷³ Undoubtedly, “the rapid development of filtering and “zoning“ techniques, now used for purely commercial reasons such as targeting advertising to a particular public, provides clear evidence that geographical indeterminacy on the Internet is not inevitable, but results from ideological choice.”¹⁷⁴

Some fear that “to effectively prevent materials from entering states where they are not permitted will require “extensive self-identification of users before they receive access to information.”¹⁷⁵ In fact, this concern could be avoided with a slight change in

¹⁶⁷ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1218 -19.

¹⁶⁸ Watt, *supra* note 1, at 695.

¹⁶⁹ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1230.

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*

¹⁷¹ For detailed description see LAWRENCE LESSIG, CODE AND OTHER LAWS OF CYBERSPACE (1999).

¹⁷² See, e.g., Geist, *supra* note 113, at 1395.

¹⁷³ Matt Richtel, *Web Engines Plan to End Online Ads for Gambling*, NEW YORK TIMES, April 5, 2004, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2004/04/05/technology/05yahoo.html> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁷⁴ Watt, *supra* note 1, at 683.

¹⁷⁵ Fagin, *supra* note 132, at 445, citing Yochai Benkler, *Internet Regulation: A Case Study in the Problem of Unilateralism*, 11 EJIL 171, 178 (2000).

the architecture of the Web, for example, introduction of geographical indicator in the IP number of every computer would enable an easy check of the location of every site visitor and could make the site inaccessible for users from specific jurisdictions. The only real question is whether the Internet architecture should develop in this direction, which is a policy question. Throughout the recent history the Western world tried to promote its ideas to those who did not have access to them. The zoning argument, on the contrary, totally disregards the effect on freedom of speech.

3.4 *Costs and Effect on Speech*

Whether broad prescriptive jurisdiction in respect of Internet content cases may be effectively realized or not, is not the only question that should be examined. “Without assessing [other] factors [such as costs, overall impact on speech, and democracy] the impact of prescriptively legitimate unilateral exercises of jurisdiction upon the on-line community remains unclear.”¹⁷⁶ What would happen if states continue to insist on broad exercise of jurisdiction in Internet content matters?

3.4.1 **With Zoning Technologies**

In one scenario, broad exercise of jurisdiction would undoubtedly be legitimate if cyberspace were zoned and every author could control the spread of it creation. From the technical point of view, the architecture of the Internet is developed by people and any direction of its development is possible.¹⁷⁷ But do we really want, do we really need the “zoned” cyberspace? “Since the 1940's the United States has deployed anti-jamming technologies to make Voice of America and other United States government sponsored broadcasting available to people in nations with governments that seek to block news and information.”¹⁷⁸ Similarly, twice in the past three years the US Congress dealt with the bill on Global Internet Freedom proposed for the same purpose – to promote freedom of

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* at 421.

¹⁷⁷ *See, generally*, LESSIG, *supra* note 171.

¹⁷⁸ Elaine M. Chen, *Global Internet Freedom: Can Censorship and Freedom Coexist?* 13 DePaul-LCA J. Art & Ent. L. 229, 233 (2003).

expression on the Internet.¹⁷⁹ Zoning of the Internet would lead to an exactly opposite result. Not only would it make much of valuable content unavailable but it would also significantly raise the costs of Internet activities for all concerned – “in order to implement this technological solution, a multi-national actor must reconsider its relationships with *all* its users, regardless of national origin.”¹⁸⁰ That could lead to a particular speech-averse result - “assuming that technology continues to improve, it may become easier to withhold speech from foreign countries than to sort out inconsistent foreign laws that specify what counts as harmful where.”¹⁸¹

The insistence on general zoning would completely alter the current status of the Internet as a cheap, easily accessible medium enabling free flow of ideas worldwide as we know it and as many cherish it. The Internet would stop to be the medium of users – few private authors have the means to control the spread of their work and few Internet companies would provide free or cheap services when burdened by the obligation to employ geographical filtering in respect of content placed by their customers. Fortunately, this dark development is not probable to occur on a big scale;¹⁸² first of all because the US companies that enjoy the First Amendment protection are not likely to assume the additional costs without effective enforcement threats. Nevertheless some regional adjustments are possible and already in force, mainly due to regional business interests.¹⁸³

3.4.2 Without Zoning Technologies

In another scenario which is more similar to what is happening today, the courts will continue exercising worldwide jurisdiction but with limited success mainly due to the enforcement problem. One could reflect what would subjecting users to the laws of every country lead to? Would it lead to less objectionable content on the Internet? It is

¹⁷⁹ The bills were not adopted but the fact is significant anyway. See H.R. Res. 12, 107th Cong. (2001); H.R. Res. 48, 108th Cong. (2003).

¹⁸⁰ Yochai Benkler, *Internet Regulation: A Case Study in the Problem of Unilateralism*, 11 EJIL 171, 174 (2000).

¹⁸¹ Houweling, *supra* note 139, at 714-15.

¹⁸² See, e.g., Fagin, *supra* note 132, at 415.

¹⁸³ Human Rights Watch, *Yahoo! Risks Abusing Rights in China* (August 9, 2002), at <http://www.hrw.org/press/2002/08/yahoo080902.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

very doubtful, considering that the user is innocent under his or her local laws (if otherwise, the problem may be solved by the respective state, on the state's own initiative or on the notice of others). The only thing it can lead to would be the increasing amount of warnings like they appeared after the Toben case – “Travelers alert!... Stay out of prison! Stay out of Germany!”¹⁸⁴

Under the logic of effects principle as applied by many Western states in asserting jurisdiction over out-of-state actors, producers of swimming suits fashion or erotic could be arrested on their trip to Islamic states as infringing the morality of the country.¹⁸⁵ In fact, journalists, politicians, scholars, writers, enthusiasts, and anyone speaking in cyberspace would face the same risk – multiplied by the fact that it is not always obvious that the speech is objectionable and where exactly it is objectionable. Perhaps, one could maintain a database of all possible objectionable topics to make it certain not to experience prosecution process on a vacation trip. Irony apart, so far Islamic states did not to extend jurisdiction to foreigners with no connection to a state¹⁸⁶ fighting with objectionable content by local filtering measures but would they refrain from it long if Western states provide so many examples? It appears, Western states are less tolerant to Internet speech than Islamic societies traditionally criticized for oppression of freedom of expression.

3.5 *International Solution*

International agreement on jurisdiction in Internet-related issues would certainly be the best choice. One of the challenges for negotiating such an agreement is that the Internet activities involve too many topics (commerce, speech, criminal, civil, etc.) that were traditionally dealt with by different means. So far, there are many conventions on jurisdiction in non-Internet-related issues, all of them quite specific and not particularly

¹⁸⁴ See, e.g., statement at <http://www.zensurfrei.com/germanyinformation/> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁸⁵ HERBERT TRÖNDLE, STRAFGESETZBUCH UND NEBENGESETZE [PENAL CODE AND RELEVANT LAWS] 60 (2003).

¹⁸⁶ BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 122.

applicable to Internet controversies.¹⁸⁷ The Internet jurisdiction was shortly addressed by the Convention of Cybercrime but in no clear way.¹⁸⁸

The situation is further aggravated by the fact that among other topics speech issues imply clashes of values. Even regional cooperation efforts that are looked upon as a possible guidance¹⁸⁹ have their shortcoming for application on the international level. Thus, the EU E-Directive offers a combination of home country control (the website operator will be liable in the home state)¹⁹⁰ with an override procedure (the state can assert control over a foreign operator in enumerated exceptions (like public policy issues) but before taking measures should contact another Member State and notify the EU Commission).¹⁹¹ It may be a good solution for a region with more or less commonly shared values but it would hardly work for the whole world¹⁹² – there is little prospect to agree on something when countries do not have much in common from the beginning. Moreover, negotiations between governments on every Internet dispute involving public policy will be too burdensome. The conclusion seems to be that the solution may be found on the national level only, the world is not ready for the international solution yet.¹⁹³ The realistic goal could be to concentrate on harmonization of existing and developing rules in respect to jurisdiction in Internet disputes and to try generalizing them into customs of international law, establishing common principles not from “above” but from below.¹⁹⁴

3.6 *Towards Clarity of Rules*

¹⁸⁷ See, e.g., Henn, *supra* note 45, at 173, see also *supra* note 138.

¹⁸⁸ Thus, art. 22 (4) of the Convention on Cybercrime provides that the “Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with domestic law”.

¹⁸⁹ See, generally, Mark F. Kightlinger, *A Solution to the Yahoo! Problem? The EC E-Commerce Directive as a Model for International Cooperation on Internet Choice of Law*, 24 MICH. J. INT'L L. 719 (2003).

¹⁹⁰ Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market (‘Directive on electronic commerce’), art. 3 § 1, 2000 O.J. (L 178), available at <http://europa.eu.int> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁹¹ *Id.* art. 3 § 4.

¹⁹² See, e.g., Kightlinger, *supra* note 189, at 747.

¹⁹³ See BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 242.

¹⁹⁴ See *id.* 176-77, 201.

Foreseeability of rules and of the governing law is not a popular argument in discussing Internet transnational issues nowadays¹⁹⁵ but it used to be important. “Asserting jurisdiction over a nonresident or a person not physically within the state would “offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice,” the court said once.¹⁹⁶ The statement is not completely outdated.

“All other things being equal, companies large and small generally prefer predictable legal environments to unpredictable environments,”¹⁹⁷ the same being true for private users as well. As David Post argued, “[s]cale matters... Rules and principles that may be quite reasonable at one scale may become incoherent and unreasonable at another.”¹⁹⁸ In a more recent decision the same idea was expressed by the court – “it does not make sense to adopt a rule that could lead to the liability of countless parties whose role in the infringement is nothing more than setting up and operating a system that is necessary for the functioning of the Internet.”¹⁹⁹

Since every state has its own local policy to protect “all should be ready to subscribe, *ex ante*, to a rule of reason, under which the benefit from being able to ensure protection of local policies should balance out the concessions made to other States' conflicting regulatory claims.”²⁰⁰ The pragmatic question whether a state *can* unilaterally prescribe laws governing Internet activities can be answered in the affirmative – yes, it can though with very limited success. But it is not enough; the second question should follow, whether a state *should* do it. “Jurisdiction should not be exercised merely because it is permissible under principles of international law.”²⁰¹

4 CONCLUSION

¹⁹⁵ See, e.g., Fagin, *supra* note 132, at 419.

¹⁹⁶ Cowan, *supra* note 27, at 265, *describing* International Shoe Co. v. Washington, 325 U.S. 310 (1945).

¹⁹⁷ Kightlinger, *supra* note 189, at 764.

¹⁹⁸ David G. Post, *Against "Against Cyberanarchy"*, 17 BERKELEY TECH. L.J. 1365, 1378 (2002).

¹⁹⁹ Religious Technology Center v. Netcom On-Line Communication Services, Inc., 907 F. Supp. 1361, 1372 (1995).

²⁰⁰ Watt, *supra* note 1, at 692.

²⁰¹ *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1821.

With several exceptions, states tend to apply the effects principle in asserting jurisdiction over foreign actors in Internet content controversies. A little simplified, the justification provided is as follows – “what you say matters to us. Since we can hear it we have jurisdiction.” While the validity of the effects principle as such is not contested, it is necessary to revisit its meaning in respect of Internet content disputes. “A world in which the Effects Principle returns the result “No Substantial Effects Outside the Borders“ when applied to the vast majority of events and transactions is not “functionally identical“ to a world in which application of the same principle to the vast majority of events and transactions returns the opposite result.”²⁰² Potential accessibility of a website is not a proper link for application of national law.²⁰³

The US interstate cases with targeting-based analysis provide only limited guidance. First, interstate jurisdiction is different from international extraterritorial jurisdiction, primarily because of the absence of enforcement concern. Second, it is not clear what would be the application in extraterritorial criminal cases, such as child pornography or obscenity prosecution (the latter being a theoretical example so far). Targeting-based analysis could help but even in the US it is not used consistently. Besides, there are not too many objective indicators of targeting and the risk of their arbitrary application reducing the outcome to nothing cannot be ignored.

The realistic proposal would be to apply the territorial principle and the active nationality principle for determining jurisdiction in Internet content matters. They both can be interpreted quite broadly comprising hosting ISPs and content providers on the state’s territory (from businesses to private users), registrars of respective ccTLD names and nationals of the state, thereby giving substantial playground to the state to protect its interests. It would provide foreseeability of legal order and at the same time it would adequately answer the enforcement concern limiting the jurisdiction to the controversies that the state can effectively enforce.

Before the Internet raised many new legal issues the universal jurisdiction was recognized on very limited occasions. Now many states refuse to see the limits of their authority in Internet speech regulation and unrestrained application of the effects

²⁰² Post, *supra* note 198, at 1383 (2002).

²⁰³ See Sieber, *supra* note 50, at 2068.

principle equals pure speech to the most hideous crimes. Even if some Internet content could arguably fall within the universal jurisdiction (such as child pornography), it should not be generalized to cover any case when Internet content is not in line with local preferences.

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WORLDWIDE PRESCRIPTIVE JURISDICTION IN INTERNET CONTENT CONTROVERSIES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS *

YULIA A. TIMOFEEVA

1 INTRODUCTION

The global medium of the Internet offers global challenges. “While some of the conflicts now arising in cyberspace bear a familiar aspect, such as those arising in the course of electronic commerce, and require little more than mere technical adjustment of rules or methods applicable in analogous real-world situations, a growing number of conflicts involve clashing fundamental public values in the international arena.”¹ This is particularly true for Internet content regulation.

In respect of the Internet activities there are multiple overlapping conflicting jurisdictions² and the discussion is heated on how far the state can go in exercising its authority over authors of online material. On the one hand, it is asserted that “under the objective territorial principle, a court cannot assert extraterritorial jurisdiction over a foreign national simply on the basis that the foreign national's website contains images or data that violate the forum state's laws and that are accessible to users within the forum state;”³ on the other hand it has already happened, supported by the arguments that “it seems clear that customary international law, ... permits a nation to apply its law to

extraterritorial behavior with substantial local effects.”

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* *Forthcoming: Connecticut Journal of International Law, Volume 20 (Fall 2004)*

¹ Horatia Muir Watt, *Yahoo! Cyber-Collision of Cultures: Who Regulates?*, 24 *MICH. J. INT'L L.* 673, 674 (2003).

² Ray August, *International Cyber-Jurisdiction: A Comparative Analysis*, 39 *A.M. B.US. L.J.* 531, 543 (2002).

³ Walter C. Dauterman, Jr, *Internet Regulation: Foreign Actors and Local Harms – at the Crossroads of Pornography, Hate Speech, and Freedom of Expression*, 28 *N.C. J. INT'L L. & COM. REG.* 177, 201 (2002).

⁴ Jack L. Goldsmith, *Against Cyberanarchy*, 65 *U.C. HI. L. REV.* 1199, 1208 (1998).

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Interestingly, exactly Western states provided first examples on subjecting to their laws users from foreign jurisdictions. The first case was initiated by Germany that prosecuted Toben, an Australian national, on his short trip to Germany for Holocaust denial online. ⁵ The example was followed by France, ⁶ Italy, ⁷ Canada ⁸ and Australia that went even further and delivered defamation judgment when the respondent was not even present in the country except on the Internet. ⁹ At the same time this approach was not unquestionably followed everywhere. For example, in the online defamation controversy similar to the Australian one, the US court refused to hear the case for lack of jurisdiction. ¹⁰

As Cassese noticed, “international law is a realistic legal system. It takes account of existing power relationships and endeavors to translate them into legal rules.” ¹¹ No doubt, the argument of Goldsmith that “there is nothing extraordinary or illegitimate about unilateral regulation of transnational activity that affects activity and regulation in other countries” ¹² is absolutely true but another question is whether the Internet jurisdiction should develop to sustain the pervasive version of it, especially in speech-

related controversies.

This article examines the cases that appeared on the international arena in the area of Internet content regulation paying attention to the current legal debate and to emerging rules, and offers suggestion on the possible limits of extraterritorial jurisdiction in Internet content cases – it demonstrates the necessity for the states to accept the role of the Internet as a borderless medium and to keep their judicial activities within reasonable limits. The article argues for limitation of the effects principle when applied to Internet content controversies and claims that wide application of the territorial and active nationality principles of jurisdiction provides adequate and sufficient means to deal with objectionable Internet content. The discussion is not deliberately limited to particular

⁵ See *infra* Part 2.3.1.

⁶ See *infra* Part 2.3.2.

⁷ See *infra* Part 2.3.5.

⁸ See *infra* Part 2.3.4.

⁹ See *infra* Part 2.3.3.

¹⁰ *Young v. New Haven Advocate*, 315 F.3d 256 (4th Cir. 2002).

¹¹ ANTONIO CASSESE, *INTERNATIONAL LAW* 12 (2001).

¹² Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1240.

states but the US and Germany are in the focus of the comparative analysis as representatives of two different legal systems.

2 APPLICATION OF TRADITIONAL PRINCIPLES

“International law sets little or no limit on the jurisdiction which a peculiar state may arrogate to itself;”¹³ however, several established principles are more or less recognized by all. The Internet, the borderless medium, challenges traditional views and

calls for the necessity to revisit and reinterpret the doctrines, first of all because of the geographically unlimited effects of Internet activities. No doubt, “a similar phenomenon occurs in many domestic and international conflicts contexts”¹⁴ but one can hardly disagree that the Internet raised it to the qualitatively new level.

In spite of many claims at the beginning of the Internet wide usage that cyberspace avoids traditional regulation methods,¹⁵ many states were reluctant to make “an exception of the Internet” in their control of domestic activities as well as of foreign activities with local effects. Disregarding practical complications, the states persistently asserted jurisdiction in Internet-related disputes extending traditional principles of jurisdiction and modifying legal theory to meet to the emerging cyber-environment. Some Internet controversies fit perfectly to the traditional principles; for example, states' rights to exercise jurisdiction over their nationals wherever they are is a long established nationality principle for exercising jurisdiction over the person; similarly, the situation when material was put online on the server in the state's territory fits nicely in the traditional territorial principle. However, several particular problems remain; the most outrageous among them is the extension of the effects principle to assert jurisdiction over a foreign national for the material placed on the server abroad but as the Internet makes unavoidable accessible for local users. As a result, a mere webpage may be enough to be subjected to jurisdiction of every state.

¹³ J. G. S TARKE , STARKE 'S INTERNATIONAL LAW 183-84 (11th ed., 1994).

¹⁴ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1211.

¹⁵ For more detailed description of the early debate *see*, generally Goldsmith, *supra* note 4.

2.1 Territorial Principle

The territorial principle of jurisdiction “originally derived from an assumption about the absoluteness of boundaries and sovereign power within them.”¹⁶ The state territory was a natural limitation to the state authority to prescribe law, providing opportunity to define addressees of the norms and to ensure foreseeability of legal order.¹⁷ Under the territorial principle a state has jurisdiction over property, persons, acts, events within its territory.¹⁸ This principle produces little controversy for no one questions the power of the state to prescribe laws to the conduct in its territory.¹⁹ At the beginning there were several attempts to reduce application of the territorial principle to cyber-activities but they were quickly rejected by courts. For example, the British court easily asserted jurisdiction over a UK citizen who tried to argue that the pornographic content placed on the US server “was outside British jurisdiction.”²⁰ All over the world the early arguments that activity occurs in “cyberspace,” which is different from physical space and thereby avoids regulatory claims did not succeed.

The issue of jurisdiction under the territorial principle is double-sided. On the one hand, it seems that it does not give much power to the state for control of Internet activity, most of which occurs transnationally with participation of foreign actors without any tangible contact with a given forum. On the other hand, the territorial principle should not be underestimated. First, it confers jurisdiction over residents of the state, both individual users and corporations, the latter ranging from online businesses to ISPs that may be held liable for hosting of or for providing access to objectionable material. Further, financial intermediaries (such as credit card companies, etc.) can also be obliged

¹⁶ *Achieving Legal and Business Order in Cyberspace: A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues Created by the Internet*, 55 B US . LAW . 1801, 1824 (2000) [hereinafter *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*].

¹⁷ See, e.g., K ARSTEN BREMER , S TRAFBARE INTERNET -INHALTE IN INTERNATIONALER H INSICHT : IST DER N AIONALSTAAT WIRKLICH ÜBERHOLT ? [C RIMINALIZED INTERNET C ONTENT IN I NTERNATIONAL RESPECT : IS THE N AION -S TATE REALLY O UDATED ?] 114-15 (2001).

¹⁸ See, Restatement (Third) of Foreign Relations Law 402 (1987) [hereinafter Restatement of Foreign Relations]; § 3 S TRAFGESETZBUCH [Penal Code (of Germany)] [hereinafter StGB]; S TARKE , *supra* note 13, at 184-87.

¹⁹ The sub-set of the territorial principle that covers harmful effects produced on the territory on the state (the effects principle) is examined separately in Part 2.3.

²⁰ Chris Nuttall, *Police hail Net porn ruling*, BBC NEWS , July 1, 1999, available at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/382152.stm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

to act in accordance with local policies abstaining from facilitating infringement on them.²¹ Second, namespace provides a tool for regulation.²² Although theoretical grounds for this conclusion were not extensively addressed in legal discussion, the authority of a country to administer its own Country-Code Top-Level-Domain space (ccTLD) may fall under the territorial principle of jurisdiction. Even ICANN, the main body on Internet names management does not have a big say in how a state should manage its ccTLD.²³

“By threatening to exclude namespace users and service providers that do not adhere to namespace contracts or policies, namespace providers can enforce their interests in an over-efficient manner.”²⁴ Registrars of domain names can cancel them following the court order or informal request extending territorial jurisdiction as was done, for example, in respect of the sites **vote-auction.com** and **voteauction.com** – the registering US company cancelled the name as a co-defendant of a lawsuit, the Swiss registrar did the same after informal request.²⁵ Quite logically, registrars of ccTLD have to comply with the official country policy in most cases; for example, the manager of the German ccTLD “de.” would not register domain name **www.heil-hitler.de** or the like.²⁶

2.2 Nationality Principle

Nationality (or personality) principle allows the state to exercise jurisdiction irrespective of the territory where the act was committed because of the nationality of the actor (active nationality principle) or because of the nationality of the victim (passive nationality principle).²⁷

²¹ See, e.g., Jack Goldsmith, *Unilateral Regulation of the Internet: A Modest Defence* 11 EJIL 135,

137 (2000).

Stefan Bechtold, *Governance in Namespaces*, 36 *LOY . L.A. L. R EV .* 1239, 1254 (2003).²³ See e.g., CENTR Statement on ICANN (July 30, 2002), available at<http://www.centri.org/news/CENTR-ICANN-statement.html> (last visited April 26, 2004).²⁴ Bechtold, *supra* note 22, at 1259.²⁵ *Id.* at 1241.²⁶ RAINER FROMM, RECHTSEXTREMISMUS IM INTERNET : DIE NEUE GEFAHR [RIGHT -EXTREMISM ON THE INTERNET : THE NEW DANGER] 22 (2001).²⁷ See, e.g., S TARKE, *supra* note 13, at 210-11; Antonia Z. Cowan, *The Global Gaming Village: Interstate and Transnational Gambling*, 7 *G AMING L. R EV .* 251, 262 (2003).

2.2.1 Active

Active nationality principle is recognized in many legal systems. For example, according to the US Restatement of Foreign Relations a state has jurisdiction to prescribe the activities, interests, status, or relations of its nationals outside as well as within its territory;²⁸ German criminal law prescribes liability for a limited number of acts committed abroad if the offender is a German national (such as trade in human organs, sex tourism,³⁰ and some others).³¹

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The ambition of states to have full control over its nationals is not surprising; indeed, as Shapiro commented, “many governments will be reticent about letting their citizens go online if they believe that they have no jurisdiction over what their citizens do there.”³² Nevertheless, active nationality principle is not a generally applicable rule but rather depends on the type of activity. For example, by engaging in child sex tourism a person may be liable upon return under the laws of home country,³³ in gambling usually not.³⁴ Both approaches deserve consideration.

On the one hand, proposal to make citizens liable for their Internet activities wherever they are³⁵ would solve many problems. It would help Europeans in combating hate speech³⁶ without intrusion into expression preferences of others (considering that

many of the US-based white supremacist sites are managed by German neo-Nazis); it would exclude forum-shopping³⁷ and lessen spillover effects of prosecution into other jurisdictions.³⁸ “At least one country, Australia, has made Internet casino gambling legal for everyone except its own citizens.”³⁹ This approach equals the Internet to a new independent space, like the Moon or the Antarctic region where exercise of jurisdiction is

²⁸ See Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 402 (2).

²⁹ § 5 (15) StGB.

³⁰ § 5 (8) b StGB.

³¹ See, generally, § 5 StGB.

³² Andrew L. Shapiro, *The Disappearance of Cyberspace and the Rise of Code*, 8 S
CONST . L.J. 703, 715 (1998).

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³³ § 5 (8) b StGB.

³⁴ See, e.g., Cowan, *supra* note 27, at 256.

³⁵ See, e.g., B REMER , *supra* note 17, at 222 .

³⁶ See, e.g., *id.* at 233.

³⁷ See, e.g., *id.* at 234.

³⁸ See, e.g., *id.* at 240.

³⁹ Cowan, *supra* note 27, at 267.

based on the active nationality principle.⁴⁰ On the other hand, there is an argument for restrained application of the active nationality principle – a person can integrate into foreign legal system without fearing prosecution of his motherland.⁴¹

Anyway, even if the active nationality principle is somewhat problematic it is less problematic than extending jurisdiction to everyone. Application of the active nationality principle to Internet-related controversies is furthermore convenient because whatever the preference of a particular state is, whether for broad or restricted interpretation of this principle, all approaches can coexist since the actor is supposed to be familiar with the laws of his or her home country and at the same time it does not produce spillover effects on other actors.

2.2.2 Passive

The passive nationality principle is applied quite rarely, often on a condition that the act is criminalized both in the prosecuting state and in the state where the offense was committed.⁴² Besides, it is hardly applicable to Internet communication and so far there have been no cases where it would be applied to extraterritorial Internet content controversies.⁴³ In case when a victim of the Internet communication is a real person – defamation, for example, – the courts tend to determine jurisdiction according to the effects principle discussed in the next Part.

2.3 Effects principle

The effects principle allows the state to exercise jurisdiction if the conduct has a substantial effect within the state's territory.⁴⁴ Although it was derived from the territorial

⁴⁰ See the Moon Treaty opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979, art.12, available at http://www.greaterearth.org/laws/moon_try.htm (last visited April 26, 2004); the Antarctic Treaty art.VIII, available at <http://www.nsf.gov/od/opp/antarct/anttrty.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004). See also BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 234.

⁴¹ See, e.g., BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 223.

⁴² For Germany see, § 7 (1) StGB; for French discussion see Estelle De Marco, *Le Droit Pénal Applicable sur Internet [Criminal Law Applicable on the Internet]* § 58-59 (1998), at <http://www.juriscom.net/uni/mem/06/crim01.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁴³ To the best of knowledge of the author.

⁴⁴ See, e.g., Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 402 (1) c; § 9 (1) StGB.

principle and is often regarded as its subset,⁴⁵ the meaning of the effects principle is crucial and independent, particularly for the borderless communication enabled by the Internet. On the international level the principle was recognized by the Permanent Court

of Justice in S.S. Lotus case;⁴⁶ on the national level it is also widely accepted and most jurisdictions consider their laws applicable to extraterritorial Internet content cases on its basis.⁴⁷

The main question is how far the state would go in interpreting the effects principle. The US offers “reasonableness” requirement as a yardstick for applicability of national law to extraterritorial activities.⁴⁸ German scholars sometimes mention “reasonable link” when constructing the “harmful effect” clause⁴⁹ for application of the German law to the acts committed abroad.⁵⁰ In practice, in several cases involving objectionable Internet content the courts tend to apply the effects principle broadly, easily subjecting Internet content publishers to their jurisdiction.

2.3.1 Germany

Germany was among the first to deal with the Internet content illegal under its laws but perfectly legal abroad where it was hosted and made accessible via the Internet. In 1998 it prosecuted and sentenced Felix Somm, the manager of a subsidiary of the American company CompuServe, for distribution of online pornography in its newsgroups.⁵¹ In 1999, however, the case was reversed on the appeal on the grounds that the manager was totally subordinated to the mother company and could not technically restrict access to the illegal content.⁵² The case got much attention and caused

⁴⁵ See, e.g., Julie L. Henn, *Targeting Transnational Internet Content Regulation*, 21 B.U. I 157, 161 (2003).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ BREMER, *supra* note 17, at 132.

⁴⁸ See Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 403 (1).

⁴⁹ § 9 StGB.

⁵⁰ See, e.g., Ulrich Sieber, *Internationales Strafrecht im Internet [International Criminal Law on the Internet]*, NJW 1999, 2065, 2068.

⁵¹ AG München, Urteil vom 28.5.1998 “CompuServe” [München District Court, decision of May 28, 1998], available at http://www.netlaw.de/urteile/lgm_12.htm (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁵² LG München, Entscheidung vom 17.11.1999, NJW 2000, 1051 [München Land Court, decision of Nov. 11, 1999].

CompuServe to alter its content policy to some extent⁵³ but it was not particularly surprising in respect of jurisdiction. Quite naturally that Germany asserted jurisdiction over its national for actions that were presumably committed on its territory (even if content was on the servers of the mother company) apart from any harmful effects. Much more controversial was the Toben case,⁵⁴ which got somewhat less publicity in the US, probably due to involvement of non-US actors only.

On the trip to Germany Frederick Toben, an Australian citizen, was prosecuted and sentenced for Holocaust denial on the Internet – he was the author of various revisionist articles placed on the site of Adelaide Institute located on the Australian server. The case passed several judicial instances and ended up in the German Federal Court of Justice that upheld the conviction and elaborated most thoroughly on the effects principle as applied in the case. The Court started by determining that the content of the website passed exactly to what was covered by section 130 of the German Penal Code – ranging from clearly untrue statements of facts (Toben claimed that not more than 800 thousand Jews died in the Holocaust) to seditious and insulting statements capable to wake negative feelings to Jews in general and to German Jews in particular (such as assertions that Jews were using the Holocaust to enslave Germans in the feeling of guilt, etc.).⁵⁵ Because of the dissemination opportunities of the Internet this illegal content was easily accessible in Germany.⁵⁶ Interesting, one of the elements of the offense prescribed by section 130 is the actual ability of the communication to disturb public peace⁵⁷ and the court took pains to find it in the case. It examined the legislative intent of the norm, which was to avoid contamination of the political climate by belittlement of Nazi crimes;⁵⁸ it explained that the reasonable fear that the communication would disturb public trust in common security would be sufficient to fulfill the requirement;⁵⁹ it established that the addressees of the revisionist articles were Germans (notwithstanding

⁵³ For example, newsgroups containing child pornography were removed in the result of publicity, *see id.* “Tatbestand” [Facts].

⁵⁴ BGH 46, 212, Urteil vom 12.12.2000 [Decision of the Federal Court of Justice of Dec. 12, 2000] [hereinafter Toben case].

⁵⁵

- ⁵⁶ *Id.* part D. I. 1.
⁵⁷ *Id.* part D. I. 2 & part D. I. 6 (a).
⁵⁸ *Id.* part D. I. 5.
⁵⁹ *Id.* part D. II. 3 (a).
⁵⁹ *Id.* part D. I. 5 (d).

the fact that the articles were in English);⁶⁰ and, finally, it concluded that the harmful effect was present and it was legitimate to assert jurisdiction under sections 3 and 9 of the German Penal Code⁶¹ (combination of the territorial and effects principles).

The German legal theory distinguishes the so called “abstract danger offences” that can happen on the Internet without obvious effect on the territory – such as dissemination of pornography, racist materials, extreme violence, etc.⁶² Scholars are divided on the proper interpretation. Some stand for the “restrictive theory” – since such offences do not have a specific location where effect took place, jurisdiction should be restricted to the actual place of action of offender; others support “extensive theory” – effect should be considered to happen everywhere where the abstract danger could realize;⁶³ there are also suggestions to seek for the objective link; to examine the final interest of the actor; and to introduce the push-pull test similar to the US targeting requirement.⁶⁴ The Toben Court was most close to the extensive theory, although it classified section 130 as “the abstract-concrete danger offence” because of the requirement of actual ability for disturbance of peace;⁶⁵ the Court even mentioned that theoretically it was possible to argue that the Holocaust denying statement did not have this ability⁶⁶ but provided no hint as to what kind of argument that could be. Thus, there is no clear guidance, except that the author of a website illegal under German laws will be prosecuted if he or she appears within Germany’s reach.

2.3.2 France

Article 113-2 of the French Criminal Code makes French criminal law applicable to all offenses that are committed within its territory, hereby it is not necessary that the offence is committed exclusively on the French territory, it is enough that one of its constituting elements is present.⁶⁷ This provision subjects the majority of Internet

⁶⁰ *Id.* part D. I. 6 (c).

⁶¹ *Id.* part D. II.

⁶² *See, e.g.,* Sieber, *supra* note 50, at 2066-67.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ *Id.* at 2068.

⁶⁵ *See* Toben case, *supra* note 54, part D. II. 3.

⁶⁶ *Id.* part D. I. 5 (b).

⁶⁷ *See* De Marco, *supra* note 42, § 40.

activities to French jurisdiction. The most notorious illustration of this principle is the Yahoo! case.⁶⁸ The case ended up in the Californian court that refused to enforce the French order on the First Amendment grounds, yet a brief overview of the reasons the French court used in exercising jurisdiction over Yahoo! is meaningful for the present analysis.

In the first instance the justification for exercising jurisdiction was quick and not at all problematic for the French court – it dedicated one paragraph to criminalization of the sale of Nazi memorabilia objects and another short paragraph to the conclusion that the harm was present on the French territory since French users could easily view the auction site.⁶⁹ On the appeal the court elaborated a little more thoroughly. It acknowledged that the Yahoo site “is in general directed principally at surfers based in the United States having regard notably to the items posted for sale, the methods of payment envisaged, the terms of delivery, the language and the currency used;”

nevertheless, it refused to develop the argument further, stating that “the auctioning of objects representing symbols of Nazi ideology... may be of interest to any person”⁷⁰ and “the simple act of displaying such objects in France constitutes a violation of Article R645-1 of the Penal Code and therefore a threat to internal public order.”⁷¹ For the court it was a sufficient basis to assert jurisdiction over the case and to rule on the matter.

Interestingly, it was pointed out in the proceedings to the possible enforcement problems. The court refused to consider seriously this argument – “any possible difficulties in executing our decision in the territory of the United States,... cannot by

⁶⁸ Yahoo!, Inc. v. La Ligue Contre Le Racisme et L'Antisemitisme, 169 F.Supp.2d 1181 (N.D.Cal. 2001).

⁶⁹ See Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Ordonnance de référé du 22 mai 2000, Association “Union des Etudiants Juifs de France”, la “Ligue contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme” / Yahoo! Inc. et Yahoo France [The County Court of Paris, Interim Court Order, May 22, 2000, Association “The French Union of Jewish Students”, the “League Against Racism and Antisemitism” v. Yahoo and Yahoo France], available at http://www.legalis.net/cgi-iddn/french/affiche-jnet.cgi?droite=internet_responsabilite.htm (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁷⁰ See Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Ordonnance de référé du 20 novembre 2000, Association “Union des Etudiants Juifs de France”, la “Ligue contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme” / Yahoo! Inc. et Yahoo France [The County Court of Paris, Interim Court Order, Nov. 20, 2000, Association “The French Union of Jewish Students”, the “League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism” v. Yahoo and Yahoo France], the English translation available at <http://www.cdt.org/speech/international/001120yahoofrance.pdf> (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁷¹ *Id.*

themselves justify a plea of incompetence.”⁷² What are the practical consequences of such a judgment is examined later in Part 3.1 of the article.

2.3.3 Australia

In the presumably first Internet defamation with a foreign defendant that was not present in the country except on the Internet the High Court of Australia dealt thoroughly with jurisdiction concerns.⁷³ The case involved defamatory statements with regard to Joseph Gutnick, an Australian resident, that appeared on the Internet site of the US-based magazine *Baron's Online*.⁷⁴ The Australian court asserted the jurisdiction under the effects principle – “activities that have effects beyond the jurisdiction in which they are done may properly be the concern of the legal systems in each place.”⁷⁵

More particularly, in determining jurisdiction the court looked at two issues. First, it examined what was the place of publication of the statements of which Mr. Gutnick complained.⁷⁶ For the analysis the court distinguished between two meanings of “publishing” – “the (publisher's) act of publication and the fact of publication (to a third party)”⁷⁷ and asked, “[i]f the place in which the publisher acts and the place in which the publication is presented in comprehensible form are in two different jurisdictions, where is the tort of defamation committed?”⁷⁸ The conclusion was that since any material placed on the Internet “is not available in comprehensible form until downloaded on to the computer of [the end user, i]t is where that person downloads the material that the damage to reputation may be done.”⁷⁹ Consequently, the tort of defamation may be considered committed in Australia. The second issue the court dealt with was whether it was necessary to create the exception of the Internet.⁸⁰ The court answered in the negative, noticing that “[w]hilst the Internet does indeed present many novel

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ *Dow Jones & Company Inc v. Gutnick* [2002] HCA 56.

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.* § 24.

⁷⁶ *Id.* § 9.

⁷⁷ *Id.* § 11.

⁷⁸ *Id.* § 28.

⁷⁹ *Id.* § 44.

⁸⁰ *Id.* § 123-38.

technological features, it also shares many characteristics with earlier technologies that have rapidly expanded the speed and quantity of information distribution throughout the world... Generally speaking, it is undesirable to express a rule of the common law in terms of a particular technology.”⁸¹

Like the French colleagues, the Australian court remained unimpressed by the enforcement argument of the appellant that the difficulty or impossibility of enforcement the judgment in another jurisdiction “may amount to a practical reason for providing relief to the objecting foreign party on one or more of the grounds of objection raised in this case.”⁸²

2.3.4 Canada

Most recently the Ontario Superior Court of Justice followed the similar logic in *Bangoura v. Washington Post*⁸³ explicitly mentioning the Australian decision.⁸⁴ The court asserted jurisdiction over the US defendant Washington Post with no assets in Canada but with articles published on the Internet. The court started carefully, mentioning that “the mere fact that communication to a third party occurs in a particular jurisdiction does not as such make that jurisdiction the place of tort... There must be a substantial connection between the tort and the jurisdiction as well.”⁸⁵ But at the end the court had no difficulty in finding the connection – the plaintiff resided in Canada for two years even though he was not present at time of publication and the impact on his reputation would be in Canada;⁸⁶ besides, according to the court, there was no unfairness to the US defendant since “the Post is a newspaper with an international profile”⁸⁷ and it “should have reasonably foreseen that the story would follow the plaintiff wherever he resided.”⁸⁸

⁸¹ *Id.* § 125.

⁸² *Id.* § 121.

⁸³ Decision of Jan. 27, 2004, available at

<http://www.scrawford.net/courses/Bangoura%20v.%20Washington%20Post.html> (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁸⁴ *Id.* § 19 (8).

⁸⁵ *Id.* § 15.

⁸⁶ *Id.* § 18.

⁸⁷ *Id.* § 19 (3).

⁸⁸ *Id.* § 19 (2).

Thus, the Canadian court in its turn established a precedent that “[t]he dissemination of defamatory statements over the Internet can give jurisdiction to the court where damage is sustained by the plaintiff no matter where publication has taken place.”⁸⁹ *Inter alia*, the court produced one remarkable statement, “publishers are not obliged to publish on the Internet. If the potential reach is uncontrollable then the greater the need to exercise care in publication”⁹⁰ – surprisingly speech-chilling argument.

As in the extraterritorial cases described above, the enforcement argument was rejected, “the Washington Post defendants' home jurisdiction's unwillingness to enforce such an order is not determinative of whether the court should assume jurisdiction... It is for the plaintiffs to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of commencing an action in Ontario knowing that it may not be enforced.”⁹¹

2.3.5 Italy

One more country that employed the effects principle for asserting jurisdiction in the Internet content case was Italy. The Italian case originated because of online publications injurious to reputation and privacy of Dulberg Moshe and his two daughters, presumably posted online in Israel by Moshe’s ex-wife and her husband.⁹² The court of the first instance did not assert jurisdiction over the case because the statements under discussion were published abroad, i.e. the offence was committed outside the national territory.⁹³ The Court of Cassation disagreed and remanded the case for further consideration in accordance with its guidelines.⁹⁴

Like the Australian court, the Italian Court of Cassation makes a distinction between the act of the sender publishing defamatory statements online and the perception

of these statements by a third party.⁹⁵ Further, mere availability of the injurious statements on the Internet is not sufficient, actual perception of them by a third person is

⁸⁹ *Id.* § 16.

⁹⁰ *Id.* § 19 (8) d.

⁹¹ *Id.* § 20.

⁹² Moshe D., Italy. Cass., closed session, Nov. 17–Dec. 27, 2000, Judgment No. 4741, *available at* <http://www.cdt.org/speech/international/001227italiandecision.pdf> (last visited April 26, 2004).

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ *Id.*

required.⁹⁶ Hypothetically it is possible to argue that the offence is not committed even if the material is online if, for example, nobody visits the web-site.⁹⁷ This is of course a very hard thing to argue and in practice it does not narrow the final conclusion of the court. Once “perception’ of the injurious contents of the messages took place in Italy, the offence must be deemed to have been perpetrated on the national territory”⁹⁸ and the Italian state is entitled to jurisdiction.⁹⁹

2.3.6 Findings

Currently the effects principle as applied in asserting jurisdiction in Internet content controversies is employed most broadly, capable to justify almost anything. It knows no limits and it offers no support for legal certainty or foreseeability of online communication activities. If the Internet content falls within concerns of a particular country, its accessibility alone provides a sufficient link for jurisdiction according to the interpretation of the effects principle of many national courts.

2.4 USA: Targeting-Based Analysis

The targeting-based analysis is not a completely new doctrine, it was already applied in defamation cases in printed media both in the US¹⁰⁰ and Europe.¹⁰¹ In the Internet settings, however, the United States alone favors its application. The Restatement of Foreign Relations provides that the jurisdiction in extraterritorial disputes must be reasonable.¹⁰² The comprehensive description of the factors to determine reasonableness offered by the Restatement is neither exhaustive nor mandatory,¹⁰³ and the targeting-

⁹⁶ *Id.*

⁹⁷ *Id.*

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰⁰ *See, e.g., Keeton v. Hustler* 465 US 770 (1984). For more examples on jurisdiction in pre-Internet media *see, e.g., Denis T. Rice & Julia Gladstone, An Assessment of the Effects Test in Determining Personal Jurisdiction in Cyberspace*, 58 B US . LAW . 601, 615-16 (2003).

¹⁰¹ *E.g., in a libel case Shevill v. Presse Alliance SA* 1995 ECJ CELEX LEXIS 9163, § 33, the European Court of Justice held that the plaintiff can sue where the publication is knowingly distributed.

¹⁰² Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 403.

¹⁰³ *Id.* comments a & b.

based analysis accepted in interstate disputes by many US courts following *Zippo*¹⁰⁴ is likely to be applied in international disputes as well.¹⁰⁵

The *Zippo* court reflected on jurisdiction issue in an interstate trademark dispute. Most importantly, it stated that a “passive Web site that does little more than make information available to those who are interested in it is not grounds for the exercise personal jurisdiction,”¹⁰⁶ and distinguished two other categories – when there is “the knowing and repeated transmission of computer files over the Internet, personal jurisdiction is proper;”¹⁰⁷ in the middle “a user can exchange information with the host

computer [and] the exercise of jurisdiction is determined by examining the level of interactivity and commercial nature of the exchange of information”¹⁰⁸ – also called the “sliding scale” analysis.¹⁰⁹

The test was developed further in numerous US interstate cases.¹¹⁰ For example, in *Young v. New Haven Advocate* the Virginian court did not assert jurisdiction over Connecticut newspapers in respect of online articles defaming a Virginian prison warden;¹¹¹ in *Neogen Corp. v. Neo Gen Screening, Inc.* the court concluded that the granting of passwords to and collecting personal information of Michigan users was sufficient proof of purposeful availment of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum and asserted jurisdiction over the Pennsylvania corporation.¹¹² Not all cases are consistent and there are some additional problems in international respect. For example, the Canadian Internet broadcaster iCraveTV had sought to limit its distribution to Canadians by conditioning access on passing through three stages of verifications and clickwrap agreements; nevertheless it was dragged into the US court.¹¹³ Besides, there are

¹⁰⁴ *Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc.*, 952 F.Supp. 1119 (W.D.Pa. 1997).

¹⁰⁵ *See e.g. Henn, supra* note 45, at 192.

¹⁰⁶ *Zippo*, 952 F.Supp. at 1124.

¹⁰⁷ *Id.*

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

¹⁰⁹ *Id.*

¹¹⁰ For more examples *see, e.g.*, Beverley Earle & Gerald A. Madek, *International Cyberspace:*

From Borderless to Balkanized, 31 *G A. J. INT'L & C OMP. L.* 225 (2003).

¹¹¹ 315 F.3d 256 (4th Cir. 2002).

¹¹² 282 F.3d 883, 890-91 (2002).

¹¹³ *Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. v. iCraveTV*, 2000 U.S. Dist Lexis 11670 (W.D. Pa. 2000).

See also Michael Geist, *Is There a There There? Toward Greater Certainty for Internet Jurisdiction*, 16 *BERKELEY TECH. L.J.* 1345,1351-52 (2001).

many examples of the US prosecuting foreign actors for computer crimes. copyright or computer system security issues are different from content-related controversies but they are not completely irrelevant. At the moment there is not a big probability of an international Internet content dispute originated in the US due to the strong First Amendment protection but the possibility is not unimaginable – for example, in respect of child pornography or obscenity if the COPA or its successor passes the Supreme Court.

Certainly,

2.4.1 Discussion

Is the targeting-based analysis an adequate approach for determining jurisdiction in Internet content controversies? For some authors, “targeting is a key ingredient in the effects test.”¹¹⁵ Indeed, many would readily agree that “if an Internet content provider has taken some action to target citizens of a particular country, that country may assert jurisdiction for the content placed on that website.”¹¹⁶ Targeting is relatively easy to detect when commercial activity takes place but when a passive website merely provides information on objectionable subjects the targeting of a particular jurisdiction is far from obvious. What objectively perceivable factors can be distinguished for the targeting analysis of mere expression?

Interactivity or “the willingness to deal with persons in the forum state”¹¹⁷ could be appropriate for the analysis of commercial transactions but it is hardly applicable to a static website. Another proposal is to regard the use of a foreign language as “a primary test for a non-interactive web site... that would indicate a desire for citizens of a foreign jurisdiction to read the web page.”¹¹⁸ This one is certainly more suitable for

¹¹⁴ See, e.g., U.S. Department of Justice, *Russian Man Sentenced for Hacking into Computers in the United States*, Press Release, July 25, 2003, at <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/ivanovSent.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004) [hereinafter U.S. Department of Justice Press Release 2003]; U.S. Department of Justice, *Russian Computer Hacker Sentenced to Three Years in Prison*, Press Release, Oct. 4, 2002, at <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/gorshkovSent.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004) [hereinafter U.S. Department of Justice Press Release 2002].

¹¹⁵ Rice & Gladstone, *supra* note 100, at 649.

¹¹⁶ Henn, *supra* note 45, at 158.

¹¹⁷ *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1828.

¹¹⁸ Henn, *supra* note 45, at 175.

communication analysis but there are several problems as well. First, there are languages officially used in many jurisdictions (English, Spanish, etc.) and it would be problematic to determine, for example, whether an English-language website targets the US, the UK, Australia, or a number of other countries. Second, the globalization process on the Internet is prominent and the use of several languages for a website is not unusual, even without particular targeting intent. Anyway, the language factor would offer at least some restriction of unlimited application of the effects principle.

One more sound proposal is that “a web site that uses software technologies to target advertising toward the specific user should also be considered to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the specific user.”¹¹⁹ Quite logical, targeting advertising helps to derive financial and other benefits from a particular location and thus provides a link to foreign jurisdiction. Notably, there are many otherwise passive websites that have commercial advertising banners on them.

Targeting-based analysis could be a solution to the unlimited application of the effects principle if the courts could agree to accept it in a consistent form. However, currently there is not much prospect of it. European courts refuse to consider the use of foreign language as a factor for restricting jurisdiction (Toben and Yahoo case); for the US courts the problem is on the side of recognition of foreign judgments – Yahoo! used geographic identification technologies to target French citizens with French language banner advertisements but the French decision was not enforced by the US court.

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Besides, there are still too many sites that do not expressly target anyone but welcome all interested surfers. Targeting-based analysis would exempt them from the states' control – the result the states cannot assent to.

2.5 Protective Principle

According to the protective principle a state can exercise jurisdiction over

activities of non-nationals whether these activities occur inside or outside its territory for

¹¹⁹ *Id.*

¹²⁰ *Id.* at 176.

protection of important state interests, usually security or economy of the state.

¹²¹ The

application of the protective principle is quite limited, for example, in the US it covers conduct “directed against the security of the state or against a limited class of other state interests,” ¹²² in Germany the offences that can be prosecuted under protective principle – “conduct directed against internal interests of the state” – are specifically enumerated in the Penal Code. ¹²³ In the *Toben* case, for example, the German Federal Court of Justice mentioned that the international law allowed to assert jurisdiction for protection of important internal interests ¹²⁴ but did not really rely on it.

In fact, if the protective principle were to apply broadly, many communication activities on the Internet would fall under jurisdiction of some state of the world. For example, insult of the Federal president is among offences specifically enumerated for application of protective principle in Germany, ¹²⁵ bomb-making information on the Internet infringes on the laws and security interests of the United States. ¹²⁶

2.6 Universal Jurisdiction

The universal jurisdiction is recognized by international law for protection of international interests only in very limited, even unique occasions, such as piracy, war crimes and some others – “conduct sufficiently heinous to violate the laws of all

states.”¹²⁷ The application of the universal jurisdiction to Internet content controversies could arguably be conceivable when the Internet is used, for example, to incite genocide in violation of international law.¹²⁸ The scope of crimes covered by the universal jurisdiction is not strictly determined. The best international codification effort so far is the UNO of Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind;¹²⁹ national laws can expand the scope. Thus, German law justifies universal jurisdiction in several

¹²¹ STARKE, *supra* note 13, at 211.

¹²² Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 402 (3).

¹²³ § 5 (1-5) StGB.

¹²⁴ Toben case, part D. II. 4.

¹²⁵ § 5 (3) StGB.

¹²⁶ *See, e.g.*, 18 U.S.C. § 842.

¹²⁷ STARKE, *supra* note 13, at 212.

¹²⁸ *See, e.g.*, Dauterman, *supra* note 3, at 208.

¹²⁹ Draft Code of Crimes Against the Peace and Security of Mankind, *available at* <http://www.un.org/law/ilc/texts/dcodefra.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

additional cases, including distribution of violent, animal and child pornography doubt applicable to Internet communications as well but not yet tested in real life prosecution of a foreign offender.

3 INTERNET -SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 Jurisdiction to Enforce

The power to prescribe the law and adjudicate the dispute does not always correlate with the possibility to enforce the judgment. Among the three layers of jurisdiction - jurisdiction to prescribe, jurisdiction to adjudicate, and jurisdiction to

enforce¹³¹ – the weakest layer in respect of Internet controversies that actually limits the power of the state to regulate Internet communication is undoubtedly jurisdiction to enforce. As Goldsmith convincingly argues, “the true scope and power of a nation's regulation is measured by its enforcement jurisdiction, not its prescriptive jurisdiction.”

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“In general a nation can only enforce its laws against: (i) persons with a presence or assets in the nation's territory; (ii) persons over whom the nation can obtain personal jurisdiction and enforce a default judgment against abroad; or (iii) persons whom the nation can successfully extradite.”¹³³ “In the real world, discrepancy between prescription and enforcement traditionally causes various inefficiencies, including evasion of the law,”¹³⁴ in cyberspace the effect is even more extreme. First, in Internet disputes the proportion of persons with a presence or assets in the nation's territory in comparison to all involved is remarkably low so that a state is often not capable to enforce the judgment without external help.¹³⁵ Second, extradition for enforcement is rare, mostly based on

¹³⁰ § 6 (6) StGB.

¹³¹ See, e.g., Restatement of Foreign Relations, *supra* note 18, 401.

¹³² As described by Matthew Fagin, *Regulating Speech Across Borders: Technology vs. Values*, 9

MICH. TELECOMM. & TECH. L. REV. 395, 417 (2003).

¹³³ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1216.

¹³⁴ Watt, *supra* note 1, at 690.

¹³⁵ There are areas of criminal law where the US tries to enforce its laws by all means, up to setting up a fake firm to get the criminals on the US soil but it is not likely to happen in speech cases. See U.S. Department of Justice Press Release 2002, *supra* note 114. “This prosecution demonstrates the ability and resolve of the Department of Justice to vigorously investigate and pursue cybercriminals who attack

treaties and almost never of a state's own national; besides it is even less likely to occur in speech disputes because of costs and values clashes.

¹³⁶ The third point of enforcement of a judgment abroad deserves particular consideration.

3.1.1 Enforcement of Foreign Judgments

There is no general obligation of states to enforce foreign judgments under international law,¹³⁷ although there are several international and regional conventions and treaties addressing the issue.¹³⁸ Usually the judgment will be enforced if a number of prerequisites are present. The most common are that the foreign judgment is rendered under proper jurisdiction;¹³⁹ in compliance with procedural rules of the issuing court that are compatible with general requirements of due process of law;¹⁴⁰ reciprocity is often required.¹⁴¹ There are also differences from country to country; for example, the US would rather enforce a foreign money judgment than a foreign injunction¹⁴² the latter being considered "far more difficult and intrusive upon a national sovereignty"¹⁴³ but for Germany or France the distinction does not matter.¹⁴⁴ On the other hand, American

American computer systems. We are committed to tracking down and prosecuting those individuals wherever they may be", *see* U.S. Department of Justice Press Release 2003, *supra* note 114.

¹³⁶ For example, on the extradition request of the Thai government in respect of a Thai woman who displayed the Thai national flag on her pornographic website in the UK it was commented, "it is unlikely the British government would not take action over such minor charges". *See* Silicon.com, *Porn web woman faces extradition from Britain*, Dec. 08 2003, at <http://www.silicon.com/networks/webwatch/0,39024667,39117237,00.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹³⁷ *See, e.g.*, Lothar Determann & Saralyn M. Ang-Olson, *Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Injunctions in the US*, SEVENTH ANNUAL INTERNET LAW INSTITUTE 189, 191 (2003).

¹³⁸ *See, e.g.*, list of Hague Conventions on Private International Law, available at <http://www.hcch.net/e/conventions/index.html> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹³⁹ For Germany *see* § 328 (1) 1 Z IVILPROZEBORDNUNG [Civil Process Code] [hereinafter ZPO]. For the US discussion *see, e.g.*, Molly S. Van Houweling, *Enforcement of Foreign Judgments, The First Amendment, And Internet Speech: Notes for the Next Yahoo! v. Licra*, 24 Mich. J. Int'l L. 697, 699 (2003); *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1875-76.

¹⁴⁰ For Germany *see* § 723 (2) ZPO [the decision must legally in force in compliance with rules of the court that made it], § 328 ZPO (1) 2 [the defendant was not properly served], § 328 ZPO (1) 3 [no contradiction with previous decisions] or generally *see* Determann & Ang-Olson, *supra* note 137, at 197. For the US discussion *see, e.g.*, Houweling, *supra* note 139, at 699; *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1875-76.

¹⁴¹ *See, e.g.*, § 328 ZPO (1) 5.

¹⁴² *See* Determann & Ang-Olson, *supra* note 137, at 193.

¹⁴³ *Id.* at 195-96.

¹⁴⁴ *Id.* at 198.

punitive damages are not accepted in Germany.¹⁴⁵ But the particular problem of enforcement of foreign judgments in context of Internet content controversies is represented by the public policy exception secured in many legal cultures.¹⁴⁶ The US is especially well-known for its reluctance to enforce foreign judgments in speech cases due to the First Amendment protection¹⁴⁷ thereby considerably limiting the enforcement expectations of other states – frequently one of the parties in Internet content controversies resides in the US.

3.1.2 Should Prescribe If Cannot Enforce?

The courts are aware of the practical limits of enforcement of judgments entered against persons abroad, nevertheless, they expressively reject the enforcement argument.¹⁴⁸ They feel reluctant to openly admit the limits of their power but the reality prevails and judgments remain unenforced. Remarkably, after the Yahoo! successful litigation in the US that declared unenforceable the order of the French court, there was a twist of the French anti-racist policy and the approach to Internet content controversies changed in practice – the efforts to ensure the hate-free society and the hate-free Internet for local users concentrated on local ISPs instead of on foreign content providers. Thus, in 2001 a case appeared in a French court with plaintiffs almost identical to in the Yahoo! case that complained of the accessibility in France of a number of white-supremacy sites, particularly to those hosted under www.front14.org.¹⁴⁹ This time the anti-racist organizations did not venture into the meaningless race after the American hosting provider. Rather, that wanted to judicially oblige French ISPs to block access to the

¹⁴⁵ See HAIMO SCHACK, INTERNATIONALES ZIVILVERFAHRENSRECHT [INTERNATIONAL CIVIL PROCEDURE LAW] 373 (2003).

¹⁴⁶ For Germany see § 328 ZPO (1) 4 that secures protection of fundamental principles of German law, particularly when in connection to basic human rights. For the US discussion see, e.g., Houweling, *supra* note 139, at 699; and *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1875-76.

¹⁴⁷ See, e.g., Houweling, *supra* note 139, at 700-01.

¹⁴⁸ *Inter alia*, in the above described cases.

¹⁴⁹ Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris, Ordonnance de référé du 30 octobre 2001, Association “J'accuse!...action internationale pour la justice” (AIPJ), La Licra, et autres c/ Association Française d'Accès et de Services Internet (AFA), 13 fournisseurs d'accès et prestataires techniques d'Internet [The

County Court of Paris, Interim Court Order, Oct. 30, 2001, Association “I accuse!... international action for justice” (AIPJ), La Licra, and others v. French Association of Internet Access and Service (AFA), 13

site.¹⁵⁰ Considering technical limits of effective blocking measures the litigation resulted in a general obligation on French ISPs to work out a workable technical solution in cooperation with the plaintiffs.¹⁵¹ Interestingly, before going to court LICRA and other plaintiffs contacted the Alaska-based host ISP that agreed to terminate hosting of hateful material.¹⁵² However, the site found another host in Boston that remained insensitive to LICRA's demands.¹⁵³

The practice proves that impossibility to enforce is a highly important matter; the question, however, is how to use this conclusion. On the one hand, there are suggestions that inability to enforce may amount to a practical reason for not extending jurisdiction too much;¹⁵⁴ on the other hand, there are views that on the contrary it may serve as justification for extensive prescriptive jurisdiction – since most entities have no assets other than in their “home” territory, there is no reason to worry and to exaggerate spillover effects of broad prescriptive jurisdiction.¹⁵⁵

One could question, what is the purpose of useless prescription? It produces litigation costs and no real result. Policy and value statements of the country are anyway apparent from criminal codes and other laws. At the same time worldwide jurisdiction contributes to legal uncertainty – even if it is not a meaningful factor anymore,¹⁵⁶ it remains a value. The powerless victims of the worldwide jurisdiction would be end-users that would have to check the laws of every country they travel to if they happen to have placed something on the Internet.

The point is, one have to look reality in the face. The courts regard it beyond their dignity to accept the enforcement argument; however, for a change they could worry on

recognition of and respect to their judgments. The French court stated that it could not create exception of the Internet but ended up in measures on home ISPs. The ability to

Internet access providers and technical providers], available at http://www.legalis.net/cgi-iddn/french/affiche-jnet.cgi?droite=internet_responsabilite.htm (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ *Id.*

¹⁵² *Id.*

¹⁵³ *Id.*

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵⁴ See, e.g., Tatjana Höernle, *Pornographische Schriften im Internet: Verbotsnormen im deutschem Strafrecht und ihre Reichweite [Pornographic Materials on the Internet: Prohibiting Norms in German Criminal Law and their Scope]*, NJW 2002, 1008, 1013.

¹⁵⁵ See, e.g., Goldsmith, *supra* note 21, at 139-40; Watt, *supra* note 1, at 691.

¹⁵⁶ See, e.g., Fagin, *supra* note 132, at 419.

enforce should always be taken into consideration when asserting jurisdiction. It remains to hope that common sense prevails and courts would listen to the arguments similar to this one of a German commentator, “enforcement of German law against content providers abroad is illusionary... In the long run the capitulation before the power of reality and the adjustment of German law to the internationally enforceable minimal standards are unavoidable.” ¹⁵⁷

3.2 Consent to Jurisdiction

Within the discussion on jurisdiction in cyberspace there are suggestions that private regulations will be crucial not only in determining jurisdiction as well as in Internet dispute resolution altogether. ¹⁵⁸ “A more formal method to establish private legal orders in cyberspace is to condition access to particular networks on consent to a particular legal regime.” ¹⁵⁹ Two main problems arise from this suggestion, one of a

general character, the other relating to the subject matter of the article (Internet content controversies).

First, “[t]he validity of [the] contract, in which no positive assent is obtained and the Web site visitor is unlikely to have read the terms, stands on shakier ground.”

¹⁶⁰ It is

very doubtful that legal notices hidden among thousands of pages like “by accessing this web site both you and Netscape agree that the statutes and laws of the state of California, without regard to the conflicts of laws principles thereof, will apply to all matters relating to use of this web site,” ¹⁶¹ may constitute informed consent. The user may not even be

aware that there is such a notice. (In fact, the author of this article was not able to find

this statement independently starting from the Netscape home page and had to follow the

link provided in another article.) ¹⁶² Several US courts already held that “it cannot be said

that merely putting the terms and conditions in this fashion necessarily creates a contract

¹⁵⁷ Höernle, *supra* note 154, at 1013.

¹⁵⁸ See, e.g., Goldsmith, *supra* note 21, at 146.

¹⁵⁹ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1214.

¹⁶⁰ Geist, *supra* note 113, at 1382.

¹⁶¹ Netscape, *Applicable Laws*, at http://wp.netscape.com/legal_notices/laws.html (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁶² August, *supra* note 2, at 546-47, footnote 85.

with any one using the web site.” ¹⁶³ Moreover, even in clearly contractual matters

clickwrap agreement is not always valid. “In business-to-business contracts, choices of

forum clauses are generally enforced in the United States, the E.U., and Japan. Their

validity, however, may be problematic when one party is a consumer.”

¹⁶⁴ Thus, EU

regulation allows a consumer to bring a suit in the courts of a place where the consumer

is domiciled. ¹⁶⁵

Second, disputes involving Internet content controversies are clearly distinct from commercial transactions. Usually they involve either defamation lawsuit or criminal prosecution by the state for dissemination of illegal material where contractual consent doesn't play any role. Even Goldsmith, one of the main proponents of the "consent" approach mentions that "it is doubtful whether these private regulations will accord with the mandatory laws of territorial governments," and it is not really a panacea. 166

Certainly, it doesn't matter for the government if it is asserted that the criminal act was committed under the laws specified on the respective webpage and it doesn't matter for a claim of a third-party who did not agree to any terms. In short, consent theory does not help in Internet content controversies.

3.3 Zoning Argument: Technology

In the recent years there appeared a wave of technology arguments led by Goldsmith claiming that "it is already possible for content providers to take measures to achieve significant control over information flows... As such control becomes more feasible and less costly, personal jurisdiction over cyberspace activities will become functionally identical to personal jurisdiction over real- space activities." 167

According to them, the law should not be alone in protecting local values, "once harnessed to the law, technology can facilitate the exercise of prescriptive jurisdiction in the international arena, by providing the means to ensure perfect compliance with regulatory claims over

¹⁶³ Ticketmaster Corp. v. Tickets, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4553, 8; the same conclusion was held in *Mendoza v. AOL*, 90 Cal. App. 4th 1. (Cal.App. 1 Dist. 2001) on the terms of AOL member agreement.

¹⁶⁴ *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1860.

¹⁶⁵ Council Regulation 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, art. 16.

¹⁶⁶ Goldsmith, *supra* note 21, at 146.

cyberspace, by the use of filtering techniques¹⁶⁸ An interesting issue comes up, is it an argument for responsibility *if zone* or for obligation *to zone*? In the former case it would be an additional helpful factor for determining targeting within the effects test; in the latter case, however, it would require transformation of the Internet as we know it.

Obviously, for many commentators there is nothing extravagant in the obligation to zone, for them the claim that content providers should not be liable for harms everywhere where the content appears is justified only as long as “the content provider cannot control the geographical and network distribution of his information flows.”¹⁶⁹

Once adequate means to control information flows are available, they must be employed and the provider cannot complain of liability in a foreign state.¹⁷⁰

Today it is not contested that the quality of the Internet as a free borderless medium does not lie in its “nature“ but is determined by the computer code.¹⁷¹ There are various tools to identify the geographical location of the user¹⁷² and many companies routinely do that for targeting advertising purposes. Moreover, some companies already exercise regional self-censorship – Google and Yahoo were forced to stop running online casino advertisements under the US prosecution threat but Yahoo limited this decision for the US territory.¹⁷³ Undoubtedly, “the rapid development of filtering and “zoning“ techniques, now used for purely commercial reasons such as targeting advertising to a particular public, provides clear evidence that geographical indeterminacy on the Internet is not inevitable, but results from ideological choice.”¹⁷⁴

Some fear that “to effectively prevent materials from entering states where they are not permitted will require “extensive self-identification of users before they receive access to information.”¹⁷⁵ In fact, this concern could be avoided with a slight change in

¹⁶⁷ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1218 -19.

¹⁶⁸ Watt, *supra* note 1, at 695.

¹⁶⁹ Goldsmith, *supra* note 4, at 1230.

¹⁷⁰ *Id.*

¹⁷¹ For detailed description see LAWRENCE LESSIG, *CODE AND OTHER LAWS OF CYBERSPACE* (1999).

¹⁷² See, e.g., Geist, *supra* note 113, at 1395.

¹⁷³ Matt Richtel, *Web Engines Plan to End Online Ads for Gambling*, *NEW YORK TIMES*, April 5, 2004, available at <http://www.nytimes.com/2004/04/05/technology/05yahoo.html> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁷⁴ Watt, *supra* note 1, at 683.

¹⁷⁵ Fagin, *supra* note 132, at 445, citing Yochai Benkler, *Internet Regulation: A Case Study in the Problem of Unilateralism*, 11 *EJIL* 171, 178 (2000).

the architecture of the Web, for example, introduction of geographical indicator in the IP number of every computer would enable an easy check of the location of every site visitor and could make the site inaccessible for users from specific jurisdictions. The only real question is whether the Internet architecture should develop in this direction, which is a policy question. Throughout the recent history the Western world tried to promote its ideas to those who did not have access to them. The zoning argument, on the contrary, totally disregards the effect on freedom of speech.

3.4 Costs and Effect on Speech

Whether broad prescriptive jurisdiction in respect of Internet content cases may be effectively realized or not, is not the only question that should be examined. “Without assessing [other] factors [such as costs, overall impact on speech, and democracy] the impact of prescriptively legitimate unilateral exercises of jurisdiction upon the on-line community remains unclear.”¹⁷⁶ What would happen if states continue to insist on broad exercise of jurisdiction in Internet content matters?

3.4.1 With Zoning Technologies

In one scenario, broad exercise of jurisdiction would undoubtedly be legitimate if cyberspace were zoned and every author could control the spread of it creation. From the technical point of view, the architecture of the Internet is developed by people and any direction of its development is possible.¹⁷⁷ But do we really want, do we really need the “zoned” cyberspace? “Since the 1940's the United States has deployed anti-jamming

technologies to make Voice of America and other United States government sponsored broadcasting available to people in nations with governments that seek to block news and information.”¹⁷⁶ Similarly, twice in the past three years the US Congress dealt with the bill on Global Internet Freedom proposed for the same purpose – to promote freedom of

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* at 421.

¹⁷⁷ See, generally, L. ESSIG, *supra* note 171.

¹⁷⁸ Elaine M. Chen, *Global Internet Freedom: Can Censorship and Freedom Coexist?* 13 DePaul-LCA J. Art & Ent. L. 229, 233 (2003).

expression on the Internet.¹⁷⁹ Zoning of the Internet would lead to an exactly opposite result. Not only would it make much of valuable content unavailable but it would also significantly raise the costs of Internet activities for all concerned – “in order to implement this technological solution, a multi-national actor must reconsider its relationships with *all* its users, regardless of national origin.”¹⁸⁰ That could lead to a particular speech-averse result - “assuming that technology continues to improve, it may become easier to withhold speech from foreign countries than to sort out inconsistent foreign laws that specify what counts as harmful where.”¹⁸¹

The insistence on general zoning would completely alter the current status of the Internet as a cheap, easily accessible medium enabling free flow of ideas worldwide as we know it and as many cherish it. The Internet would stop to be the medium of users – few private authors have the means to control the spread of their work and few Internet companies would provide free or cheap services when burdened by the obligation to employ geographical filtering in respect of content placed by their customers. Fortunately, this dark development is not probable to occur on a big scale;¹⁸² first of all because the US companies that enjoy the First Amendment protection are not likely to

assume the additional costs without effective enforcement threats. Nevertheless some regional adjustments are possible and already in force, mainly due to regional business interests.¹⁸³

3.4.2 Without Zoning Technologies

In another scenario which is more similar to what is happening today, the courts will continue exercising worldwide jurisdiction but with limited success mainly due to the enforcement problem. One could reflect what would subjecting users to the laws of every country lead to? Would it lead to less objectionable content on the Internet? It is

¹⁷⁹ The bills were not adopted but the fact is significant anyway. See H.R. Res. 12, 107th Cong. (2001); H.R. Res. 48, 108th Cong. (2003).

¹⁸⁰ Yochai Benkler, *Internet Regulation: A Case Study in the Problem of Unilateralism*, 11 EJIL 171, 174 (2000).

¹⁸¹ Houweling, *supra* note 139, at 714-15.

¹⁸² See, e.g., Fagin, *supra* note 132, at 415.

¹⁸³ Human Rights Watch, *Yahoo! Risks Abusing Rights in China* (August 9, 2002), at <http://www.hrw.org/press/2002/08/yahoo080902.htm> (last visited April 26, 2004).

very doubtful, considering that the user is innocent under his or her local laws (if otherwise, the problem may be solved by the respective state, on the state's own initiative or on the notice of others). The only thing it can lead to would be the increasing amount of warnings like they appeared after the Toben case – “Travelers alert!... Stay out of prison! Stay out of Germany!”¹⁸⁴

Under the logic of effects principle as applied by many Western states in asserting jurisdiction over out-of-state actors, producers of swimming suits fashion or erotic could be arrested on their trip to Islamic states as infringing the morality of the country. In fact, journalists, politicians, scholars, writers, enthusiasts, and anyone speaking in

cyberspace would face the same risk – multiplied by the fact that it is not always obvious that the speech is objectionable and where exactly it is objectionable. Perhaps, one could maintain a database of all possible objectionable topics to make it certain not to experience prosecution process on a vacation trip. Irony apart, so far Islamic states did not to extend jurisdiction to foreigners with no connection to a state¹⁸⁶ fighting with objectionable content by local filtering measures but would they refrain from it long if Western states provide so many examples? It appears, Western states are less tolerant to Internet speech than Islamic societies traditionally criticized for oppression of freedom of expression.

3.5 International Solution

International agreement on jurisdiction in Internet-related issues would certainly be the best choice. One of the challenges for negotiating such an agreement is that the Internet activities involve too many topics (commerce, speech, criminal, civil, etc.) that were traditionally dealt with by different means. So far, there are many conventions on jurisdiction in non-Internet-related issues, all of them quite specific and not particularly

¹⁸⁴ See, e.g., statement at <http://www.zensurfrei.com/germanyinformation/> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁸⁵ HERBERT TRÖNDLE, STRAFGESETZBUCH UND NEBENGESETZE [PENAL CODE AND RELEVANT LAWS] 60 (2003).

¹⁸⁶ REMER, *supra* note 17, at 122.

the Convention of Cybercrime but in no clear way.

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The situation is further aggravated by the fact that among other topics speech issues imply clashes of values. Even regional cooperation efforts that are looked upon as a possible guidance¹⁸⁹ have their shortcoming for application on the international level. Thus, the EU E-Directive offers a combination of home country control (the website operator will be liable in the home state)¹⁹⁰ with an override procedure (the state can assert control over a foreign operator in enumerated exceptions (like public policy issues) but before taking measures should contact another Member State and notify the EU Commission).¹⁹¹ It may be a good solution for a region with more or less commonly shared values but it would hardly work for the whole world¹⁹² – there is little prospect to agree on something when countries do not have much in common from the beginning. Moreover, negotiations between governments on every Internet dispute involving public policy will be too burdensome. The conclusion seems to be that the solution may be found on the national level only, the world is not ready for the international solution yet.¹⁹³ The realistic goal could be to concentrate on harmonization of existing and developing rules in respect to jurisdiction in Internet disputes and to try generalizing them into customs of international law, establishing common principles not from “above” but from below.¹⁹⁴

3.6 Towards Clarity of Rules

¹⁸⁷ See, e.g., Henn, *supra* note 45, at 173, see also *supra* note 138.

¹⁸⁸ Thus, art. 22 (4) of the Convention on Cybercrime provides that the “Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with domestic law”.

¹⁸⁹ See, generally, Mark F. Kightlinger, *A Solution to the Yahoo! Problem? The EC E-Commerce Directive as a Model for International Cooperation on Internet Choice of Law*, 24 MICH. J. INT'L L. 719 (2003).

¹⁹⁰ Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market (‘Directive on electronic commerce’), art. 3 § 1, 2000 O.J. (L 178), available at <http://europa.eu.int> (last visited April 26, 2004).

¹⁹¹ *Id.* art. 3 § 4.

¹⁹² See, e.g., Kightlinger, *supra* note 189, at 747.

¹⁹³ See B. REMER, *supra* note 17, at 242.

¹⁹⁴ See *id.* 176-77, 201.

Foreseeability of rules and of the governing law is not a popular argument in discussing Internet transnational issues nowadays¹⁹⁵ but it used to be important.

“Asserting jurisdiction over a nonresident or a person not physically within the state would “offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice,” the court said once.¹⁹⁶ The statement is not completely outdated.

“All other things being equal, companies large and small generally prefer predictable legal environments to unpredictable environments,”¹⁹⁷ the same being true for private users as well. As David Post argued, “[s]cale matters... Rules and principles that may be quite reasonable at one scale may become incoherent and unreasonable at another.”¹⁹⁸ In a more recent decision the same idea was expressed by the court – “it does not make sense to adopt a rule that could lead to the liability of countless parties whose role in the infringement is nothing more than setting up and operating a system that is necessary for the functioning of the Internet.”¹⁹⁹

Since every state has its own local policy to protect “all should be ready to subscribe, *ex ante*, to a rule of reason, under which the benefit from being able to ensure protection of local policies should balance out the concessions made to other States’ conflicting regulatory claims.”²⁰⁰ The pragmatic question whether a state *can* unilaterally prescribe laws governing Internet activities can be answered in the affirmative – yes, it can though with very limited success. But it is not enough; the second question should follow, whether a state *should* do it. “Jurisdiction should not be exercised merely because it is permissible under principles of international law.”²⁰¹

4 CONCLUSION

¹⁹⁵ See, e.g., Fagin, *supra* note 132, at 419.

¹⁹⁶

- (1945). Cowan, *supra* note 27, at 265, describing *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 325 U.S. 310
- ¹⁹⁷ Kightlinger, *supra* note 189, at 764.
- ¹⁹⁸ David G. Post, *Against "Against Cyberanarchy"*, 17 B ERKELEY TECH .L.J. 1365, 1378 (2002).
- ¹⁹⁹ Religious Technology Center v. Netcom On-Line Communication Services, Inc., 907 F. Supp. 1361, 1372 (1995).
- ²⁰⁰ Watt, *supra* note 1, at 692.
- ²⁰¹ *A Report on Global Jurisdiction Issues*, *supra* note 16, at 1821.

With several exceptions, states tend to apply the effects principle in asserting jurisdiction over foreign actors in Internet content controversies. A little simplified, the justification provided is as follows – “what you say matters to us. Since we can hear it we have jurisdiction.” While the validity of the effects principle as such is not contested, it is necessary to revisit its meaning in respect of Internet content disputes. “A world in which the Effects Principle returns the result “No Substantial Effects Outside the Borders“ when applied to the vast majority of events and transactions is not “functionally identical“ to a world in which application of the same principle to the vast majority of events and transactions returns the opposite result.” ²⁰² Potential accessibility of a website is not a proper link for application of national law. ²⁰³

The US interstate cases with targeting-based analysis provide only limited guidance. First, interstate jurisdiction is different from international extraterritorial jurisdiction, primarily because of the absence of enforcement concern. Second, it is not clear what would be the application in extraterritorial criminal cases, such as child pornography or obscenity prosecution (the latter being a theoretical example so far). Targeting-based analysis could help but even in the US it is not used consistently. Besides, there are not too many objective indicators of targeting and the risk of their arbitrary application reducing the outcome to nothing cannot be ignored.

The realistic proposal would be to apply the territorial principle and the active

nationality principle for determining jurisdiction in Internet content matters. They both can be interpreted quite broadly comprising hosting ISPs and content providers on the state's territory (from businesses to private users), registrars of respective ccTLD names and nationals of the state, thereby giving substantial playground to the state to protect its interests. It would provide foreseeability of legal order and at the same time it would adequately answer the enforcement concern limiting the jurisdiction to the controversies that the state can effectively enforce.

Before the Internet raised many new legal issues the universal jurisdiction was recognized on very limited occasions. Now many states refuse to see the limits of their authority in Internet speech regulation and unrestrained application of the effects

²⁰² Post, *supra* note 198, at 1383 (2002).

²⁰³ See Sieber, *supra* note 50, at 2068.

principle equals pure speech to the most hideous crimes. Even if some Internet content could arguably fall within the universal jurisdiction (such as child pornography), it should not be generalized to cover any case when Internet content is not in line with local preferences.

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Die meisten Politologen hätten vor ein paar Monaten darauf gewettet, dass Al Gore die amerikanische Präsidentschaftswahl sicher gewinnen wird. Laut state of the art sprach alles für einen Sieg des Demokraten aus (und nebenbei: in) Tennessee. Schließlich war er Vizepräsident einer von der Bevölkerung überwiegend als erfolgreich bewerteten Administration, die Amerika aus einer tiefen Rezession in eine Dekade konstanten Wirtschaftswachstums, beachtlicher Produktivitätszuwächse und beeindruckender Weltmarkterfolge geführt hatte und auf halbwegs friedliche Zustände in der Welt verweisen konnte. Ein Kopf-an-Kopf-Rennen, bei dem der unerfahrene Provinzpolitiker George W. Bush am Ende gar als Favorit gehandelt wird, war also nicht zu erwarten.

Die Faustregel: Prosperität gleich Kontinuität, Krise gleich Wechsel basiert auf langjähriger Erfahrung, ist aber ohnehin mit Vorsicht zu genießen. Eine große Rolle spielen der "Charakter" und (frühere) Lebenswandel eines Kandidaten, seine Gewandtheit im Umgang mit den elektronischen Medien und natürlich die vielen Unwägbarkeiten der Kampagne. In allen drei Belangen hatte Bush jr. keinerlei Startvorteile, aber Gore überraschenderweise die größeren Schwierigkeiten. Die Distanzierung von Bill Clinton hat Gores Image als steifer Musterschüler nicht überspielen können; bei den TV-Duellen hat der an sich gewiefte Debattierer Terrain verloren, und wackelige swing states, auf die es im Wahlmännergremium letztlich ankommt, vernachlässigte er ebenso wie solche Staaten, die als sichere Bank galten, darunter sogar seinen Heimatstaat.

Ein "objektiv" gegebener Vorsprung wäre demnach durch subjektive Fehler und Nachteile verspielt worden. Ob die bei beiden Kandidaten üppig, aber ungleich gefüllte "Kriegskasse" eine Rolle spielt, mag dahingestellt bleiben. Auch wenn man als Bewerber um das Weiße Haus von Hause oder durch Spenden superreich sein muss, ist eine Präsidentschaft der Vereinigten Staaten und auch ein Sitz in Senat und Abgeordnetenhaus nicht käuflich. Gibt es also weitere, strukturelle Gründe für eine mögliche Niederlage Gores?

Außer der Stimmungslage der Nation, dem jeweiligen Themenkatalog ("issues") und der Persönlichkeit der Kandidaten werden für Wahlentscheidungen meist Determinanten genannt wie sozialer und Bildungsstatus, ethnische Herkunft und Geschlecht, geographische Lage (Stadt/Land) und nicht zuletzt religiöse Überzeugungen. An letztere ist, vor allem nach den religiös intonierten Bekundungen des demokratischen Vize-Bewerbers Joe Lieberman, als Hintergrund der amerikanischen Wahlentscheidung zu Recht erinnert worden. Aber ausschlaggebend sind der religiöse Pluralismus und die starke evangelikale Rechte dieses Mal noch weniger als 1992 und 1996. Damals drohte der rechtsgerichtete Republikaner Pat Buchanan mit einer Sezession strenggläubiger Abtreibungsgegner, die er dieses Mal wirklich vollzogen hat. Doch in den Umfragen ist der Kandidat der Reform Party zu vernachlässigen; George W. Bush, der sich im Vorwahlkampf als "mitfühlender Konservativer" von religiösen Eiferern wie Buchanan und Gary Bauer abgesetzt hat, brauchte von der religiösen Rechten nicht mehr zu befürchten, zumal er einen Teil ihrer Forderungen, vor allem die Gutscheine für religiös geleitete Privatschulen, übernommen hat.

Anders verhält es sich mit dem Kandidaten der Green Party, Ralph Nader, den anfangs niemand ernst genommen hatte. 1996 war er so chancen- und erfolglos geblieben wie die radikale Rechte jetzt, doch nach letzten Umfragen werden ihm fünf und mehr Prozent der Stimmen zugetraut. In einem völlig von Demokraten und Republikanern beherrschten Zweiparteiensystem mit Mehrheitswahlrecht wäre dies ohne große Bedeutung, doch in einigen US-Staaten, vor allem an der Nordwestküste, könnte Nader noch mehr Stimmen einheimsen und dem Vizepräsidenten damit auf sicher geglaubtem Terrain so viel abnehmen, dass dort - und in der Folge im ganzen Lande - Bush den entscheidenden Vorsprung hätte.

Die Frage wird Dienstagabend entschieden sein, aber sie erlaubt schon jetzt, einige möglicherweise

wahlentscheidende Komponenten auch künftiger Präsidentschaftsrennen in den Blick zu nehmen. Dazu gehört erstens die latente Stärke einer "dritten Partei", die aus dem Repertoire "unabhängiger", also weder der "Grand Old Party" noch den "Democrats" zuneigenden Wähler schöpft. Die Größe dieses Potentials ist unklar und umstritten; wahrscheinlich sind es weniger Amerikaner, als Ross Perot 1992 für sich gewinnen konnte, aber mehr, als sich jetzt für Nader erwärmen können. Der wahrscheinlich größte Teil der "Independents" bleibt Wahlen eher fern.

Die hohe, aber zuletzt noch gestiegene Enthaltungsquote daheim bleibender Wähler verweist zweitens auf sozio-ökonomische Spaltungslinien in der amerikanischen Gesellschaft, die letztlich wichtiger sein dürften als das religiöse Bekenntnis und die (medial verstärkten) Vorlieben und Abneigungen der Wählerschaft gegen die Bewerber. Der beachtliche Anklang, den der als "Verbraucheranwalt" bekannt gewordene Ralph Nader in der Kampagne 2000 gefunden hat, bringt eine weit verbreitete Unzufriedenheit zum Ausdruck - Gefühle, von der politischen Klasse (vor allem auf Bundesebene) ignoriert und vom demokratischen Prozeß ausgeschlossen zu sein, aber auch Enttäuschung über die tatsächlichen Wirkungen von zehn Jahren Wirtschaftswachstum, die weit weniger rosig waren, als vor allem in Europa durch die vom Erfolg der Shareholder-Wirtschaft faszinierten Beobachter der Anschein erweckt worden ist. Dass die US-Bürger zwar fast alle, aber höchst ungleich von der Erholung der Weltwirtschaft profitiert haben und die Realeinkommen bis weit in den Mittelstand hinein eher stagnierten, ist ein Faktor; dass zugleich mit den gewaltigen Überschüssen des Bundeshaushaltes erstmals wieder Verteilungsoptionen offen standen, kam hinzu. Al Gore hat diese Entwicklung in seiner Kampagne aufzugreifen versucht: Einerseits wurde er nicht müde, die binnen- und außenwirtschaftliche Bilanz der Clinton-Administration zu loben, andererseits adressierte er sich an jene, die nicht ins Hintertreffen geraten sollten, und etikettierte die fiskal- und sozialpolitischen Vorschläge seines Rivalen Bush jr. als einzig den oberen Zehntausend und superreichen Familien zugehört.

Einkommens- und Vermögensunterschiede spielen auch in der ganz auf individuellen Erfolg eingestellten politischen Kultur der Vereinigten Staaten eine nicht unerhebliche Rolle. Das beginnt mit der politischen Partizipation und der Beteiligung an überregionalen Wahlen selbst, die umso geringer sind, je niedriger Einkommen und formales Bildungsniveau liegen. Bei der letzten Präsidentenwahl lag Clinton bei Wählern mit einem Familieneinkommen von unter 50.000 Dollar weit vorn, ab 75.000 Dollar votierten sie jedoch genauso deutlich für Bob Dole, und ganz ähnlich verhielt es sich bei den Wahlen zum Repräsentantenhaus. Noch deutlicher war der "gender gap", der Bill Clinton einen deutlichen Vorsprung bei den Frauen und Angehörigen der schwarzen und hispanischen Minderheiten gab, übrigens auch im weiteren, aufgrund der Lewinsky-Affäre höchst turbulenten Verlauf seiner Amtszeit. Am deutlichsten war die Diskrepanz allerdings im Bezug auf den Schulabschluß, wo Clinton bei Personen mit High School- und ohne Schulabschluß ebenso vorherrschte wie den Personen mit Universitätsabschluß.

Nach allem, was man aus Umfragetrends weiß, haben sich diese sozio-demographischen Determinanten des Wahlverhaltens, die aus Einkommensschicht, Bildungsgrad und Zugehörigkeit zu Minderheiten resultieren, im Zweikampf der Parteien und der Bewerber um die Präsidentschaft entdramatisiert. Wer sich, wie mehrfach Al Gore gleichwohl an die "working families" wendet, begibt sich auf ein schlüpfriges, "klassenkampf"verdächtiges Terrain und beantwortet eine neue, ganz wesentliche Frage nicht: Welches Wahlverhalten legen Aktionäre an den Tag? Dieser Gruppe gehören heute nicht mehr, wie vor zwanzig Jahren, die "happy few" an, oder wie noch 1996 knapp über ein Drittel der amerikanischen Wähler, sondern zwischenzeitlich mehr als 60 Prozent - mit weiter steigender Tendenz. Einige Beobachter sprechen deshalb bereits von einer "Investorenklasse" (Larry Kudlow). Diese "Klasse" hat freilich kein gemeinsames Bewußtsein noch ist sie auf eine soziale Schicht beschränkt. Mehr als die Hälfte der Aktienbesitzer verfügt über weniger als 50.000 \$ Jahreseinkommen, und auch ein Viertel der Geringverdienenden (unter 25.000 \$), darunter junge Familien, "working poor" und Pensionäre sind womöglich ohne Krankenversicherung, besitzen aber individuell oder über Investmentfonds Aktien.

Man könnte nun sagen, dass es wenig Sinn macht, auf das Wahlverhalten speziell der Shareholder zu achten, wenn sie bald einen fast repräsentativen Querschnitt der amerikanischen Bevölkerung bilden. Aber Investoren wählen mit signifikant höherer Wahrscheinlichkeit Bush jr. als Gore, und vor allem betrachten sie nicht allein die über einen langen Zeitraum guten Wirtschaftsdaten als die in letzter Zeit weniger guten Signale der Finanzmärkte. Im Vordergrund steht mit anderen Worten weniger die vergangene oder gegenwärtige Identifikation mit dieser oder jener Partei und weniger der Rückblick auf die mit einer Administration gemachten Erfahrungen als die zukünftigen Erwartungen an die nächste Administration. Und wer auch immer diese führt, wird die Zahl der Shareholder durch seine Politik erhöhen und die Bindung von Washington D.C. an Wall Street verstärken. Hinzu kommt, wie eine

Umfrage im Auftrag der American Shareholder Association ergeben hat, dass Aktionäre eher die George W. Bush zugerechneten Orientierungen - weitere Steuererleichterungen, weniger staatliche Regulierung, Schulgutscheine - unterstützen. Der republikanische Kandidat könnte seinen "objektiven" Rückstand also dadurch wettgemacht haben, dass er nicht allein "die Reichen" besser angesprochen hat, sondern sich stärker mit einer Shareholder-Gesellschaft (und -Demokratie) im Einklang befindet. In einer solchen könnten sich klassische Milieubindungen und herkömmliche Parteiidentifikationen relativieren und sich das Wahlverhalten in der Tat jener "rationalen Wahl" annähern, die bei einer Wahlentscheidung ökonomische Zweckkalküle in den Vordergrund stellt.

Dass muss allerdings nicht bei allen Wählern der Fall sein, und die möglichen Stimmen für den "Anti-Kandidaten" Ralph Nader können in der Präferenz für eben jene normativen (und langfristig nicht minder "rationalen") Zielsetzungen begründet sein, die sowohl Gore als auch Bush jr. im Wahlkampf kaum thematisiert haben: nachhaltige, ressourcen- und umweltschonende Entwicklung, bessere Entlohnung und soziale Sicherheit einfacher Arbeitnehmer, eine inklusivere Form der wirtschaftlichen Globalisierung. Nader und seine nach Finanzstärke und Kampagnenfähigkeit von beiden Großparteien meilenweit entfernte Bewegung mobilisiert mit anderen Worten jene politische Spezies, welche der Ökonom Paul Krugman als "Seattle-Mensch" charakterisiert hat und die seit den massenhaften Protesten gegen die Sitzung der Welthandelsorganisation WTO im November 1999 sich von Seattle aus um die ganze Welt ausgebreitet hat.

Das Auftauchen dieser in sich äußerst heterogenen Bewegung versetzt den demokratischen Präsidentenbewerber und seine Partei in einen schmerzhaften Spagat. Sie müssen sich nolens volens an der Shareholder-Gesellschaft ausrichten, haben es aber zugleich mit einer entschiedenen Opposition von Umweltschützern, Gewerkschaftlern und Sozialreformern zu tun, die mit herkömmlichen Kontakten zu den entsprechenden Organisationen nicht mehr erreichbar sind. Naders Kampagne ist gewachsen, obwohl sie ohne jede formelle Unterstützung aus den Minderheiten, den Gewerkschaften und Menschenrechtsgruppen geblieben ist. Für Al Gore ergibt sich damit, obwohl im amerikanischen Parteiensystem zwei sich relativ ähnliche "catch-all-parties" (Otto Kirchheimer) um die Macht ringen, die ihnen per Mehrheitswahl auch klar und ohne Koalitionszwang zufällt, ein ähnliches strategisches Dilemma wie für die Mitte-Links-Koalitionen in Europa. Und potentielle Wähler Ralph Naders haben ebenfalls ein Problem: dass sie mit ihren Stimmen für einen Kandidaten ins Weiße Haus bringen, der von ihren Zielen noch weiter entfernt ist als der vielkritisierte Gore.

Darüber, ob man prinzipientreu für Nader oder das "geringere Übel" Gore votieren soll, hat es in Kreisen der amerikanischen Linken eine erbitterte Diskussion gegeben, die ein paar Tage vor der Wahl nichts anderes als ein echtes Dilemma zutage gefördert hat. Aber es wundert nicht, dass dieses Dilemma auf eine Weise angegangen worden ist, die wiederum weniger klassische weltanschauliche Affiliationen widerspiegelt als sich Gegebenheiten der Shareholder-Demokratie zunutze macht: Das Paradigma des elektronischen Handels hat sich nämlich auch folgerichtig auf den Wahlkampf ausgeweitet und große Teile der "Campaign2000" mit Elementen und Formaten aus dem Fundus des "eCommerce" bereichert.

Im Windschatten der "Killer-Applikationen" aus dem Vorwahlkampf - im Frühjahr sorgten vor allem die massive Erhebung von Spenden ("Online-Fundraising") und die gezielte Wähleransprache per e-mail ("Voter Targeting") für Furore - erfolgte eine gravierende Umgestaltung der Arena politischer Online-Kommunikation, denn noch im letzten Präsidentschaftswahlkampf vor vier Jahren stand die Nutzung des Internet zum Dialog mit der Wählerschaft im Vordergrund.

Der Trend zur Kommerzialisierung der Wahlkampfkommunikation scheint nun für einen unvermuteten "backlash" zu sorgen, der sich mit nichts geringem auseinandersetzt als mit dem amerikanischen Wahlsystem selbst. Stimmen für Gore und Nader sollen jetzt staatenweise "gehandelt" und so ausgetauscht werden, dass Gore nicht verliert und Nader gleichwohl seinen Stimmenanteil behalten kann.

Eine Vorahnung davon durchzuckte die politische Netzwelt bereits bei der Episode um die Website "vote-auction.com": Ein österreichischer Betreiber hatte auf dieser Plattform nach Bundesstaaten vorsortierte Stimmenpakete zum Verkauf angeboten - und angeblich waren stattliche Gebote eingegangen (260.000 Dollar für etwa 21.000 Stimmen). Doch der zu offensichtlich an den herkömmlichen Marktregeln angepasste Tausch "Stimme gegen Geld" geriet zu Recht ins Kreuzfeuer der Kritik; auf Druck amerikanischer Gerichte wurde der Betrieb eingestellt.

Nun aber bahnt sich eine subtilere Variante des Stimmentausches ihren Weg durch das Netz: ausgelöst

durch einen Artikel des Verfassungsrechtlers Jamin Raskin im Online-Magazin "Slate" sind gleich mehrere Websites entstanden, die den besagten Handel "Stimme gegen Stimme" organisieren sollen. Digitale Handelsplätze wie (das inzwischen stillgelegte) "Voteswap2000" oder die am Wochenende vor der Präsidentschaftswahl noch aktiven "Win Win Campaign", "Nader's Traders" oder "Voteexchange" richten sich vornehmlich an potenzielle Wähler des Drittkandidaten Nader sowie an Gore-Anhänger.

Die digitalen Unruheherde funktionieren zunächst nach dem Muster einer Kontaktbörse: Tauschwillige Wähler werden quer zu den Bundesstaaten miteinander in Verbindung gebracht und stellen dann ihre Stimme für ein "Vote-Swapping" zur Verfügung. Auf diese Weise wird kein bindender Vertrag über den Stimmentausch beschlossen, sondern lediglich das Interesse an einer "strategischen Stimmabgabe" (Florian Rötzer) bekundet. Dadurch ist zwar das Einlösen dieser Übereinkunft keineswegs sichergestellt, jedoch schlüpfen Anbieter und Nutzer der Online-Plattformen so durch das engmaschige Regulierungssystem der staatlichen Wahlgesetze. Derartig organisierte Tauschbörsen gelten als reine Diskussionsforen auf denen eine politische Diskussion durch das "First Amendment", das Recht auf freie Meinungsäußerung, erlaubt und geschützt werden müsse.

Nichtsdestotrotz fechten die Wahlaufseher vor allem in Kalifornien einen erbitterten Kampf gegen die Online-Plattformen, die in den letzten Tagen bis zur Wahl ständig auf dem Grat zwischen legaler Meinungsbildungshilfe und illegaler Stimmenschleuder wandeln. Damit findet eine vermeintlich ganz anders geartete Diskussion dieser Woche ihre Fortsetzung: Auch die populäre Musikaustauschbörse "Napster" hatte sich den Groll der mächtigen Musikindustrie zugezogen, da sie einen neuen Zugang zum digitalen Hörgenuß ermöglichte und damit eingefahrene Konventionen über den Haufen warf. Nachdem "Napster" inzwischen im Schoß von Bertelsmann gelandet ist, geht ein Hauch davon nun auch durch die politische Netzwelt. Denn in ähnlich virtuoser Weise nutzen die Tauschbörsen die Vorteile des Internet zur politischen Entscheidungsvorbereitung und -findung. Damit unterscheiden sie sich sowohl von den marketinglastigen Online-Kampagnen der Präsidentschaftskandidaten als auch von der quotenorientierten Berichterstattung der Online-Medien.

Die Bereitstellung einer kostengünstigen und reichweitenstarken Kommunikationsplattform und die Zusammenführung eines über die Bundesstaaten verteilten Publikums setzt das "interaktive" Potential der Online-Kommunikation ein. Und das hat Folgen: die Tauschbörsen führen zu einer Steigerung der Flexibilität politischer Kommunikationsvorgänge und zur Entstehung "virtueller Stimmgemeinschaften" dort, wo sie wahlrechtlich eigentlich gar nicht vorgesehen sind. Aufrufe zum "Stimmen-Sharing" via Internet können so als eine Art "Wahlrechtsreform von unten" angesehen werden: Bislang war es nämlich staatlichen Akteuren vorbehalten, etwa durch die Neuordnung von Wahlkreisen (im sogenannten "Gerrymandering") korrigierenden Einfluß auf den Wahlausgang zu nehmen. Dass ein solcher Eingriff nun auch seitens der Bürger (als "Netizens") zumindest im Bereich des möglichen scheint, ist als unmittelbarer Verdienst des Internet zu werten.

appeared in: FAZ, 6,11,2000, S.10

The third man. Presidency elections in a "Shareholder society"

By professor Dr. Claus Leggewie and Dr. Christoph Bieber

Most Politologen would have bet before a few months after that aluminium Gore will win the American praesidentenwahl surely. According to state OF the kind everything spoke for a victory of the democrat out (and besides: in) threshing floor lake. Finally it was predominant vice-president of one of the population as successfully evaluated administration, which had led America from a deep recession into a decade of constant economic growth, considerable productivity increases and impressing world market successes and to halfway peaceful conditions in the world refer could. A head on head running, with which the inexperienced province politician George W. Bush at the end is acted as favorite, was thus not to be expected.

The rule of thumb: Prosperitaet equal continuity, crisis equal change be based on experience of many years, is to be enjoyed however anyway with caution. Play a large role naturally the "character" and (earlier) life change of a candidate, its skill in handling the electronic media and the many imponderables of the campaign. In all three interests Bush did not have jr. any starting advantages, but Gore surprisingly the larger difficulties. The dissociation from Bill Clinton could not overact Gores image as rigid sample pupils; with the TV duels the actually gewieft Debattierer lost terrain, and wobbly swing states, on which it depends in the elector committee in the long run, he neglected his mother country just like such states, which were considered as safe bank, among them even.

"objectively" a given projection/lead would be therefore playful by subjective errors and disadvantages. Whether with both candidates sumptuously, but unequally filled "war cash" plays the role, may remain undecided. Even if one must be super-rich as applicants around the white house of house or by donations, a presidency of the United States and also a seat is not in senate and Lower House available. Are there thus further, structural reasons for a possible defeat Gores?

Except the tendency situation of the nation, the respective topic catalog ("issues") and the personality of the candidates for choice decisions determinants are usually called as more social and education status, ethnical origin and sex, geographical location (city/country) and not least religious convictions. Of the latters, particularly after the religiously intonierten stating of the democratic vice-applicant Joe Lieberman was reminded, as background of the American choice decision rightfully. But the religious pluralismus and the strong evangelikale rights this mark are decisive still less than 1992 and 1996. At that time the republican oriented towards the right Pat Buchanan threatened with a secession strict creditor abortion opponent, whom he really carried out this mark. But in the inquiries the candidate of the reform party is to be neglected; George W. Bush, who in the preselection fight as "along-feeling conservative" from religious zealots such as Buchanan and Gary farmer set off, did not need to fear from religious rights the no more to, particularly since he took over a part of their demands, above all the coupons for religiously led privatschulen.

Differently it behaves with the candidate of the Green party, Ralph Nader, which had seriously taken at the beginning of nobody. 1996 it had in such a way remained chance and unsuccessful like the radical rights now, but after last inquiries five are thought capable of to it and more per cent of the voices. In one completely of democrats and republicans would be this controlled two-party system with mehrheitswahlrecht without great importance, but in some US states, particularly at the northwest coast, Nader still more voices could einheimsen and decrease to the vice-president thereby on surely believed terrain so much that there - and in the consequence in the whole country - Bush would have the crucial projection/lead.

The question will be decided Tuesday evening, but it permits already now to take some possibly choice-crucial components also future presidency running into the view. In addition first of all the latent strength of a "third party" belongs, which from the repertoire "more independently", thus neither the "Grand old party" still the "Democrats" zuneigenden voters draws. The size of this potential is unclear and disputed; there is probable less American, than Ross Perot could win 1992 for itself, but more, than for Nader can warm up now. The probably largest part of the "Independents" stays away from elections rather.

The high, but still risen abstention ratio lasting voter refers at home last secondly to socio-economic splitting lines in the American society, which might be in the long run more important than the religious confession and (medial strengthened) the preferences and dislikes of the constituency against the applicants. The considerable resemblance, which as a "consumer lawyer" become Ralph Nader in the campaign admits 2000 found, expresses a wide-spread discontent - feelings to be excluded from the democratic process from the political class (particularly on federal level) ignored and in addition, disappointment over the actual effects from ten years economic growth, which were far less rosy, than particularly in Europe by the observers fascinated by the success of the Shareholder economy the appearance was aroused. That the US citizens most unequally profited nearly all, but from the recovery of the world economy and the real income until far stagnated into the middle class inside rather, is a

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factor; the fact that with the enormous surplus of the Federal Budget for the first time again distribution options stood at the same time openly was added. Aluminium Gore tried this development in its campaign to take up: On the one hand it did not become tired to praise within and external economic balance of the Clinton administration on the other hand one it addressed to those, which should not come into the hintertreffen, and labeled themselves fiskal and sociopolitical suggestions its rival Bush jr. than only the upper ten thousand and super-rich families zugeordnet.

Income and fortune differences play also in the political culture of the United States stopped completely to individual success a not insignificant role. That begins with political participation and participation to supranational elections themselves, which is the smaller, per low incomes and formal education level lies. With the last presidential election Clinton lay dollar far in front with voters with a family income of under 50,000, starting from 75,000 dollar votierten it however just as clearly for Bob Dole, and completely similarly it behaved with the elections to the house of representatives. The "towards that was still clearer gap", which gave Bill Clinton a clear projection/lead with the women and members of the black and hispanischen minorities, by the way even in the further process of its term of office most turbulent due to the Lewinsky affair. Most clearly the discrepancy was however in the reference to graduation, where Clinton vorherrscht with persons with High School and without graduation likewise like the persons with university conclusion.

After everything that one knows from inquiry trends, have themselves these sozio demographic determinants of the voting pattern, which from income bracket, education degree and affiliation to minorities to result, in the duel of the parties and the applicant entdramatisiert around the presidency. Who goes, how aluminium turns Gore several times nevertheless to "working the families", on a slippery, "Klassenkampf" verdächtigtes terrain and do not answer a new, completely substantial question: Which voting pattern do shareholders put to the day? To this group belong today no longer, as before twenty years, "happy few" on, or like still 1996 scarcely over a third of the American voters, but in the meantime more than 60 per cent - far rising tendency. Some observers speak therefore already of a "investor class" (Larry Kudlow). This "class" has certainly no common consciousness still is it to a social layer limited. More as half of the shareholders has less than 50,000 \$ yearly incomes, and also a quarter of the small-earning (under 25.000 \$), under it recent families, "working poor" and pensioners are possibly without health insurance, possess however individually or over unit trust fund shares.

One could say now that it makes little sense, to the voting pattern particularly the Shareholder to pay attention, if they form soon a nearly representative cross section of the American population. But investors select with significantly higher probability Bush jr. than Gore, and above all they do not regard alone the economic parameters good during a long period as the lately less good signals of the financial markets. Less the past or present identification with this or that party is the center of attention and less the review on the experiences than future expectations, made with an administration, to the next administration in other words. And whoever leads these, the number of the Shareholder will increase by its politics and the connection of Washington D. C. at barrier Street will strengthen. In addition it comes as an inquiry on behalf of the American Shareholder Association resulted in that shareholders rather the George W. Bush added orientations - further tax exemptions, less national adjustment, school coupons - to support. The republican candidate could have made up for its "objective" arrears thus by the fact that he did not respond alone "realms" better, but more strongly with a Shareholder society (and democracy) in the agreement is. In such classical environment connections and conventional party identifications could relate themselves and approximate the voting pattern indeed that "rational choice", which places economic purpose calculations during a choice decision into the foreground.

Dass muss allerdings nicht bei allen Wählern der Fall sein, und die möglichen Stimmen für den "Anti-Kandidaten" Ralph Nader können in der Präferenz für eben jene normativen (und langfristig nicht minder "rationalen") Zielsetzungen begründet sein, die sowohl Gore als auch Bush jr. im Wahlkampf kaum thematisiert haben: nachhaltige, ressourcen- und umweltschonende Entwicklung, bessere Entlohnung und soziale Sicherheit einfacher Arbeitnehmer, eine inklusivere Form der wirtschaftlichen Globalisierung. Nader und seine nach Finanzstärke und Kampagnenfähigkeit von beiden Großparteien meilenweit entfernte Bewegung mobilisiert mit anderen Worten jene politische Spezies, welche der Ökonom Paul Krugman als "Seattle-Mensch" charakterisiert hat und die seit den massenhaften Protesten gegen die Sitzung der Welthandelsorganisation WTO im November 1999 sich von Seattle aus um die ganze Welt ausgebreitet hat.

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Die Bereitstellung einer kostengünstigen und reichweitenstarken Kommunikationsplattform und die Zusammenführung eines über die Bundesstaaten verteilten Publikums setzt das "interaktive" Potential der Online-Kommunikation ein. Und das hat Folgen: die Tauschbörsen führen zu einer Steigerung der Flexibilität politischer Kommunikationsvorgänge und zur Entstehung "virtueller Stimmgemeinschaften" dort, wo sie wahlrechtlich eigentlich gar nicht vorgesehen sind. Aufrufe zum "Stimmen-Sharing" via Internet können so als eine Art "Wahlrechtsreform von unten" angesehen werden: Bislange war es nämlich staatlichen Akteuren vorbehalten, etwa durch die Neuordnung von Wahlkreisen (im sogenannten "Gerrymandering") korrigierenden Einfluß auf den Wahlausgang zu nehmen. Dass ein solcher Eingriff nun auch seitens der Bürger (als "Netizens") zumindest im Bereich des möglichen scheint, ist als unmittelbarer Verdienst des Internet zu werten.

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erschienen in: FAZ, 6.11.2000, S.10

Der dritte Mann. Präsidentschaftswahlen in einer "Shareholder-Gesellschaft"
Von Professor Dr. Claus Leggewie und Dr. Christoph Bieber

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Die meisten Politologen hätten vor ein paar Monaten darauf gewettet, dass Al Gore die amerikanische Präsidentschaftswahl sicher gewinnen wird. Laut state of the art sprach alles für einen Sieg des Demokraten aus (und nebenbei: in) Tennessee. Schließlich war er Vizepräsident einer von der Bevölkerung überwiegend als erfolgreich bewerteten Administration, die Amerika aus einer tiefen Rezession in eine Dekade konstanten Wirtschaftswachstums, beachtlicher Produktivitätszuwächse und beeindruckender Weltmarkterfolge geführt hatte und auf halbwegs friedliche Zustände in der Welt verweisen konnte. Ein Kopf-an-Kopf-Rennen, bei dem der unerfahrene Provinzpolitiker George W. Bush am Ende gar als Favorit gehandelt wird, war also nicht zu erwarten.

Die Faustregel: Prosperität gleich Kontinuität, Krise gleich Wechsel basiert auf langjähriger Erfahrung, ist aber ohnehin mit Vorsicht zu genießen. Eine große Rolle spielen der "Charakter" und (frühere) Lebenswandel eines Kandidaten, seine Gewandtheit im Umgang mit den elektronischen Medien und natürlich die vielen Unwägbarkeiten der Kampagne. In allen drei Belangen hatte Bush jr. keinerlei Startvorteile, aber Gore überraschenderweise die größeren Schwierigkeiten. Die Distanzierung von Bill Clinton hat Gores Image als steifer Musterschüler nicht überspielen können; bei den TV-Duellen hat der an sich gewiefte Debattierer Terrain verloren, und wackelige swing states, auf die es im Wahlmännergremium letztlich ankommt, vernachlässigte er ebenso wie solche Staaten, die als sichere Bank galten, darunter sogar seinen Heimatstaat.

Ein "objektiv" gegebener Vorsprung wäre demnach durch subjektive Fehler und Nachteile verspielt worden. Ob die bei beiden Kandidaten üppig, aber ungleich gefüllte "Kriegskasse" eine Rolle spielt, mag dahingestellt bleiben. Auch wenn man als Bewerber um das Weiße Haus von Hause oder durch Spenden superreich sein muss, ist eine Präsidentschaft der Vereinigten Staaten und auch ein Sitz in Senat und Abgeordnetenhaus nicht käuflich. Gibt es also weitere, strukturelle Gründe für eine mögliche Niederlage Gores?

Außer der Stimmungslage der Nation, dem jeweiligen Themenkatalog ("issues") und der Persönlichkeit der Kandidaten werden für Wahlentscheidungen meist Determinanten genannt wie sozialer und Bildungsstatus, ethnische Herkunft und Geschlecht, geographische Lage (Stadt/Land) und nicht zuletzt religiöse Überzeugungen. An letztere ist, vor allem nach den religiös intonierten Bekundungen des demokratischen Vize-Bewerbers Joe Lieberman, als Hintergrund der amerikanischen Wahlentscheidung zu Recht erinnert worden. Aber ausschlaggebend sind der religiöse Pluralismus und die starke evangelikale Rechte dieses Mal noch weniger als 1992 und 1996. Damals drohte der

rechtsgerichtete Republikaner Pat Buchanan mit einer Sezession strenggläubiger Abtreibungsgegner, die er dieses Mal wirklich vollzogen hat. Doch in den Umfragen ist der Kandidat der Reform Party zu vernachlässigen; George W. Bush, der sich im Vorwahlkampf als "mitfühlender Konservativer" von religiösen Eiferern wie Buchanan und Gary Bauer abgesetzt hat, brauchte von der religiösen Rechten nicht mehr zu befürchten, zumal er einen Teil ihrer Forderungen, vor allem die Gutscheine für religiös geleitete Privatschulen, übernommen hat.

Anders verhält es sich mit dem Kandidaten der Green Party, Ralph Nader, den anfangs niemand ernst genommen hatte. 1996 war er so chancen- und erfolglos geblieben wie die radikale Rechte jetzt, doch nach letzten Umfragen werden ihm fünf und mehr Prozent der Stimmen zugetraut. In einem völlig von Demokraten und Republikanern beherrschten Zweiparteiensystem mit Mehrheitswahlrecht wäre dies ohne große Bedeutung, doch in einigen US-Staaten, vor allem an der Nordwestküste, könnte Nader noch mehr Stimmen einheimsen und dem Vizepräsidenten damit auf sicher geglaubtem Terrain so viel abnehmen, dass dort - und in der Folge im ganzen Lande - Bush den entscheidenden Vorsprung hätte.

Die Frage wird Dienstagabend entschieden sein, aber sie erlaubt schon jetzt, einige möglicherweise wahlentscheidende Komponenten auch künftiger Präsidentschaftsrennen in den Blick zu nehmen. Dazu gehört erstens die latente Stärke einer "dritten Partei", die aus dem Repertoire "unabhängiger", also weder der "Grand Old Party" noch den "Democrats" zuneigenden Wähler schöpft. Die Größe dieses Potentials ist unklar und umstritten; wahrscheinlich sind es weniger Amerikaner, als Ross Perot 1992 für sich gewinnen konnte, aber mehr, als sich jetzt für Nader erwärmen können. Der wahrscheinlich größte Teil der "Independents" bleibt Wahlen eher fern.

Die hohe, aber zuletzt noch gestiegene Enthaltungsquote daheim bleibender Wähler verweist zweitens auf sozio-ökonomische Spaltungslinien in der amerikanischen Gesellschaft, die letztlich wichtiger sein dürften als das religiöse Bekenntnis und die (medial verstärkten) Vorlieben und Abneigungen der Wählerschaft gegen die Bewerber. Der beachtliche Anklang, den der als "Verbraucheranwalt" bekannt gewordene Ralph Nader in der Kampagne 2000 gefunden hat, bringt eine weit verbreitete Unzufriedenheit zum Ausdruck - Gefühle, von der politischen Klasse (vor allem auf Bundesebene) ignoriert und vom demokratischen Prozeß ausgeschlossen zu sein, aber auch Enttäuschung über die tatsächlichen Wirkungen von zehn Jahren Wirtschaftswachstum, die weit weniger rosig waren, als vor allem in Europa durch die vom Erfolg der Shareholder-Wirtschaft faszinierten Beobachter der Anschein erweckt worden ist. Dass die US-Bürger zwar fast alle, aber höchst ungleich von der Erholung der Weltwirtschaft profitiert haben und die Realeinkommen bis weit in den Mittelstand hinein eher stagnierten, ist ein Faktor; dass zugleich mit den gewaltigen Überschüssen des Bundeshaushaltes erstmals wieder Verteilungsoptionen offen standen, kam hinzu. Al Gore hat diese Entwicklung in seiner Kampagne aufzugreifen versucht: Einerseits wurde er nicht müde, die binnen- und außenwirtschaftliche Bilanz der Clinton-Administration zu loben, andererseits adressierte er sich an jene, die nicht ins Hintertreffen geraten sollten, und etikettierte die fiskal- und sozialpolitischen Vorschläge seines Rivalen Bush jr. als einzig den oberen Zehntausend und superreichen Familien zugeordnet.

Einkommens- und Vermögensunterschiede spielen auch in der ganz auf individuellen Erfolg eingestellten politischen Kultur der Vereinigten Staaten eine nicht unerhebliche Rolle. Das beginnt mit der politischen Partizipation und der Beteiligung an überregionalen Wahlen selbst, die umso geringer sind, je niedriger Einkommen und formales Bildungsniveau liegen. Bei der letzten Präsidentenwahl lag Clinton bei Wählern mit einem Familieneinkommen von unter 50.000 Dollar weit vorn, ab 75.000 Dollar votierten sie jedoch genauso deutlich für Bob Dole, und ganz ähnlich verhielt es sich bei den Wahlen zum Repräsentantenhaus. Noch deutlicher war der "gender gap", der Bill Clinton einen deutlichen Vorsprung bei den Frauen und Angehörigen der schwarzen und hispanischen Minderheiten gab, übrigens auch im weiteren, aufgrund der Lewinsky-Affäre höchst turbulenten Verlauf seiner Amtszeit. Am deutlichsten war die Diskrepanz allerdings im Bezug auf den Schulabschluß, wo Clinton bei Personen mit High School- und ohne Schulabschluß ebenso vorherrschte wie den Personen mit Universitätsabschluß.

Nach allem, was man aus Umfragetrends weiß, haben sich diese sozio-demographischen Determinanten des Wahlverhaltens, die aus Einkommensschicht, Bildungsgrad und Zugehörigkeit zu Minderheiten resultieren, im Zweikampf der Parteien und der Bewerber um die Präsidentschaft entdramatisiert. Wer sich, wie mehrfach Al Gore gleichwohl an die "working families" wendet, begibt sich auf ein schlüpfriges, "klassenkampf"verdächtigtes Terrain und beantwortet eine neue, ganz wesentliche Frage nicht: Welches Wahlverhalten legen Aktionäre an den Tag? Dieser Gruppe gehören heute nicht mehr, wie vor zwanzig Jahren, die "happy few" an, oder wie noch 1996 knapp über ein Drittel der amerikanischen Wähler, sondern zwischenzeitlich mehr als 60 Prozent - mit weiter steigender

Tendenz. Einige Beobachter sprechen deshalb bereits von einer "Investorenklasse" (Larry Kudlow). Diese "Klasse" hat freilich kein gemeinsames Bewußtsein noch ist sie auf eine soziale Schicht beschränkt. Mehr als die Hälfte der Aktienbesitzer verfügt über weniger als 50.000 \$ Jahreseinkommen, und auch ein Viertel der Geringverdienenden (unter 25.000 \$), darunter junge Familien, "working poor" und Pensionäre sind womöglich ohne Krankenversicherung, besitzen aber individuell oder über Investmentfonds Aktien.

Man könnte nun sagen, dass es wenig Sinn macht, auf das Wahlverhalten speziell der Shareholder zu achten, wenn sie bald einen fast repräsentativen Querschnitt der amerikanischen Bevölkerung bilden. Aber Investoren wählen mit signifikant höherer Wahrscheinlichkeit Bush jr. als Gore, und vor allem betrachten sie nicht allein die über einen langen Zeitraum guten Wirtschaftsdaten als die in letzter Zeit weniger guten Signale der Finanzmärkte. Im Vordergrund steht mit anderen Worten weniger die vergangene oder gegenwärtige Identifikation mit dieser oder jener Partei und weniger der Rückblick auf die mit einer Administration gemachten Erfahrungen als die zukünftigen Erwartungen an die nächste Administration. Und wer auch immer diese führt, wird die Zahl der Shareholder durch seine Politik erhöhen und die Bindung von Washington D.C. an Wall Street verstärken. Hinzu kommt, wie eine Umfrage im Auftrag der American Shareholder Association ergeben hat, dass Aktionäre eher die George W. Bush zugerechneten Orientierungen - weitere Steuererleichterungen, weniger staatliche Regulierung, Schulgutscheine - unterstützen. Der republikanische Kandidat könnte seinen "objektiven" Rückstand also dadurch wettgemacht haben, dass er nicht allein "die Reichen" besser angesprochen hat, sondern sich stärker mit einer Shareholder-Gesellschaft (und -Demokratie) im Einklang befindet. In einer solchen könnten sich klassische Milieubindungen und herkömmliche Parteiidentifikationen relativieren und sich das Wahlverhalten in der Tat jener "rationalen Wahl" annähern, die bei einer Wahlentscheidung ökonomische Zweckkalküle in den Vordergrund stellt.

Dass muss allerdings nicht bei allen Wählern der Fall sein, und die möglichen Stimmen für den "Anti-Kandidaten" Ralph Nader können in der Präferenz für eben jene normativen (und langfristig nicht minder "rationalen") Zielsetzungen begründet sein, die sowohl Gore als auch Bush jr. im Wahlkampf kaum thematisiert haben: nachhaltige, ressourcen- und umweltschonende Entwicklung, bessere Entlohnung und soziale Sicherheit einfacher Arbeitnehmer, eine inklusivere Form der wirtschaftlichen Globalisierung. Nader und seine nach Finanzstärke und Kampagnenfähigkeit von beiden Großparteien meilenweit entfernte Bewegung mobilisiert mit anderen Worten jene politische Spezies, welche der Ökonom Paul Krugman als "Seattle-Mensch" charakterisiert hat und die seit den massenhaften Protesten gegen die Sitzung der Welthandelsorganisation WTO im November 1999 sich von Seattle aus um die ganze Welt ausgebreitet hat.

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Die digitalen Unruheherde funktionieren zunächst nach dem Muster einer Kontaktbörse: Tauschwillige Wähler werden quer zu den Bundesstaaten miteinander in Verbindung gebracht und stellen dann ihre Stimme für ein "Vote-Swapping" zur Verfügung. Auf diese Weise wird kein bindender Vertrag über den Stimmentausch beschlossen, sondern lediglich das Interesse an einer "strategischen Stimmabgabe" (Florian Rötzer) bekundet. Dadurch ist zwar das Einlösen dieser Übereinkunft keineswegs sichergestellt, jedoch schlüpfen Anbieter und Nutzer der Online-Plattformen so durch das engmaschige Regulierungssystem der staatlichen Wahlgesetze. Derartig organisierte Tauschbörsen gelten als reine Diskussionsforen auf denen eine politische Diskussion durch das "First Amendment", das Recht auf freie Meinungsäußerung, erlaubt und geschützt werden müsse.

Nichtsdestotrotz fechten die Wahlaufseher vor allem in Kalifornien einen erbitterten Kampf gegen die Online-Plattformen, die in den letzten Tagen bis zur Wahl ständig auf dem Grat zwischen legaler Meinungsbildungshilfe und illegaler Stimmenschleuder wandeln. Damit findet eine vermeintlich ganz anders geartete Diskussion dieser Woche ihre Fortsetzung: Auch die populäre Musiktatschbörse "Napster" hatte sich den Groll der mächtigen Musikindustrie zugezogen, da sie einen neuen Zugang zum digitalen Hörgenuß ermöglichte und damit eingefahrene Konventionen über den Haufen warf. Nachdem "Napster" inzwischen im Schoß von Bertelsmann gelandet ist, geht ein Hauch davon nun auch durch die politische Netzwelt. Denn in ähnlich virtuoser Weise nutzen die Tauschbörsen die Vorteile des Internet zur politischen Entscheidungsvorbereitung und -findung. Damit unterscheiden sie sich sowohl von den marketinglastigen Online-Kampagnen der Präsidentschaftskandidaten als auch von der quotenorientierten Berichterstattung der Online-Medien.

Die Bereitstellung einer kostengünstigen und reichweitenstarken Kommunikationsplattform und die Zusammenführung eines über die Bundesstaaten verteilten Publikums setzt das "interaktive" Potential der Online-Kommunikation ein. Und das hat Folgen: die Tauschbörsen führen zu einer Steigerung der Flexibilität politischer Kommunikationsvorgänge und zur Entstehung "virtueller Stimmgemeinschaften" dort, wo sie wahlrechtlich eigentlich gar nicht vorgesehen sind. Aufrufe zum "Stimmen-Sharing" via Internet können so als eine Art "Wahlrechtsreform von unten" angesehen werden: Bislang war es nämlich staatlichen Akteuren vorbehalten, etwa durch die Neuordnung von Wahlkreisen (im sogenannten "Gerrymandering") korrigierenden Einfluß auf den Wahlausgang zu nehmen. Dass ein solcher Eingriff nun auch seitens der Bürger (als "Netizens") zumindest im Bereich des möglichen scheint, ist als unmittelbarer Verdienst des Internet zu werten.

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HISTORIE:

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FRAGEN & ANTWORTEN:

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Die jetzigen Sperrmaßnahmen sicherlich nicht. Aber die Musikbranche verfolgt solche Ziele. Der Deutsche Phonoverband IFPI hatte schon im Jahr 2000 eine zentrale Filterinfrastruktur gefordert.

WIE UMGEHEN?

Eine Anleitung um die DNS-Sperren auf unterschiedlichen Rechner-plattformen zu umgehen, findet man unter:

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Die genau, bebilderte Anleitung für WinXP unter:

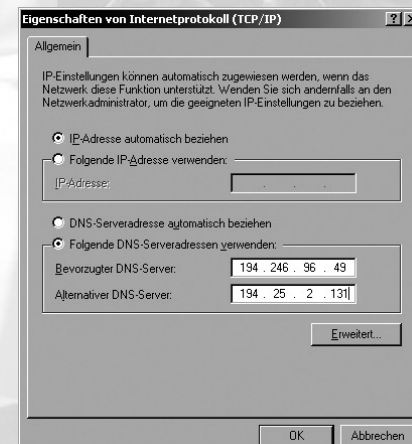
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Eine kurze Anleitung für WinXP:

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2. Hier benötigen Sie die Registerkarte „Netzwerk“, wählen Sie das „Internetprotokoll (TCP/IP)“ aus und klicken dann auf „Eigenschaften“. 3. Aktivieren Sie nun „Folgende DNS-Serveradressen verwenden“ und tragen dann zwei unzensurierte Nameserver ein. Zum Beispiel: 194.246.96.49 (dns2.denic.de) oder 194.246.96.2 (dns3.denic.de) oder 194.25.2.131 (dns02.btx.dtag.de) oder eine andere, ihnen bekannte IP-Adresse eines unzensurierten DNS-Nameservers.

4. Schließen Sie jetzt noch beide Fenster, in dem Sie die Änderungen mit „OK“ bestätigen.

Fertig, nun können Sie das Internet wieder unzensuriert nutzen!



DER FREIRAUM INTERNET IST BEDROHT!

Früher galt das weltweite Netz als Heimstatt für freie Meinungsäußerung, ungehinderte Kommunikation und Internationalität. Doch heute sehen wir viele Bestrebungen, diese Freiheiten immer weiter einzuschränken. Rechte der Bürger sollen kommerziellen und staatlichen Interessen geopfert werden. Auch Deutschland ist von diesen Maßnahmen betroffen.

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Dies ist nicht der erste Fall von Zensurmaßnahmen im World Wide Web.



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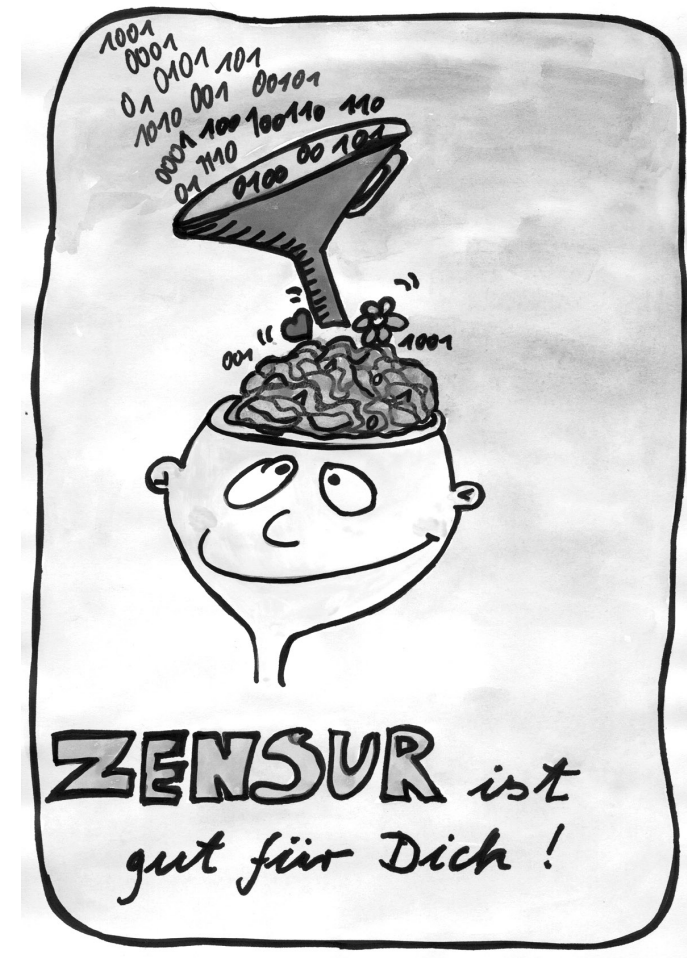
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Seyfarth Shaw: [California Labor & Employment Law Update](#) Nov 01, 2004

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Michael Best & Friedrich: [Newcomer?s Trademark Rights Take Back Seat in Limited A...](#) Oct 01, 2004

The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania denied CNBEC's motion for a preliminary injunction and a jury trial was held. The answer that CNBEC was not injured required the jury to find in favor of CFG. CNBEC then asked the district court for a permanent injunction against CFG, based on the jury's finding of CFG's infringement of the "Citizens" mark

Michael Best & Friedrich: [Ideas on Intellectual Property Law \(August/September 20...](#) Sep 01, 2004

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The drugs were imported into and sold in the UK. Glaxo sued for trade mark infringement and applied for summary judgment and an absolute injunction on future sales. 2 Permanent injunction

McDermott: [Employers May Require Employees to Sign Arbitration Agr...](#) Oct 28, 2003

The district court, following Duffield, entered a permanent injunction against the law firm precluding it from conditioning employment on mandatory arbitration of Title VII discrimination claims. A three-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit determined that Duffield was no longer good law and, therefore, reversed the district court s decision

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Latham & Watkins: [EU Enlargement and Trademark Protection: The Anti-Pirac..."](#) May 01, 2003

Alternatively, in order to block bank accounts or other assets of the alleged infringer, claimants can use the "Mareva Injunction". These are the recall of counterfeit goods, the disposal of counterfeit goods outside the usual chain of commerce without compensation to the infringer, the destruction of infringing goods, and the claim for injunction--the contempt of which shall be penalised

Goodwin Procter: [Second Round of Simon Property Group v mySimon Likely](#) Apr 30, 2003

US District Court Judge David Hamilton later reduced the jury award to \$50,000 and issued a permanent injunction in favour of SPG, which he then stayed pending an appeal. Hamilton also ordered a new trial on the issue of corrective advertising damages, as evidence indicated that SPG did not have a strong brand image or presence on the Internet

Baker Botts: [U.S. Supreme Court Hears Arguments on Whether the Feder..."](#) Dec 01, 2002

The Second Circuit held that the FTDA permits "adjudication granting or denying an injunction. . . . before the dilution has actually occurred." Petitioners' Arguments to the Supreme Court Petitioners Victor and Cathy Moseley d/b/a Victor's Little Secret (the "Moseleys") presented four main arguments to the Court. This may be accomplished, they argued, by requiring the owner of a famous mark to demonstrate actual harm as opposed to a likelihood of future harm before it is awarded the

Morgan Lewis: [Key Trading Issues Affecting Best Execution](#) Oct 27, 2002

Accordingly, the Commission seeks: (i) entry of a permanent injunction prohibiting defendants from further violations of the relevant provisions of the federal securities laws; (ii) disgorgement of defendants' ill-gotten gains, plus prejudgment interest; and (iii) the imposition of civil monetary penalties due to the egregious nature of defendants' violations. The Commission seeks a permanent injunction and disgorgement pursuant to Section 20(b) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §77t(b)], Section

Seyfarth Shaw: [California Labor & Employment Law Update](#) Oct 01, 2002

The court rejected Friedmans claim, holding that veganism is simply a personal philosophy and not a protected religious creed under the FEHA. Friedman v. Southern California Permanente Medical Group, 2002 Cal. App. However, the court recently reversed this position, holding that a California law firm was not bound by a permanent injunction preventing it from requiring employees to sign a mandatory arbitration agreement

Finnegan Henderson: [Federal Circuit Newsletter](#) Oct 01, 2002

The Court also affirmed the district court's issuance of a permanent injunction against

Thompson and its refusal to correct the inventorship of U.S. Patent No. 5,284,298 ("the `298 patent"). Thompson sued Fluid Controls in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma for DJ of noninfringement of the `298 patent, recovery for unpaid royalties, an injunction against interference with business relations, damages for unfair business practices, correction of inventorship of the `298

Long & Levitt: [Ted L. Vanzant v. DaimlerChrysler Corporation \(2002\) 96...](#) Aug 26, 2002

The trial court entered a partial summary judgment in favor of DaimlerChrysler, denied Vanzant's motion, and permanently enjoined Vanzant from producing and selling the radiator grills. Vanzant appealed the order granting partial summary judgment and a permanent injunction

Latham & Watkins: [How to Restructure High-Yield Eurobonds](#) Aug 01, 2002

These might take the form of an interim stay on proceedings (as there is no automatic stay), the sanctioning of the plan of reorganisation and a permanent injunction on any Securities Act claims (as there is no cram down). European proceedings It is a pertinent point why so few high-yield issuers have successfully used a European restructuring procedure

Sedgwick: [Do Jurists Dream of Electric Sheep?: California S...](#) May 01, 2002

Unable to stop the spamming any other way, Intel sued Hamidi, seeking a permanent injunction and damages. Ultimately, Intel dropped the damage claim, and obtained an injunction prohibiting Hamidi from spamming its employees at work

Kirkland & Ellis: ["Mission Creep" at FTC?: Use of Disgorgement R...](#) Apr 05, 2002

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Mar 01, 2002

The FTC asked the courts to halt the illegal practices permanently, freeze the defendants' assets pending trial, and order them to give up their ill-gotten gains. The FTC has asked the court to permanently bar the operation from deceptively selling the domain names and to order consumer redress

O'Melveny & Myers: [Employment News - March 2002 \(PDF\)](#) Mar 01, 2002

When its security department was unable to block or otherwise end Hamidi's mass e-mails, Intel sought a permanent injunction to halt Hamidi's conduct on a theory of trespass to chattels - an arcane, common law cause of action, which requires a disturbance of a property owner's right of possession of personal property. The trial court granted Intel's motion and issued a permanent injunction stopping Hamidi's e-mail campaign

Arent Fox: [Supreme Court Declines To Review First Amendment Case; ...](#) Feb 12, 2002

...href=urlToGoTo;} Alerts Supreme Court Declines To Review First Amendment Case; Permanent Injunction Ordered Against Indianapolis Ordinance Restricting Access To Video Games Note: This alert is also available in Adobe Acrobat here. On December 31, 2001, U.S. District Court Judge David F. Hamilton entered a Consent Judgment and Permanent Injunction in litigation over the City of Indianapolis ordinance that restricted minors' access to video games

McGlinchey Stafford: [Who?s In Charge \(presidential executive order reversed\)](#) Feb 01, 2002

He also issued a permanent injunction barring implementation and enforcement. In issuing the executive order, President Bush relied on the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Communications Workers v. Beck*, where the court ruled that workers covered by a union

security clause who decline to join the union can be required to pay agency fees only for collective bargaining, contract administration, and grievance adjustment and cannot be required to support nonrepresentational activities such as

Arent Fox: [Federal District Court Strikes Down Executive Order Req...](#) Jan 11, 2002

The judge also issued a permanent injunction prohibiting DOL from implementing and enforcing the executive order. First recognized by the United States Supreme Court in *Communications Workers v. Beck*, 487 U.S. 735 (1988), the so-called "Beck rights" protect employees from being forced to pay union fees for activities beyond collective bargaining, such as political campaign contributions

Kirkpatrick & Lockhart: [Blocking Incoming E-Mails and Internet Postings-The Emp...](#) Jan 01, 2002

In *Intel Corp. v. Hamidi*, 2001 DJDAR 12793 (December 10, 2001), an appellate court affirmed a lower courts grant of an injunction barring a former Intel employee from sending mass e-mails to thousands of company workers. Indeed, such may be an inevitable, The trial court granted an injunction prohibiting though regrettable, fact of modern life, like Hamidi and those acting in concert with him from unwelcome junk mail and telephone

Morrison & Foerster: [First Amendment May Trump Trade Secret Law](#) Dec 03, 2001

The court noted that it was not disputed that "computer code is speech," and it concluded that the Superior Court's preliminary injunction could be characterized as a prohibition of "pure" speech. In this case Bunner apparently obtained the DeCSS code from third parties, and he did not have any relationship with the DVD CCA. *Ford Motor Company v. Lane* This case came before the court on plaintiff Ford Motor Company's ("Ford") motion for a preliminary injunction for violations of the Michigan

Morrison & Foerster: [First Amendment May Trump Trade Secret Law](#) Dec 03, 2001

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Hale Dorr: [Antitrust and Trade Regulation Bulletin](#) Dec 01, 2001

Shaw Pittman: [District Court Finds Virginia's Regulation of the ...](#) Nov 01, 2001

In granting PSINet's motion for summary judgment for permanent injunction against enforcement of the provision, Judge James H. Michael, Jr. declared that Section 18. In August 2000, he released a similar opinion when he issued a preliminary injunction against enforcement

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Oct 10, 2001

The court, however, upheld an injunction entered by the trial court which prevented Felsher from appropriating the likenesses of any person associated with the university. SEC is seeking a permanent injunction against Leurs, in addition to fines

Gibbons: [U.S. Supreme Court to Decide Whether EEOC Can Be Compel...](#) Sep 26, 2001

Specifically, the Waffle House Court concluded that, although the EEOC would not be precluded from maintaining its action in federal district court insofar as it was seeking permanent injunctive relief to prevent Waffle House from continuing its alleged practice of discriminating against employees on the basis of disability, the EEOC was required to arbitrate insofar as it was seeking to vindicate the individual employee's rights through its request for backpay, reinstatement and compensatory

Weil: [New Entity Created Under Debtor's Plan Not A...](#) Sep 01, 2001

Discharge and Successor Liability Under the Bankruptcy Code Customarily, upon confirmation of a plan of reorganization, a debtor's liability for claims arising before the commencement of the debtor's chapter 11 case is discharged, and the discharge operates as a permanent injunction against the commencement or continuation of any acts to recover against the debtor for any discharged claims. Current and future asbestos-related personal injury claimants would be allowed to proceed against the

Chadbourn & Parke: [Options for Suppliers During the Energy Crisis](#) Aug 01, 2001

The QF would then seek a preliminary injunction, to be followed by a permanent injunction, prohibiting the utility from interfering with the QF's third-party sales. However, courts are loathe to issue long-term injunctions, and thus a TRO will often serve as a stop-gap method for selling to third parties

Greenberg Traurig: [Digital Future: Movie Industry Tries to Keep One Step A...](#) Jul 16, 2001

2d 346 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (issuing the permanent injunction). Representing the defendants, Stanford Law School Dean Kathleen Sullivan argued that the act and, more importantly, the District Court's application of the act in issuing the injunction, are content-based restrictions and unconstitutional when subjected to strict scrutiny analysis

Paul Weiss: [Judges as Critics](#) Jul 16, 2001

The district court entered a preliminary injunction, finding that Randall's book "incorporated the characters, character traits, settings, plot lines, title and other elements" of GWTW. 136 F. Supp. Without waiting to write a "comprehensive opinion," it issued a per curiam order declaring that "it is manifest that the entry of a preliminary injunction in thiswww.paulweiss.com PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON SON 4copyright case was an abuse of discretion in that it represents an unlawful prior

Gibbons: [Supreme Court Rules Disabled Golfer Must Be Accommodate...](#) Jul 03, 2001

The Court ruled that allowing Casey Martin the use of a golf cart to accommodate his Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome, a degenerative circulatory disorder which severely restricts his ability to walk, does not fundamentally alter the rules of professional golf and thus affirmed a permanent injunction requiring the PGA to permit Martin to use a cart in tour and qualifying events. As an initial matter, the Court's opinion in the Martin case is limited to Title III of the ADA, which forbids

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Jul 01, 2001

The settlement permanently bans the defendants from selling non-durable office supplies and prohibits them from selling their customer lists and from transferring business information. The defendants agreed to a preliminary injunction order that would prohibit them from marketing any comfrey product for ingestion, for use as a suppository, or for external use on open wounds, unless they have evidence that the product is free of pyrrolizidine alkaloids and is safe

King & Spalding: [Strategic Options Available When Catastrophe Strikes th...](#) Jun 21, 2001

44 Antisuit Injunctions. An injunction proceeding may be a crucial strategic point in the resolution of the dispute

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Jun 13, 2001

Plaintiffs, in addition to monetary damages, are seeking a preliminary and permanent injunction. (Copyright) Australian Securities and Investments Commission v. Wayne Loughnan, (ASIC, sentenced on 5/22/01) Defendant receives a two year suspended sentence after pleading guilty to charges that he made false and misleading statements via spam eMail and on internet bulletin boards

Allen & Overy: [Litigation - June 2001](#) Jun 01, 2001

NWB issued proceedings in England claiming that parts of the Californian proceedings were being pursued in breach of clause 8 and seeking summary judgment and a permanent injunction to restrain the Californian proceedings. Furthermore, the Court of Appeal granted an injunction to stay the Californian proceedings

King & Spalding: [Aggressive Pursuit of Internet Patents Leads to Litigat...](#) May 01, 2001

...com originally asked the U.S. District Court of Connecticut to award both actual and punitive damages and to grant a permanent injunction, the parties settled the suit in January 2001. com convinced the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington to issue a preliminary injunction that forced Barnesandnoble

King & Spalding: [NetZero v. Juno: Free Internet Service Competitors Wage...](#) Mar 01, 2001

NetZero has announced that it intends to ask the trial court to extend the injunction through the trial date, which is set for July 2001. Juno is asking the trial court to issue a permanent injunction to preclude future infringement and is seeking monetary damages from both defendants

Gray Cary: [Federal Securities Law and the Internet:? Looking Backw...](#) Feb 01, 2001

29, 1996) (alleging that defendants used the Internet and other means to disseminate false and misleading statements seeking investors to finance construction of ethanol plant in Dominican Republic); Permanent Injunction and Asset Freeze Issued Against Scott Frye to Halt Securities Fraud on the Internet, SEC News Digest 95-221-2, 1995 WL 679305 (S.E.C.) (Nov. 16, 1995) (announcing injunction against solicitation on Internet seeking investors in Costa Rican enterprises); Court Enters Permanent

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Feb 01, 2001

The FTC obtained a permanent injunction from the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia and a court order to permanently purge this scam from the Internet in default judgments against two defendants, WTFRC Pty Ltd. and Guiseppe Nirta. The FTC has asked the court to bar the scheme permanently and order consumer redress

Morrison & Foerster: [Internet Law Bulletin -- January 2001](#) Jan 22, 2001

A federal district court issued a preliminary injunction against Verio, finding that its extraction of information from Register. A federal district court issued a permanent injunction against Free Republic, prohibiting the bulletin board from hosting entire copies of newspaper articles posted by its subscribers

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Jan 10, 2001

...(Consumer Protection, Securities) SEC v. Westergaard, et al., No. 00cv9776 (S.D.N.Y., filed 12/27/00) SEC sought permanent injunction against Web site operated by defendant, who allegedly received kickbacks for publishing favorable reports on publicly traded stocks; defendants have agreed to settle the charges without admitting or denying any of the SEC's allegations. appeal filed 12/22/00) Verio, Inc. has appealed the injunction prohibiting it from engaging in email marketing campaigns

Finnegan Henderson: [Federal Circuit Newsletter](#) Jan 01, 2001

1 CONTINUED INFRINGEMENT "BREEDS CONTEMPT" Accused infringer's sales of infringing device with only minor changes after entry of injunction justifies finding of contempt. Dec. 12, 2000), the Federal Circuit affirmed a district court's grant of SJ of infringement and award of contempt damages against Davol Inc. ("Davol") for its continued infringement after issuance of a permanent injunction

Morgan Lewis: [Ninth Circuit Allows Competitor to Copy Leatherman'...](#) Jan 01, 2001

Leatherman obtained a preliminary injunction prohibiting defendant from marketing its Toolzall product, and the defendant moved for judgment as a matter of law on Leatherman's trade dress claim, arguing that Leatherman could not prove that the "entire design" of the Pocket Survival Tool was nonfunctional. Pursuant to the jury's finding of infringement, the district court entered a permanent injunction precluding defendant from marketing the Toolzall product

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Jan 01, 2001

As part of the settlement, Matthew Hyman and Zachary Hyman are permanently banned from engaging in any business that sells or telemarkets home or vehicle information guides, or assisting others who sell or telemarket such guides. Credit Card Promoters Banned from Future Telemarketing Efforts Darryl Smith, the principal of American Consumer Membership Services, Inc. (ACMS), has agreed to a permanent ban from engaging in any telemarketing, or in the advertising, promotion, marketing, or sale of

Baker Botts: [Trade Secret Protection and Misappropriation](#) Dec 30, 2000

In fact, a temporary restraining order or a permanent injunction may issue on the basis of "inevitable disclosure of trade secrets." This is a legal theory recognized by many courts which have determined that a person, because of the position or field they are in at their new company, will inevitably disclose trade secrets they learned at their former company. These include: (1) temporary and permanent injunctions; (2) actual damages (including lost profits, unjust enrichment and/or a reasonable

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Dec 13, 2000

...com v. Verio, Inc., No. 00cv05747 (S.D.N.Y., permanent injunction granted 12/8/00) Permanent injunction entered, prohibiting defendant from accessing plaintiff's "Whois" database for marketing purposes in violation of terms of use. (Commercial Issues, Domain Names, Privacy, Spam, Terms of Use, Data Protection) People v. Garon, (N.Y.S.Ct

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Dec 06, 2000

...(Copyright) Alan Porter, et al. v. Bill Jones, No. 00-CV-11700 (C.D.Cal., amended complaint filed 11/27/00) ACLU has filed an amended complaint seeking a permanent injunction against the California Secretary of State, preventing him from shutting down vote auction Web sites and threatening criminal sanctions against the operators of those Web sites. (Auctions and Electronic Marketplaces, First Amendment, Legal Overview) Tulip Computer International v. Dell Computer Corp., No. 00-CV-981 (D.Del)

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Nov 01, 2000

The judge issued the order as part of a preliminary injunction sought by the FTC, which freezes the defendants' assets and requires that the defendants comply with federal law pending the outcome of a trial on the merits. The FTC's complaint alleged that the defendants misrepresented their affiliation with or endorsement by the U.S. Postal Service by placing classified ads offering permanent positions with the Postal Service in certain geographic areas

Quinn Emanuel: [Trial Attorney of the Month: Fred Bennett](#) Nov 01, 2000

Permanent Injunction Against Cybersquatter Quinn Emanuel recently brought an action for trademark infringement and cybersquatting on behalf of its client, a major California bank, against a startup financial institution operating on the Internet. Only days after Quinn Emanuel filed the action and accompanying motion, defendants had agreed to a permanent injunction preventing them from using any confusingly similar trade names, to abandon their infringing domain name, and to pay attorneys' fees

King & Spalding: [Creative Resolutions in Mediation - Thinking Outside th...](#) Oct 23, 2000

Or, if the dispute is whether the incinerator should be built in the backyard of the plaintiff, the question could be restated as whether the project can be modified, or whether a compensating benefit can be bestowed upon the plaintiff, short of a permanent injunction or payment of consequential damages. Most people like to brainstorm, particularly with regard to technical solutions

Morrison & Foerster: [Internet Law Bulletin -- September 2000](#) Sep 14, 2000

In the Courts>>A federal court in New York has issued a permanent injunction against the publication of the DeCSS code, which decrypts the DVD encryption system CSS. The court ruled that DeCSS violated the circumvention provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, and rejected the defendants' arguments that the DMCA was unconstitutional. In the Napster case, the district court judge issued a written opinion explaining the basis for her issuing the preliminary injunction

Weil: [Second Circuit Addresses Post-Confirmation Environmenta...](#) Sep 01, 2000

The discharge also operates as a permanent injunction against any act or action to collect, recover, or offset any discharged debt as a personal liability of the debtor. In 1981, the court confirmed Duplan's reorganization plan and permanently enjoined all creditors from asserting, commencing, or continuing any claims against Duplan

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Jul 01, 2000

The Commission is seeking a permanent injunction to prohibit Rexall Sundown from making false and unsubstantiated claims in the future and ordering the company to pay monetary redress. 9 Million An operation that claimed consumers could lease their "dream vehicle" for "free" while earning between \$180 and \$80,000 a month by paying an annual fee and small monthly payments, has been permanently shut down, and ordered to pay \$2

King & Spalding: [Juno v. NetZero and Qualcomm: Who Owns Advertising via ...](#) Jun 28, 2000

Juno alleges that both Qualcomm and NetZero are infringing the '242 patent by producing, distributing and encouraging use of the "EUDORA" email software having the "sponsor mode." Juno is seeking a permanent injunction to preclude future infringement and monetary damages from both defendants. The '242 patent covers displaying advertisements to an Internet user even when that user is no longer connected to the Internet

Weil: [Will Non-competes Be Enforced in the Internet Age?](#) Apr 01, 2000

1999), the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld an injunction against defendant Cohen, enforcing a six-month non-compete clause in his employment agreement. Tigor sued Cohen within ten days of the date he began working for Titleserv, immediately obtained a temporary restraining order, and won a permanent injunction less than thirty days later, barring Cohen from working in the title insurance business or appropriating Tigor's corporate opportunities with its current and prospective customers for a

Weil: [Third Circuit Invalidates Plan's Release of ...](#) Mar 01, 2000

Notably, the Third Circuit declined to establish a blanket rule prohibiting all nonconsensual nondebtor releases and permanent injunctions of actions against nondebtor parties. In their chapter 11 plan, the debtors included a release provision which referenced the settlement agreement, released all claims against the D&Os, and provided that all persons, including the plaintiffs, would be permanently enjoined from pursuing or prosecuting any actions against any person released pursuant to the

Finnegan Henderson: [Diller v. Steurken](#) Jan 01, 2000

In this decision, the court granted plaintiffs' request for a permanent injunction and transfer of the domain name, but denied their request for attorney's fees. Although defendant registered the domain name before ACPA became effective, the court followed the Second Circuit's decision in Sporty's Farm holding that ACPA "applies retroactively where prospective or injunctive relief is at issue." On the issue of attorney's fees, however, the court held that ACPA did not permit retroactive awards

Finnegan Henderson: [Electronics Boutique Holdings Corp. v. Zuccarini](#) Jan 01, 2000

2000) (plaintiff's motion for a permanent injunction and statutory damages); 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 765 (E.D. Pa. Shortly thereafter, the court granted plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction on its ACPA claim

Finnegan Henderson: [Zipee v. United States Postal Service](#) Jan 01, 2000

Jan. 29, 2001) (order granting permanent injunction), No. CV 99-1290-MA (D. Or. It then issued a permanent injunction, enjoining plaintiff from: (1) using the POSTAL SERVICE, U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, or UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE marks and trade names; (2) using any mark or domain name containing the POSTAL SERVICE mark or any other mark owned by the U.S. Postal Service; and (3) using metatags, hidden code, or other means to divert Internet users to defendant's sites or other sites

Finnegan Henderson: [Shields v. Zuccarini](#) Jan 01, 2000

2000) (plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction granted); 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15225 (E.D. Pa. June 5, 2000) (plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and permanent injunction granted); 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15223 (July 18, 2000) (plaintiff's motion for statutory damages and

attorney's fees granted), aff'd, 254 F.3d 476 (3d Cir

Faegre & Benson: [Staking Out Your Brand Identity: Q & A on Trademark Law](#) Jan 01, 2000

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Jan 01, 2000

The Commission is seeking a permanent injunction barring the defendants' lottery telemarketing activities, as well as restitution to consumers. B. Fair Credit Reporting Act Three national consumer reporting agencies, Equifax Credit Information Services, Inc., ("Equifax"), Trans Union LLC ("Trans Union"), and Experian Information Solutions, Inc. ("Experian"), have agreed to a total of \$2

Sidley Austin: [Corporate Newsletter - Mutual Holding Company Recent De...](#) Jan 01, 2000

In granting a permanent injunction, the county court held that the policyholders' information statement distributed by Provident Mutual did not inform the policyholders that the closed block mechanism which Provident Mutual wished to use to protect participating policyholders' interests relied on a 1997 dividend scale, which did not include a component for performance dividends. The Court also found that the policyholders' information statement omitted reference to the statements of the

Morrison & Foerster: [Regulation of "Spam"](#) Jan 01, 2000

The relief available under the CFAA's private right of action includes injunctions and other equitable remedies, as well as damages. 27] In fact, the AOL court entered a permanent injunction against any effort by Cyber Promotions to evade AOL's Preferred Mail software

Morrison & Foerster: [Regulation of "Spam"](#) Jan 01, 2000

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Weil: [Debtor Not Entitled To Damages for Breach Of Discharge ...](#) Dec 01, 1999

Replace Font Tag Bankruptcy Bulletin Debtor Not Entitled To Damages for Breach Of Discharge Injunction December 1999 One of the primary reasons that consumer debtors file for bankruptcy protection is to obtain a fresh start from insurmountable debt. The Bankruptcy Code s discharge injunction effectuates the discharge by prohibiting creditors from collecting on prepetition debts

Little Mendelson: [California Labor Code AB 1268: New Restrictions On An E...](#) Dec 01, 1999

It also restricts a court's ability to issue temporary restraining orders or other preliminary or permanent injunctions to enjoin prospectively unlawful picket line activities. In 1932 Congress passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act to protect unions from injunctions sought by employers to disrupt the collective bargaining process

FROF: [Recent U.S. Supreme Court Decision Severely Diminishes ...](#) Oct 05, 1999

" Freeze orders were provided for in equity, however, to avoid an unjust result and to protect the ability of the courts to render an enforceable final judgment. Maintaining the status quo via preliminary injunctions was a protection designed to prevent debtors from dissipating their assets and diminishing the ability of creditors to collect potential money judgments if awarded. Facts of Grupo Mexicano de Desarrollo, S.A. In 1994, Alliance Bond Fund, Inc. a United States-based investment fund

Akin Gump: [Focusing on Section 304](#) Sep 03, 1999

As the panel pointed out, §304(b)(1)(A)(i) provides for an injunction against action against a debtor (not property) with respect to property involved in a foreign bankruptcy or reorganization proceeding (property that is not necessarily located in the United States but rather property tied up in the foreign bankruptcy or reorganization proceeding). Lee Anthony Manning and Peter Squires, joint administrators in that proceeding, filed a petition in a California bankruptcy court under §304 seeking

Cohen & Wolf: [Conflict of Interest and Predisposition in Connecticut ...](#) Sep 01, 1999

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Sep 01, 1999

The FTC will seek a permanent injunction barring defendants' lottery telemarketing activities and restitution to consumers or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains. A Canadian court has frozen the Canadian assets pending resolution of the case

Morgan Lewis: [FTC's Quest for Money Damages: An Unauthoriz...](#) Jul 01, 1999

Besides seeking a permanent injunction of the conduct alleged, the FTC, purportedly pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (Act), seeks disgorgement of at least \$120 million of "profits" arising from the parties' allegedly illegal conduct. Section 13(b), added to the FTC Act in 1973, authorized the FTC to petition federal district courts for preliminary injunctions to halt conduct violating any provision of the Act and empowered the court to grant permanent injunctions in "proper cases." 15 U.S.C. §53(b)

Faegre & Benson: [Current Issues in Cyberspace](#) Jul 01, 1999

Thelen Reid: ["Current Legal Issues Facing Businesses on the Int...](#) Jul 01, 1999

In the summer of 1998 Thelen Reid lawyers obtained a preliminary injunction in federal court against the promoter of just such a rogue Web site on behalf of a non-profit group whose mission and message was disparaged on the site. The preliminary injunction was upheld in the Third Circuit, and the permanent injunction trial of that matter is proceeding

Morgan & Finnegan: ["MP3 Gets Music Industry's Ear: Will DI...](#) Feb 16, 1999

The Rio dispute is worth watching not so much for its ultimate outcome -- the RIAA was unable to obtain a preliminary injunction and the Court is unlikely to issue a blanket permanent injunction against the Rio player at trial -- but rather for what the dispute reflects about the challenge of copyright protection in the age of digital technology and the Internet. A preliminary injunction hearing was held several days later

Arnold & Porter: [How SEQRA Cases Fared in 1998](#) Jan 22, 1999

Judge Brieant went on to issue a permanent injunction "enjoining plaintiffs, their successors and assigns and all persons with actual knowledge of the injunction from challenging in any forum,

except on direct appeal in this case, the validity of the Permits" issued to the tower. Two other decisions took a different view of the effect of the Telecommunications Act on SEQRA. In *Sprint Spectrum L.P. v. Willoth*, the Town of Ontario required an EIS for three new cellular towers, and then denied the

Morgan & Finnegan: ["Don't Assume a "Judgment�...](#) Jun 15, 1998

The few published authorities are in agreement that if there are outstanding issues to be decided after a court finds that a patent is valid and has ordered an accounting, including the issue of whether to grant a permanent injunction, then the court's decision is not "final except for an accounting" for purposes of section 1292(c)(2), and thus is not appealable. The court stated: In the absence of a finding of continuing infringement, we therefore assume that the district court had nothing on

Weil: ["Regulation Update:Record Industry Association and...](#) Apr 01, 1998

The court subsequently entered a Judgment on Consent between the parties, permanently enjoining defendant from infringing plaintiffs copyrighted sound recordings. this amount would not be collectible, executable, due and owing unless and until defendant (a) violates the permanent injunction entered or (b) is found by a court to have wilfully infringed another sound recording copyright in the same manner

Foley Lardner: [New York Hospital Merger: Federal Antitrust Agency Lose...](#) Nov 07, 1997

Foley Lardner: [New York Hospital Merger: Federal Antitrust Agency Lose...](#) Nov 07, 1997

Piper Rudnick: [Overview of Computer Law Case Developments for 2000](#) Jun 22, 1997

Baker Botts: [Second Circuit Stuffs the NBA's Misappropriation Cl...](#) Feb 01, 1997

Jan. 30, 1997), reversed a district court's issuance of an injunction against Motorola and Sports Team Analysis and Tracking System's ("STATS") real-time transmission, display of scores and up-to-the-minute highlights taken from NBA basketball games. The district court issued a permanent injunction based on its conclusion that the NBA's "hot news" misappropriation claim was not preempted by copyright law and that defendants had unlawfully misappropriated the NBA's property rights in its games

Pillsbury Winthrop: [The Risk/ Reward Factors Of U.S. Patents: Lessons from ...](#) Jan 01, 1996

By the same token, investment in product development and marketing research which fails to appreciate the care to be taken to avoid the patents of others is an invitation to financial disaster entirely apart from the ever-present threat of a preliminary or permanent injunction having the effect of shutting down the assembly line. -- More AboutIntellectual Property

[Mattel](#)

The court held that defendant's use of "Barbie's Playhouse" tarnished plaintiff's famous BARBIE mark by creating an association with unwholesome services, and entered a permanent injunction restraining defendant "from diluting the BARBIE trademarks." Finding that defendant intended to trade on the goodwill of plaintiff's trademark, the court awarded plaintiff damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) in the amount of defendant's gross profits from operating its website or \$7,300. After trial, the

[Motorola](#)

[Ford Motor Co. v. Ford Financial Solutions](#)

The court approved a stipulated permanent injunction finding that defendant's use of the FORD FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS mark and domain name infringed and diluted plaintiff's FORD trademark, and permanently enjoined defendant from using the name FORD FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS or any "colorable imitation" of the FORD trademark in the "financial services industry." The court also ordered defendant to assign the domain name "fordfinancialsolutions.com" to plaintiff. The fact that defendant's owner's surname

[Mattel](#)

[Ohio Art Co.](#)

Shortly thereafter, the parties entered into a stipulated consent decree and permanent injunction providing that: (1) defendant diluted the famous ETCH A SKETCH mark, as visitors might think WEB-A-SKETCH was an Internet version of plaintiff's famous toy; (2) defendant infringed plaintiff's federally registered trademark by using a confusingly similar mark for its website, enabling visitors to draw under rules similar to those in plaintiff's toy; (3) defendant engaged in unfair competition when

[Online Partners](#)

The remedies granted by the court included: (1) a permanent injunction enjoining defendant from using the domain name "gaynet.com," the term "gaynet," or any other confusingly similar or dilutive terms; (2) transfer of the "gaynet.com" domain name to plaintiff; (3) destruction or deletion of all materials and website copy and images bearing the offending names; (4) requiring defendant to immediately request in writing or by e-mail that publishers of all directories, lists, banner ads, or search

[Rolex Watch USA](#)

[To Compel Arbitration](#)

" The case was remanded to the district court for the purpose of determining whether there was any other basis for dissolving the original preliminary injunction. -- More AboutIntellectual Property

[Celebrities](#)

The CA thought details of these affairs might be confidential but that, given their transient natures, the protagonists could not be permanently stopped from publicising them even if to do so would unlawfully break a confidence. It is a basic legal principle that a court should not grant an interim injunction unless it thinks there is a real

[What The State Giveth](#)

The EEOC also claimed that it was improper for Luce Forward to have terminated Mr. Lagatree's employment based on Mr. Lagatree's refusal to sign a mandatory arbitration agreement and sought: (1) monetary damages on behalf of Mr. Lagatree; and (2) a permanent injunction on behalf of the public precluding Luce Forward from requesting employment arbitration agreements of new employees. THE GOOD NEWS The federal court concluded that

the EEOC's claim for monetary relief on behalf of Mr. Lagatree was

[Bulletin 02-04](#)

Federal District Court Issues Preliminary And Permanent Injunctions The district court granted plaintiffs a preliminary injunction prohibiting defendants from posting the DeCSS, with which defendants complied. However, when defendants continued to post links to other sites that published the DeCSS, plaintiffs sought a permanent injunction prohibiting both linking to and posting the DeCSS. Following a bench trial, the court held that while the DeCSS is speech protected by the First Amendment to

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[Extraordinary Injunctions in Copyright Cases](#)

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The Court also held, however, that the EEOC can sue the employer for broad-based injunctive relief, such as a permanent injunction barring the employer from engaging in discriminatory practices because such relief serves the greater public interest. For example, arbitration agreements can designate the location of arbitration hearings, the number of arbitrators, whether provisional remedies such as injunctions are available, whether the parties have a right to legal representation, and the scope

Intellectual Property Protection: Registration

Remedies for trademark infringement include injunctions, monetary relief (including profits, damages and costs), attorneys' fees and destruction of infringing materials. Preliminary and Permanent Injunction: 15 U.S.C. §1116

1998 International Trade Report Summaries (Jan - Dec

In a case involving an anticircumvention inquiry of imports of line pipe from Mexico, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) has granted a permanent injunction preventing the Commerce Department from continuing the inquiry. Mexican exporters of line pipe filed suit at the United States Court of International Trade (CIT) requesting an injunction to prevent the preliminary determination from taking effect and to stop the inquiry from proceeding

State Spam Laws Survive Constitutional Scrutiny

The defendants agreed to a permanent injunction barring any further transmission of such deceptive spam and payment of a civil penalty. Current FTC regulations, however, may not go far enough

01-01-01: IP Update

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04-01-04: [IP Update](#)

Patents / Injunctions A Company that Does Not Direct Any Activities to the United States Cannot Violate an Injunction Proscribing Infringing Activities By D. Sean Trainor A non-U.S. company that does not perform any acts in, or direct any activities to, the United States cannot violate a permanent injunction that prohibits infringing activities. As part of the settlement, Samsung agreed to a permanent injunction that barred it from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing into the

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: [Classified Ventures](#)

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The magistrate judge recommended that default judgment be entered against defendants and that AOL be awarded: (1) a permanent injunction enjoining defendants from engaging in various e mail activities; (2) compensatory damages of \$101,400. 00 (130,000,000 messages multiplied by AOL's established processing cost of

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At the same time, the court rejected the plaintiff's argument that the injunction violated his right to free speech, as he had no right to free speech within the company's private computer system.

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Akin Gump: [Newsletters](#)

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Arnold & Porter: [Anchors Away: The Food and Drug Administration's U...](#)

4 The debate in these articles has centered on whether a federal court, when issuing an injunction under the FDCA, has jurisdiction to grant an ancillary order for equitable monetary relief such as disgorgement. Permanent Injunction (N.D. Ill

Cooley Godward: [IBM Accuses Rival of Future Theft of Trade Secrets](#)

IBM is asking for compensatory damages, restitution, exemplary damages, and a permanent injunction barring defendants from using or disclosing its trade secrets. In that case, National Semiconductor Corp. v. [Defendant], a Santa Clara County judge issued a temporary injunction barring [defendant] from working on design or sales of a certain kind of integrated circuit

Finnegan Henderson: [Debevoise & Plimpton v. Moore](#)

Pursuant to a final consent judgment, the court granted a permanent injunction against defendant's use and registration of these names and any confusingly similar or dilutive names, ordered transfer of the domain names to plaintiffs, and awarded plaintiffs \$25,000 in damages

Finnegan Henderson: [E-Stamp Corp. v. Lahoti](#)

...xtamp Corp. v. Lahoti , CV-99-9287 (C.D. Cal. June 16, 2000) (order granting permanent injunction); (Aug. Plaintiff obtained a temporary restraining order against defendant in May 1999 and obtained a preliminary injunction in June 1999, enjoining defendant from "using" the "estamps.com" website or confusingly similar names and ordering defendant to post a disclaimer stating "[t]his website is not in any way affiliated with E-Stamp Corporation or E-Stamp™ Internet postage." In February 2000, the

Finnegan Henderson: [Aztar Corp. v. MGM Casino](#)

Fisher & Phillips: [Labor Letter \(1/02\) pdf](#)

CALIFORNIA COURT AFFIRMS INJUNCTION AGAINST E-MAIL HARASSMENT. A California appellate court recently affirmed a permanent injunction issued against a former employee of Intel Corporation who sent thousands of unsolicited e-mails to current Intel employees

Fisher & Phillips: [Hospitality Labor Letter \(10/02\) pdf](#)

The Court issued a permanent injunction against enforcement of the local ordinance. Fisher ips attorney Ed Harold represented the successful opponents of the New Orleans ordinance (a consortium of business interests, including the Louisiana Restaurant Association) both at trial and before the Supreme Court

Fried Frank: [OMB Circular A-76 and Privatization Update - COFC Susta...](#)

The court also granted Hunt's requests for a declaratory judgment and the "extraordinary remedy" of a permanent injunction. In doing so, the court declared that the Air Force's selection

of Actus Lend Lease was null and void, permanently restrained and enjoined the Air Force and Actus Lend Lease from closing the transaction until corrective action was implemented, and ordered the Air Force to reinstate Hunt in the procurement and re-open the competition

King & Spalding: [Forcing an On-Line Competitor to Design Around an Inter...](#)

In an early e-commerce patent battle, a Washington district court has issued a preliminary injunction to block Barnesandnoble. com continues to seek both a permanent injunction and an award of damages and legal expenses in the patent infringement lawsuit filed against Barnesandnoble

King & Spalding: [Using Business Model Patents to Wage War with Internet ...](#)

...com is asking the Connecticut district court to award both actual and punitive damages and to grant a permanent injunction based on patent infringement and state unfair practice claims. The trial court issued a preliminary injunction after concluding that Barnesandnoble

Lowenstein Sandler: ["Automatic Stay Doctrine Applies to Certain Relate...](#)

Injunctions have been extended to cases beyond the mass tort cases, such as securities fraud class actions or claims against partners of a debtor partnership, officers and directors of a debtor corporation, indemnitees and guarantors of a debtor. However, in a subsequent Johns-Manville proceeding, the court granted an injunction prohibiting actions against the officers, directors, employees, insurers, sureties and other agents of the debtor, because the lawsuits exposed the debtor to claims for

Piper Rudnick: [Justice Department Updates Treatment Of Contract Unit P...](#)

Riker Danzig: [10/96 New Jersey's Solid Waste Flow Control Rules...](#)

As a result, the court in Atlantic Coast Demolition and Recycling, Inc. v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County made permanent the preliminary injunction entered in late 1995 against the enforcement of the flow control regulations governing construction and demolition waste, and added a permanent injunction against the remaining flow control rules. Emergency regulations for construction and demolition waste control already were adopted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental

Riker Danzig: [1/98 Appellate Court Vacates Judgment Against Pollute...](#)

The Court thus vacated the judgment and permanent injunction against MEI that had been imposed by the District Court. The MEI III opinion is based on what appears to be an unusual set of facts in that repeated, material permit exceedences were determined to have caused no environmental or health harm to the receiving medium

Shearman & Sterling: [Digests of Cases and Review Releases Relating to Bribes...](#)

Amount of the fine Kenny Int'l pled guilty to the single count FCPA violation, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against further FCPA violations, agreed to pay restitution to the government of the Cook Islands in the amount of NZ \$337,000 and paid a fine of \$50,000. Individuals charged and their relationship to the business Kenny, chairman of the board and president and majority shareholder of Kenny Int'l, pled guilty, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against

Sidley Austin: [SEC Settles Enforcement Action Against Parmalat: Settle...](#)

Parmalat's Corporate Governance Undertakings Without admitting or denying the allegations,

Parmalat settled to a Judgment of Permanent Injunction enjoining the company from violating antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws - Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. The judgment, approved by the court on July 29, incorporates by reference Parmalat's accompanying Consent and Undertakings (the "Consent"),

Ulmer & Berne: [Practice Area Spotlight: Unfair Business Competition](#)

Obtaining a permanent injunction on behalf of a publicly traded business services firm against one of its former employees who had previously sold his business to the client for several million dollars. The United States District Court entered a permanent injunction barring the employee from competing with our client for two years

Ulmer & Berne: [Firm News](#)

Ulmer & Berne: [Dealing With Unwanted Employee E-Mails](#)

In this case an injunction against a former employee of Intel was upheld, forbidding him from sending mass e-mails to current Intel employees complaining about the company. A lawsuit followed seeking an injunction prohibiting the former employee from sending e-mails to Intel workers

Venable: ["The Fitness Market Is Hot But It's Easy To Get ...](#)

Your early success has not gone unnoticed by your competitors, and one of the biggest ones serves you with a federal district court complaint alleging false advertising and seeking a temporary restraining order and, ultimately, a permanent injunction and damages. The hearing on the TRO is scheduled for early the next week, which doesn't leave much time for your attorney to prepare a defense

Weil: [SPOTLIGHT: IRWIN WARREN - Winning Four Different Trials...](#)

On April 25, 2001, the Court issued a permanent injunction preventing Vanguard's unauthorized use of S&P's indices and trademarks. Following Vanguard's unsuccessful appeal to the Second Circuit (argued by Warren for McGraw-Hill), Vanguard was forced to abandon its plans to issue exchange-traded classes of shares of the mutual funds at issue

White & Case: [Bringing Reason to Pharmaceutical Patent Settlements](#)

However, the order creates an exception if: 1) the patent settlement is approved in a permanent injunction issued by the patent litigation court; 2) the FTC receives notice of the joint motion for an injunction and the opportunity to conduct an investigation and participate in the proceedings; or 3) upon investigation, the FTC does not object. In the AHP consent decree, the FTC recognized that settlements with side deals are permissible if the court orders a permanent injunction and the FTC has

White & Case: [Short Guide to CEO and CFO Certifications and Internal ...](#)

The SEC filed for a permanent injunction against Rica Foods and the two executives and also sought civil money penalties against the CEO and the CFO. According to the SEC, the final judgment will (i) permanently enjoin Rica Foods from violating Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A) and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act and Rules 12b-20 and 13a-1 thereunder, (ii) permanently enjoin the CEO and CFO from violating Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13a-14 thereunder and from aiding and abetting

Wiley Rein & Fielding: [Title Insurance Company's Failure To Disclose Injunctio...](#)

WRF - Articles - Title Insurance Company's Failure To Disclose Injunction Against It Is Material Misrepresentation Allowing Erer To Rescind Policy if (document. src'); } } Search GO Title Insurance Company's Failure To Disclose Injunction Against It Is Material Misrepresentation Allowing Erer To Rescind PolicyThe Executive Summary, July/August 2003 The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, applying Illinois law, has held that an insurer that issued an E&O policy to a title insurance and

[Mattel](#)

The court held that defendant's use of "Barbie's Playhouse" tarnished plaintiff's famous BARBIE mark by creating an association with unwholesome services, and entered a permanent injunction restraining defendant "from diluting the BARBIE trademarks." Finding that defendant intended to trade on the goodwill of plaintiff's trademark, the court awarded plaintiff damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) in the amount of defendant's gross profits from operating its website or \$7,300. After trial, the

[Motorola](#)

[Ford Motor Co. v. Ford Financial Solutions](#)

The court approved a stipulated permanent injunction finding that defendant's use of the FORD FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS mark and domain name infringed and diluted plaintiff's FORD trademark, and permanently enjoined defendant from using the name FORD FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS or any "colorable imitation" of the FORD trademark in the "financial services industry." The court also ordered defendant to assign the domain name "fordfinancialsolutions.com" to plaintiff. The fact that defendant's owner's surname

[Mattel](#)

[Ohio Art Co.](#)

Shortly thereafter, the parties entered into a stipulated consent decree and permanent injunction providing that: (1) defendant diluted the famous ETCH A SKETCH mark, as visitors might think WEB-A-SKETCH was an Internet version of plaintiff's famous toy; (2) defendant infringed plaintiff's federally registered trademark by using a confusingly similar mark for its website, enabling visitors to draw under rules similar to those in plaintiff's toy; (3) defendant engaged in unfair competition when

[Online Partners](#)

The remedies granted by the court included: (1) a permanent injunction enjoining defendant from using the domain name "gaynet.com," the term "gaynet," or any other confusingly similar or dilutive terms; (2) transfer of the "gaynet.com" domain name to plaintiff; (3) destruction or deletion of all materials and website copy and images bearing the offending names; (4) requiring defendant to immediately request in writing or by e-mail that publishers of all directories, lists, banner ads, or search

[Rolex Watch USA](#)

[To Compel Arbitration](#)

" The case was remanded to the district court for the purpose of determining whether there was

any other basis for dissolving the original preliminary injunction. -- More AboutIntellectual Property

[Celebrities](#)

[Bulletin 02-04](#)

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Volume 2

Third Circuit Affirms District Court Decision to Deny Gucci's Request for a Recall, Injunction and Award of Profits In Gucci America, Inc. v. Daffy's, Inc., 354 F.3d 228 (3d Cir. 2003), the Third Circuit affirmed the district court's denial of Gucci's request for an order compelling defendant Daffy's to recall counterfeit "Jackie O" handbags, for an accounting of profits and for a permanent injunction

BrandTalk Volume 4

The franchisee had refused to discontinue use of Big O's marks despite being properly terminated, but Big O obtained a permanent injunction, followed by a judgment on all claims set forth in its complaint, including its claim for past royalties, attorneys' fees and costs. com as the defendant's website resulted in a likelihood of confusion and infringement, the court held that the district court should have granted the plaintiff's request for a preliminary injunction to prevent the launching of

Legal

In issuing a Declaratory Judgment and Permanent Injunction, the court found that Section 92 preempted a New Jersey law to the extent that law prohibited a title insurance company from being licensed as a title insurance producer in New Jersey because of its affiliation with a national bank. Association of Banks in Insurance, Inc., et al. v. Harold T. Duryee, Superintendent of Ohio Department of Insurance, et al., U.S.D.C. for S.D. of Ohio (June 18, 1999)

01-01-01: IP Update

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08-01-00: [IP Update](#)

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10-01-04: [IP Update](#)

Patents / Choice of Laws Orders Staying Parallel Litigation Subject to Immediate Appeal By Irene Lee Addressing the issue of whether an order barring parallel litigation is an injunction subject to immediate appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit applied its own standard and held that injunctions arbitrating between a co-pending patent declaratory judgment action and an infringement case, each pending before a different district court, will be reviewed under the law of the

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Akin Gump: [What The SEC Won't Tell You About Cease-and-Desist...](#)

In support of its position, the Division also points to the statutory language of Section 21(d) which authorizes an injunction only when a person ``is engaged or is about to engage in acts or practices constituting a violation. 11 According to the Division, the failure of section 21(d) to include the language ``has engaged" shows that a cease-and-desist order is unlike an injunction and may be entered solely upon a showing that there has been a violation

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Gardner Carton: [A Short History of Civil and Criminal Antitrust Remedie...](#)

The FTC may also seek preliminary and permanent injunctions. The Clayton Act created "private attorneys general" by authorizing private parties to sue for treble damages and seek injunctions for violations of federal antitrust law

Gardner Carton: [Privacy on Demand?](#)

...b. FTC v. Rennert, et al., Stipulated Final Order for Permanent Injunction, File No. 992 3245 (July 12, 2000): The FTC charged several online pharmacies with falsely claiming in their promotional literature that they were part of a full-time clinic, and part of a "network of physicians throughout the United States," when, in fact, this "network" consisted of only one other physician in a distant state. " Cyber Promotions v. America Online, 948 F. Supp. 436, 437 (E.D. Pa. 1996). See also

Goodwin Procter: [Law Breakfast Seminar: Violence in the Workplace](#)

The term "process" generally includes (1) writs of attachment, (2) the process used to institute a civil action, and (3) the process relating to the bringing of criminal charges, but "process" does not include injunctions. See Jones v. Brockton Public Markets, Inc., 369 Mass

Howard Rice: [The Distressed E-Commerce Company California State Bar ...](#)

On July 10, 2000, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") filed a complaint in the bankruptcy case and sought a permanent injunction against sale of Toysmart. com's customer lists, alleging that any such sale would violate the federal FCT Act, in light of the privacy statements previously published by Toysmart

Katten Muchin Zavis Rosenman: [Critical Accounting Policy Disclosure in MD&A](#)

Helwig commented that the NASD's ruling that permanently bars the former Credit Suisse First Boston banker from the securities industry means that he will not be able to do any of the work he has previously done. "In the other instance, the court found that the author of a video biography about another cultural icon, Elvis Presley, used without permission too much of the

copyright works of others, and affirmed a preliminary injunction prohibiting the video's distribution. The 9th Circuit's

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Little Mendelson: [Innovative Hiring Strategies](#)

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See First Amended Complaint for Permanent Injunction and Other Equitable Relief, FTC v. Toysmart. com LLC, No. 00-11341-RGS (D. Mass)

Shearman & Sterling: [Digests of Cases and Review Releases Relating to Bribes...](#)

Amount of the fine Kenny Int'l pled guilty to the single count FCPA violation, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against further FCPA violations, agreed to pay restitution to the government of the Cook Islands in the amount of NZ \$337,000 and paid a fine of \$50,000. Individuals charged and their relationship to the business Kenny, chairman of the board and president and majority shareholder of Kenny Int'l, pled guilty, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against

Sidley Austin: [California Labor and Employment Year in Review-2/1/00](#)

"Because only the employer can change the terms and conditions of employment," reasoned the court, "an isolated of harassment by a co-worker will rarely (if ever) give rise to a fear that sexual harassment has become a permanent feature of the employment relationship." Thus, where the employer had no advance notice of the conduct, and where appropriate corrective action was taken, "it becomes difficult to say that a reasonable victim would feel that the terms and conditions of her employment

Sidley Austin: [The Status of Pending Air Carrier Litigation](#)

In 1995 the District Court granted ISCYRA a permanent injunction to bar Hilfiger's use of the mark STAR CLASS but declined to award monetary relief or attorneys fees because it determined that ISCYRA had not sustained any actual damages and that Hilfiger had not used the mark in bad faith. com's motion for a preliminary injunction barring Barnesandnoble

Troutman Sanders: [Trademark Portfolio Aquisition and Protection: Recent D...](#)

" In Iowa Paint Mfg. Co. v. Hirshfield's Paint Mfg., Inc., 296 F. Supp. 2d 983 (S.D. Iowa 2003), the court denied plaintiff's preliminary injunction request to stop the sale of a paint product using the mark PRO-WALL based on a claim that the mark is confusingly similar to plaintiff's PROWALL mark, which is also used to market paint products. The court noted that although the marks are "virtually identical" and both are used for paint goods, the mark must be examined in its entirety to determine

Troy Gould: ["Speech" Use of Trademarks: A View From the U...](#)

Venable: ["The Fitness Market Is Hot But It's Easy To Get ...](#)

Your early success has not gone unnoticed by your competitors, and one of the biggest ones serves you with a federal district court complaint alleging false advertising and seeking a temporary restraining order and, ultimately, a permanent injunction and damages. The hearing on the TRO is scheduled for early the next week, which doesn't leave much time for your attorney to prepare a defense

Weil: [SPOTLIGHT: IRWIN WARREN - Winning Four Different Trials...](#)

On April 25, 2001, the Court issued a permanent injunction preventing Vanguard's unauthorized use of S&P's indices and trademarks. Following Vanguard's unsuccessful appeal to the Second Circuit (argued by Warren for McGraw-Hill), Vanguard was forced to abandon its plans to issue exchange-traded classes of shares of the mutual funds at issue

Weil: [Enforceability Of "Forfeiture-For-Competition"...](#)

2d 223, 233 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (because defendant's employment was terminated for cause, plaintiff employer could seek to enforce non-competition clause by means of permanent injunction); MTV Networks v. Fox Kids Worldwide, Inc., No. 605580/97, 1998 WL 57480 at *8 (Sup. Ct)

White & Case: [Bringing Reason to Pharmaceutical Patent Settlements](#)

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Last update: Dec 22, 2004

Seyfarth Shaw: [California Labor & Employment Law Update](#) Nov 01, 2004

Creative obtained an injunction barring Getloaded from accessing its site and using its customer list. Getloaded intentionally violated the injunction by among other things, lying under oath

Michael Best & Friedrich: [Newcomer?s Trademark Rights Take Back Seat in Limited A...](#) Oct 01, 2004

The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania denied CNBEC's motion for a preliminary injunction and a jury trial was held. The answer that CNBEC was not injured required the jury to find in favor of CFG. CNBEC then asked the district court for a permanent injunction against CFG, based on the jury's finding of CFG's infringement of the "Citizens" mark

Michael Best & Friedrich: [Ideas on Intellectual Property Law \(August/September 20...](#) Sep 01, 2004

...in this issue Pretrial investigations Do an adequate analysis before filing a patent infringement case Enforcing injunctions in patent suits When a nonparty may violate an injunction Can

search engines use trademarks to key searches. Enforcing injunctions in patent suits

Miller Canfield: [No Home Run For Home Schoolers](#) Mar 01, 2004

Arnold & Porter: [Parallel Trade: Advisory - Pharmaceuticals \(PDF: 182 K...](#) Mar 01, 2004

The drugs were imported into and sold in the UK. Glaxo sued for trade mark infringement and applied for summary judgment and an absolute injunction on future sales. 2 Permanent injunction

McDermott: [Employers May Require Employees to Sign Arbitration Agr...](#) Oct 28, 2003

The district court, following Duffield, entered a permanent injunction against the law firm precluding it from conditioning employment on mandatory arbitration of Title VII discrimination claims. A three-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit determined that Duffield was no longer good law and, therefore, reversed the district court's decision

Lowenstein Sandler: ["Emergency Regulations Implement Changes in the St...](#) Oct 01, 2003

Fried Frank: [Bid Protest Update: Recent Court Of Federal Claims Deci...](#) May 31, 2003

May 22, 2003), the COFC took the unusual step of agreeing with the protester on the merits, but nonetheless declined to issue a permanent injunction due to national security concerns. The COFC indicated that under normal circumstances it would have issued a permanent injunction ordering resolicitation by the Army

Latham & Watkins: [EU Enlargement and Trademark Protection: The Anti-Pirac...](#) May 01, 2003

Alternatively, in order to block bank accounts or other assets of the alleged infringer, claimants can use the "Mareva Injunction". These are the recall of counterfeit goods, the disposal of counterfeit goods outside the usual chain of commerce without compensation to the infringer, the destruction of infringing goods, and the claim for injunction--the contempt of which shall be penalised

Goodwin Procter: [Second Round of Simon Property Group v mySimon Likely](#) Apr 30, 2003

US District Court Judge David Hamilton later reduced the jury award to \$50,000 and issued a permanent injunction in favour of SPG, which he then stayed pending an appeal. Hamilton also ordered a new trial on the issue of corrective advertising damages, as evidence indicated that SPG did not have a strong brand image or presence on the Internet

Baker Botts: [U.S. Supreme Court Hears Arguments on Whether the Feder...](#) Dec 01, 2002

The Second Circuit held that the FTDA permits "adjudication granting or denying an injunction. . . . before the dilution has actually occurred." Petitioners' Arguments to the Supreme Court Petitioners Victor and Cathy Moseley d/b/a Victor's Little Secret (the "Moseleys") presented four main arguments to the Court. This may be accomplished, they argued, by requiring the owner of a famous mark to demonstrate actual harm as opposed to a likelihood of future harm before it is awarded the

Morgan Lewis: [Key Trading Issues Affecting Best Execution](#) Oct 27, 2002

Accordingly, the Commission seeks: (i) entry of a permanent injunction prohibiting defendants from further violations of the relevant provisions of the federal securities laws; (ii) disgorgement of defendants' ill-gotten gains, plus prejudgment interest; and (iii) the imposition of civil monetary penalties due to the egregious nature of defendants' violations. The Commission seeks a permanent injunction and disgorgement pursuant to Section 20(b) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. §77t(b)], Section

Seyfarth Shaw: [California Labor & Employment Law Update](#) Oct 01, 2002

The court rejected Friedmans claim, holding that veganism is simply a personal philosophy and not a protected religious creed under the FEHA. Friedman v. Southern California Permanente Medical Group, 2002 Cal. App. However, the court recently reversed this position, holding that a California law firm was not bound by a permanent injunction preventing it from requiring employees to sign a mandatory arbitration agreement

Finnegan Henderson: [Federal Circuit Newsletter](#) Oct 01, 2002

The Court also affirmed the district court's issuance of a permanent injunction against Thompson and its refusal to correct the inventorship of U.S. Patent No. 5,284,298 ("the `298 patent"). Thompson sued Fluid Controls in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma for DJ of noninfringement of the `298 patent, recovery for unpaid royalties, an injunction against interference with business relations, damages for unfair business practices, correction of inventorship of the `298

Long & Levitt: [Ted L. Vanzant v. DaimlerChrysler Corporation \(2002\) 96...](#) Aug 26, 2002

The trial court entered a partial summary judgment in favor of DaimlerChrysler, denied Vanzant's motion, and permanently enjoined Vanzant from producing and selling the radiator grills. Vanzant appealed the order granting partial summary judgment and a permanent injunction

Latham & Watkins: [How to Restructure High-Yield Eurobonds](#) Aug 01, 2002

These might take the form of an interim stay on proceedings (as there is no automatic stay), the sanctioning of the plan of reorganisation and a permanent injunction on any Securities Act claims (as there is no cram down). European proceedings It is a pertinent point why so few high-yield issuers have successfully used a European restructuring procedure

Sedgwick: [Do Jurists Dream of Electric Sheep?: California S...](#) May 01, 2002

Unable to stop the spamming any other way, Intel sued Hamidi, seeking a permanent injunction and damages. Ultimately, Intel dropped the damage claim, and obtained an injunction prohibiting Hamidi from spamming its employees at work

Kirkland & Ellis: ["Mission Creep" at FTC?: Use of Disgorgement R...](#) Apr 05, 2002

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Mar 01, 2002

The FTC asked the courts to halt the illegal practices permanently, freeze the defendants' assets pending trial, and order them to give up their ill-gotten gains. The FTC has asked the court to permanently bar the operation from deceptively selling the domain names and to order consumer redress

O'Melveny & Myers: [Employment News - March 2002 \(PDF\)](#) Mar 01, 2002

When its security department was unable to block or otherwise end Hamidi's mass e-mails, Intel sought a permanent injunction to halt Hamidi's conduct on a theory of trespass to chattels - an

arcane, common law cause of action, which requires a disturbance of a property owner's right of possession of personal property. The trial court granted Intel's motion and issued a permanent injunction stopping Hamidi's e-mail campaign

Arent Fox: [Supreme Court Declines To Review First Amendment Case; ...](#) Feb 12, 2002

Alerts Supreme Court Declines To Review First Amendment Case; Permanent Injunction Ordered Against Indianapolis Ordinance Restricting Access To Video Games Note: This alert is also available in Adobe Acrobat here. On December 31, 2001, U.S. District Court Judge David F. Hamilton entered a Consent Judgment and Permanent Injunction in litigation over the City of Indianapolis ordinance that restricted minors' access to video games

McGlinchey Stafford: [Who's In Charge \(presidential executive order reversed\)](#) Feb 01, 2002

He also issued a permanent injunction barring implementation and enforcement. In issuing the executive order, President Bush relied on the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Communications Workers v. Beck, where the court ruled that workers covered by a union security clause who decline to join the union can be required to pay agency fees only for collective bargaining, contract administration, and grievance adjustment and cannot be required to support nonrepresentational activities such as

Arent Fox: [Federal District Court Strikes Down Executive Order Req...](#) Jan 11, 2002

The judge also issued a permanent injunction prohibiting DOL from implementing and enforcing the executive order. First recognized by the United States Supreme Court in Communications Workers v. Beck, 487 U.S. 735 (1988), the so-called "Beck rights" protect employees from being forced to pay union fees for activities beyond collective bargaining, such as political campaign contributions

Kirkpatrick & Lockhart: [Blocking Incoming E-Mails and Internet Postings-The Emp...](#) Jan 01, 2002

In Intel Corp. v. Hamidi, 2001 DJDAR 12793 (December 10, 2001), an appellate court affirmed a lower courts grant of an injunction barring a former Intel employee from sending mass e-mails to thousands of company workers. Indeed, such may be an inevitable, The trial court granted an injunction prohibiting though regrettable, fact of modern life, like Hamidi and those acting in concert with him from unwelcome junk mail and telephone

Morrison & Foerster: [First Amendment May Trump Trade Secret Law](#) Dec 03, 2001

The court noted that it was not disputed that "computer code is speech," and it concluded that the Superior Court's preliminary injunction could be characterized as a prohibition of "pure" speech. In this case Bunner apparently obtained the DeCSS code from third parties, and he did not have any relationship with the DVD CCA. Ford Motor Company v. Lane This case came before the court on plaintiff Ford Motor Company's ("Ford") motion for a preliminary injunction for violations of the Michigan

Morrison & Foerster: [First Amendment May Trump Trade Secret Law](#) Dec 03, 2001

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Hale Dorr: [Antitrust and Trade Regulation Bulletin](#) Dec 01, 2001

Shaw Pittman: [District Court Finds Virginia's Regulation of the ...](#) Nov 01, 2001

In granting PSINet's motion for summary judgment for permanent injunction against enforcement of the provision, Judge James H. Michael, Jr. declared that Section 18. In August 2000, he released a similar opinion when he issued a preliminary injunction against enforcement

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Oct 10, 2001

The court, however, upheld an injunction entered by the trial court which prevented Felsher from appropriating the likenesses of any person associated with the university. SEC is seeking a permanent injunction against Leurs, in addition to fines

Gibbons: [U.S. Supreme Court to Decide Whether EEOC Can Be Compel...](#) Sep 26, 2001

Specifically, the Waffle House Court concluded that, although the EEOC would not be precluded from maintaining its action in federal district court insofar as it was seeking permanent injunctive relief to prevent Waffle House from continuing its alleged practice of discriminating against employees on the basis of disability, the EEOC was required to arbitrate insofar as it was seeking to vindicate the individual employee's rights through its request for backpay, reinstatement and compensatory

Weil: [New Entity Created Under Debtor's Plan Not A...](#) Sep 01, 2001

Discharge and Successor Liability Under the Bankruptcy Code Customarily, upon confirmation of a plan of reorganization, a debtor s liability for claims arising before the commencement of the debtor s chapter 11 case is discharged, and the discharge operates as a permanent injunction against the commencement or continuation of any acts to recover against the debtor for any discharged claims. Current and future asbestos-related personal injury claimants would be allowed to proceed against the

Chadbourne & Parke: [Options for Suppliers During the Energy Crisis](#) Aug 01, 2001

The QF would then seek a preliminary injunction, to be followed by a permanent injunction, prohibiting the utility from interfering with the QF's third-party sales. However, courts are loathe to issue long-term injunctions, and thus a TRO will often serve as a stop-gap method for selling to third parties

Greenberg Traurig: [Digital Future: Movie Industry Tries to Keep One Step A...](#) Jul 16, 2001

2d 346 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (issuing the permanent injunction). Representing the defendants, Stanford Law School Dean Kathleen Sullivan argued that the act and, more importantly, the District Court's application of the act in issuing the injunction, are content-based restrictions and unconstitutional when subjected to strict scrutiny analysis

Paul Weiss: [Judges as Critics](#) Jul 16, 2001

The district court entered a preliminary injunction, finding that Randall's book "incorporated the characters, character traits, settings, plot lines, title and other elements" of GWTW. 136 F. Supp. Without waiting to write a "comprehensive opinion," it issued a per curiam order declaring that "it is manifest that the entry of a preliminary injunction in thiswww.paulweiss.com PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON SON 4copyright case was an abuse of discretion in that it represents an unlawful prior

Gibbons: [Supreme Court Rules Disabled Golfer Must Be Accommodate...](#) Jul 03, 2001

The Court ruled that allowing Casey Martin the use of a golf cart to accommodate his Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome, a degenerative circulatory disorder which severely restricts his ability to walk, does not fundamentally alter the rules of professional golf and thus affirmed a permanent injunction requiring the PGA to permit Martin to use a cart in tour and qualifying events. As an initial matter, the Court's opinion in the Martin case is limited to Title III of the ADA, which forbids

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Jul 01, 2001

The settlement permanently bans the defendants from selling non-durable office supplies and prohibits them from selling their customer lists and from transferring business information. The defendants agreed to a preliminary injunction order that would prohibit them from marketing any comfrey product for ingestion, for use as a suppository, or for external use on open wounds, unless they have evidence that the product is free of pyrrolizidine alkaloids and is safe

King & Spalding: [Strategic Options Available When Catastrophe Strikes th...](#) Jun 21, 2001

44 Antisuit Injunctions. An injunction proceeding may be a crucial strategic point in the resolution of the dispute

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Jun 13, 2001

Plaintiffs, in addition to monetary damages, are seeking a preliminary and permanent injunction. (Copyright) Australian Securities and Investments Commission v. Wayne Loughnan, (ASIC, sentenced on 5/22/01) Defendant receives a two year suspended sentence after pleading guilty to charges that he made false and misleading statements via spam eMail and on internet bulletin boards

Allen & Overy: [Litigation - June 2001](#) Jun 01, 2001

NWB issued proceedings in England claiming that parts of the Californian proceedings were being pursued in breach of clause 8 and seeking summary judgment and a permanent injunction to restrain the Californian proceedings. Furthermore, the Court of Appeal granted an injunction to stay the Californian proceedings

King & Spalding: [Aggressive Pursuit of Internet Patents Leads to Litigat...](#) May 01, 2001

...com originally asked the U.S. District Court of Connecticut to award both actual and punitive damages and to grant a permanent injunction, the parties settled the suit in January 2001. com convinced the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington to issue a preliminary injunction that forced Barnesandnoble

King & Spalding: [NetZero v. Juno: Free Internet Service Competitors Wage...](#) Mar 01, 2001

NetZero has announced that it intends to ask the trial court to extend the injunction through the trial date, which is set for July 2001. Juno is asking the trial court to issue a permanent

injunction to preclude future infringement and is seeking monetary damages from both defendants

Gray Cary: [Federal Securities Law and the Internet:? Looking Backw...](#) Feb 01, 2001

29, 1996) (alleging that defendants used the Internet and other means to disseminate false and misleading statements seeking investors to finance construction of ethanol plant in Dominican Republic); Permanent Injunction and Asset Freeze Issued Against Scott Frye to Halt Securities Fraud on the Internet, SEC News Digest 95-221-2, 1995 WL 679305 (S.E.C.) (Nov. 16, 1995) (announcing injunction against solicitation on Internet seeking investors in Costa Rican enterprises); Court Enters Permanent

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Feb 01, 2001

The FTC obtained a permanent injunction from the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia and a court order to permanently purge this scam from the Internet in default judgments against two defendants, WTFRC Pty Ltd. and Guiseppe Nirta. The FTC has asked the court to bar the scheme permanently and order consumer redress

Morrison & Foerster: [Internet Law Bulletin -- January 2001](#) Jan 22, 2001

A federal district court issued a preliminary injunction against Verio, finding that its extraction of information from Register. A federal district court issued a permanent injunction against Free Republic, prohibiting the bulletin board from hosting entire copies of newspaper articles posted by its subscribers

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Jan 10, 2001

...(Consumer Protection, Securities) SEC v. Westergaard, et al., No. 00cv9776 (S.D.N.Y., filed 12/27/00) SEC sought permanent injunction against Web site operated by defendant, who allegedly received kickbacks for publishing favorable reports on publicly traded stocks; defendants have agreed to settle the charges without admitting or denying any of the SEC's allegations. appeal filed 12/22/00) Verio, Inc. has appealed the injunction prohibiting it from engaging in email marketing campaigns

Finnegan Henderson: [Federal Circuit Newsletter](#) Jan 01, 2001

1 CONTINUED INFRINGEMENT "BREEDS CONTEMPT" Accused infringer's sales of infringing device with only minor changes after entry of injunction justifies finding of contempt. Dec. 12, 2000), the Federal Circuit affirmed a district court's grant of SJ of infringement and award of contempt damages against Davol Inc. ("Davol") for its continued infringement after issuance of a permanent injunction

Morgan Lewis: [Ninth Circuit Allows Competitor to Copy Leatherman'...](#) Jan 01, 2001

Leatherman obtained a preliminary injunction prohibiting defendant from marketing its Toolzall product, and the defendant moved for judgment as a matter of law on Leatherman's trade dress claim, arguing that Leatherman could not prove that the "entire design" of the Pocket Survival Tool was nonfunctional. Pursuant to the jury's finding of infringement, the district court entered a permanent injunction precluding defendant from marketing the Toolzall product

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Jan 01, 2001

As part of the settlement, Matthew Hyman and Zachary Hyman are permanently banned from engaging in any business that sells or telemarkets home or vehicle information guides, or assisting others who sell or telemarket such guides. Credit Card Promoters Banned from Future Telemarketing Efforts Darryl Smith, the principal of American Consumer Membership Services,

Inc. (ACMS), has agreed to a permanent ban from engaging in any telemarketing, or in the advertising, promotion, marketing, or sale of

Baker Botts: [Trade Secret Protection and Misappropriation](#) Dec 30, 2000

In fact, a temporary restraining order or a permanent injunction may issue on the basis of "inevitable disclosure of trade secrets." This is a legal theory recognized by many courts which have determined that a person, because of the position or field they are in at their new company, will inevitably disclose trade secrets they learned at their former company. These include: (1) temporary and permanent injunctions; (2) actual damages (including lost profits, unjust enrichment and/or a reasonable

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Dec 13, 2000

...com v. Verio, Inc., No. 00cv05747 (S.D.N.Y., permanent injunction granted 12/8/00)
Permanent injunction entered, prohibiting defendant from accessing plaintiff's "Whois" database for marketing purposes in violation of terms of use. (Commercial Issues, Domain Names, Privacy, Spam, Terms of Use, Data Protection) People v. Garon, (N.Y.S.Ct

Weil: [WGM Internet Law Bulletin](#) Dec 06, 2000

...(Copyright) Alan Porter, et al. v. Bill Jones, No. 00-CV-11700 (C.D.Cal., amended complaint filed 11/27/00) ACLU has filed an amended complaint seeking a permanent injunction against the California Secretary of State, preventing him from shutting down **vote auction** Web sites and threatening criminal sanctions against the operators of those Web sites. (Auctions and Electronic Marketplaces, First Amendment, Legal Overview) Tulip Computer International v. Dell Computer Corp., No. 00-CV-981 (D.Del

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Nov 01, 2000

The judge issued the order as part of a preliminary injunction sought by the FTC, which freezes the defendants' assets and requires that the defendants comply with federal law pending the outcome of a trial on the merits. The FTC's complaint alleged that the defendants misrepresented their affiliation with or endorsement by the U.S. Postal Service by placing classified ads offering permanent positions with the Postal Service in certain geographic areas

Quinn Emanuel: [Trial Attorney of the Month: Fred Bennett](#) Nov 01, 2000

Permanent Injunction Against Cybersquatter Quinn Emanuel recently brought an action for trademark infringement and cybersquatting on behalf of its client, a major California bank, against a startup financial institution operating on the Internet. Only days after Quinn Emanuel filed the action and accompanying motion, defendants had agreed to a permanent injunction preventing them from using any confusingly similar trade names, to abandon their infringing domain name, and to pay attorneys' fees

King & Spalding: [Creative Resolutions in Mediation - Thinking Outside th...](#) Oct 23, 2000

Or, if the dispute is whether the incinerator should be built in the backyard of the plaintiff, the question could be restated as whether the project can be modified, or whether a compensating benefit can be bestowed upon the plaintiff, short of a permanent injunction or payment of consequential damages. Most people like to brainstorm, particularly with regard to technical solutions

Morrison & Foerster: [Internet Law Bulletin -- September 2000](#) Sep 14, 2000

In the Courts>>A federal court in New York has issued a permanent injunction against the publication of the DeCSS code, which decrypts the DVD encryption system CSS. The court

ruled that DeCSS violated the circumvention provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, and rejected the defendants' arguments that the DMCA was unconstitutional. In the Napster case, the district court judge issued a written opinion explaining the basis for her issuing the preliminary injunction

Weil: [Second Circuit Addresses Post-Confirmation Environmental...](#) Sep 01, 2000

The discharge also operates as a permanent injunction against any act or action to collect, recover, or offset any discharged debt as a personal liability of the debtor. In 1981, the court confirmed Duplan's reorganization plan and permanently enjoined all creditors from asserting, commencing, or continuing any claims against Duplan

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Jul 01, 2000

The Commission is seeking a permanent injunction to prohibit Rexall Sundown from making false and unsubstantiated claims in the future and ordering the company to pay monetary redress. 9 Million An operation that claimed consumers could lease their "dream vehicle" for "free" while earning between \$180 and \$80,000 a month by paying an annual fee and small monthly payments, has been permanently shut down, and ordered to pay \$2

King & Spalding: [Juno v. NetZero and Qualcomm: Who Owns Advertising via ...](#) Jun 28, 2000

Juno alleges that both Qualcomm and NetZero are infringing the '242 patent by producing, distributing and encouraging use of the "EUDORA" email software having the "sponsor mode." Juno is seeking a permanent injunction to preclude future infringement and monetary damages from both defendants. The '242 patent covers displaying advertisements to an Internet user even when that user is no longer connected to the Internet

Weil: [Will Non-competes Be Enforced in the Internet Age?](#) Apr 01, 2000

1999), the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld an injunction against defendant Cohen, enforcing a six-month non-compete clause in his employment agreement. Tigor sued Cohen within ten days of the date he began working for Titleserv, immediately obtained a temporary restraining order, and won a permanent injunction less than thirty days later, barring Cohen from working in the title insurance business or appropriating Tigor's corporate opportunities with its current and prospective customers for a

Weil: [Third Circuit Invalidates Plan's Release of ...](#) Mar 01, 2000

Notably, the Third Circuit declined to establish a blanket rule prohibiting all nonconsensual nondebtor releases and permanent injunctions of actions against nondebtor parties. In their chapter 11 plan, the debtors included a release provision which referenced the settlement agreement, released all claims against the D&Os, and provided that all persons, including the plaintiffs, would be permanently enjoined from pursuing or prosecuting any actions against any person released pursuant to the

Finnegan Henderson: [Diller v. Steurken](#) Jan 01, 2000

In this decision, the court granted plaintiffs' request for a permanent injunction and transfer of the domain name, but denied their request for attorney's fees. Although defendant registered the domain name before ACPA became effective, the court followed the Second Circuit's decision in Sporty's Farm holding that ACPA "applies retroactively where prospective or injunctive relief is at issue." On the issue of attorney's fees, however, the court held that ACPA did not permit retroactive awards

Finnegan Henderson: [Electronics Boutique Holdings Corp. v. Zuccarini](#) Jan 01, 2000 (plaintiff's motion for a permanent injunction and statutory damages); 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 765 (E.D. Pa. Shortly thereafter, the court granted plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction on its ACPA claim

Finnegan Henderson: [Zipee v. United States Postal Service](#) Jan 01, 2000

Jan. 29, 2001) (order granting permanent injunction), No. CV 99-1290-MA (D. Or. It then issued a permanent injunction, enjoining plaintiff from: (1) using the POSTAL SERVICE, U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, or UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE marks and trade names; (2) using any mark or domain name containing the POSTAL SERVICE mark or any other mark owned by the U.S. Postal Service; and (3) using metatags, hidden code, or other means to divert Internet users to defendant's sites or other sites

Finnegan Henderson: [Shields v. Zuccarini](#) Jan 01, 2000

2000) (plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction granted); 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15225 (E.D. Pa. June 5, 2000) (plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and permanent injunction granted); 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15223 (July 18, 2000) (plaintiff's motion for statutory damages and attorney's fees granted), aff'd, 254 F.3d 476 (3d Cir

Faegre & Benson: [Staking Out Your Brand Identity: Q & A on Trademark Law](#) Jan 01, 2000

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Jan 01, 2000

The Commission is seeking a permanent injunction barring the defendants' lottery telemarketing activities, as well as restitution to consumers. B. Fair Credit Reporting Act Three national consumer reporting agencies, Equifax Credit Information Services, Inc., ("Equifax"), Trans Union LLC ("Trans Union"), and Experian Information Solutions, Inc. ("Experian"), have agreed to a total of \$2

Sidley Austin: [Corporate Newsletter - Mutual Holding Company Recent De...](#) Jan 01, 2000

In granting a permanent injunction, the county court held that the policyholders' information statement distributed by Provident Mutual did not inform the policyholders that the closed block mechanism which Provident Mutual wished to use to protect participating policyholders' interests relied on a 1997 dividend scale, which did not include a component for performance dividends. The Court also found that the policyholders' information statement omitted reference to the statements of the

Morrison & Foerster: [Regulation of "Spam"](#) Jan 01, 2000

The relief available under the CFAA's private right of action includes injunctions and other equitable remedies, as well as damages. 27] In fact, the AOL court entered a permanent injunction against any effort by Cyber Promotions to evade AOL's Preferred Mail software

Morrison & Foerster: [Regulation of "Spam"](#) Jan 01, 2000

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Morrison & Foerster: [Regulation of "Spam"](#) Jan 01, 2000

The relief available under the CFAA's private right of action includes injunctions and other

equitable remedies, as well as damages. 27] In fact, the AOL court entered a permanent injunction against any effort by Cyber Promotions to evade AOL's Preferred Mail software

Weil: [Debtor Not Entitled To Damages for Breach Of Discharge ...](#) Dec 01, 1999

Replace Font Tag Bankruptcy Bulletin Debtor Not Entitled To Damages for Breach Of Discharge Injunction December 1999 One of the primary reasons that consumer debtors file for bankruptcy protection is to obtain a fresh start from insurmountable debt. The Bankruptcy Code's discharge injunction effectuates the discharge by prohibiting creditors from collecting on prepetition debts

Little Mendelson: [California Labor Code AB 1268: New Restrictions On An E...](#) Dec 01, 1999

It also restricts a court's ability to issue temporary restraining orders or other preliminary or permanent injunctions to enjoin prospectively unlawful picket line activities. In 1932 Congress passed the Norris-LaGuardia Act to protect unions from injunctions sought by employers to disrupt the collective bargaining process

FROF: [Recent U.S. Supreme Court Decision Severely Diminishes ...](#) Oct 05, 1999

" Freeze orders were provided for in equity, however, to avoid an unjust result and to protect the ability of the courts to render an enforceable final judgment. Maintaining the status quo via preliminary injunctions was a protection designed to prevent debtors from dissipating their assets and diminishing the ability of creditors to collect potential money judgments if awarded. Facts of Grupo Mexicano de Desarrollo, S.A. In 1994, Alliance Bond Fund, Inc. a United States-based investment fund

Akin Gump: [Focusing on Section 304](#) Sep 03, 1999

As the panel pointed out, §304(b)(1)(A)(i) provides for an injunction against action against a debtor (not property) with respect to property involved in a foreign bankruptcy or reorganization proceeding (property that is not necessarily located in the United States but rather property tied up in the foreign bankruptcy or reorganization proceeding). Lee Anthony Manning and Peter Squires, joint administrators in that proceeding, filed a petition in a California bankruptcy court under §304 seeking

Cohen & Wolf: [Conflict of Interest and Predisposition in Connecticut ...](#) Sep 01, 1999

Arent Fox: [FTC REVIEW](#) Sep 01, 1999

The FTC will seek a permanent injunction barring defendants' lottery telemarketing activities and restitution to consumers or disgorgement of ill-gotten gains. A Canadian court has frozen the Canadian assets pending resolution of the case

Morgan Lewis: [FTC's Quest for Money Damages: An Unauthoriz...](#) Jul 01, 1999

Besides seeking a permanent injunction of the conduct alleged, the FTC, purportedly pursuant to Section 13(b) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (Act), seeks disgorgement of at least \$120 million of "profits" arising from the parties' allegedly illegal conduct. Section 13(b), added to the FTC Act in 1973, authorized the FTC to petition federal district courts for preliminary injunctions to halt conduct violating any provision of the Act and empowered the court to grant permanent injunctions in "proper cases." 15 U.S.C. §53(b)

Faegre & Benson: [Current Issues in Cyberspace](#) Jul 01, 1999

Thelen Reid: ["Current Legal Issues Facing Businesses on the Int..."](#) Jul 01, 1999

In the summer of 1998 Thelen Reid lawyers obtained a preliminary injunction in federal court against the promoter of just such a rogue Web site on behalf of a non-profit group whose mission and message was disparaged on the site. The preliminary injunction was upheld in the Third Circuit, and the permanent injunction trial of that matter is proceeding

Morgan & Finnegan: ["MP3 Gets Music Industry"s Ear: Will DI..."](#) Feb 16, 1999

The Rio dispute is worth watching not so much for its ultimate outcome -- the RIAA was unable to obtain a preliminary injunction and the Court is unlikely to issue a blanket permanent injunction against the Rio player at trial -- but rather for what the dispute reflects about the challenge of copyright protection in the age of digital technology and the Internet. A preliminary injunction hearing was held several days later

Arnold & Porter: [How SEQRA Cases Fared in 1998](#) Jan 22, 1999

Judge Brieant went on to issue a permanent injunction "enjoining plaintiffs, their successors and assigns and all persons with actual knowledge of the injunction from challenging in any forum, except on direct appeal in this case, the validity of the Permits" issued to the tower. Two other decisions took a different view of the effect of the Telecommunications Act on SEQRA. In *Sprint Spectrum L.P. v. Willoth*, the Town of Ontario required an EIS for three new cellular towers, and then denied the

Morgan & Finnegan: ["Don"t Assume a "Judgment�..."](#) Jun 15, 1998

The few published authorities are in agreement that if there are outstanding issues to be decided after a court finds that a patent is valid and has ordered an accounting, including the issue of whether to grant a permanent injunction, then the court's decision is not "final except for an accounting" for purposes of section 1292(c)(2), and thus is not appealable. The court stated: In the absence of a finding of continuing infringement, we therefore assume that the district court had nothing on

Weil: ["Regulation Update:Record Industry Association and..."](#) Apr 01, 1998

The court subsequently entered a Judgment on Consent between the parties, permanently enjoining defendant from infringing plaintiffs copyrighted sound recordings. this amount would not be collectible, executable, due and owing unless and until defendant (a) violates the permanent injunction entered or (b) is found by a court to have wilfully infringed another sound recording copyright in the same manner

Foley Lardner: [New York Hospital Merger: Federal Antitrust Agency Lose..."](#) Nov 07, 1997

Foley Lardner: [New York Hospital Merger: Federal Antitrust Agency Lose..."](#) Nov 07, 1997

Piper Rudnick: [Overview of Computer Law Case Developments for 2000](#) Jun 22, 1997

Baker Botts: [Second Circuit Stuffs the NBA's Misappropriation Cl..."](#) Feb 01, 1997

Jan. 30, 1997), reversed a district court's issuance of an injunction against Motorola and Sports Team Analysis and Tracking System's ("STATS") real-time transmission, display of scores and up-to-the-minute highlights taken from NBA basketball games. The district court issued a permanent injunction based on its conclusion that the NBA's "hot news" misappropriation claim

was not preempted by copyright law and that defendants had unlawfully misappropriated the NBA's property rights in its games

Pillsbury Winthrop: [The Risk/ Reward Factors Of U.S. Patents: Lessons from ...](#) Jan 01, 1996

By the same token, investment in product development and marketing research which fails to appreciate the care to be taken to avoid the patents of others is an invitation to financial disaster entirely apart from the ever-present threat of a preliminary or permanent injunction having the effect of shutting down the assembly line. -- More AboutIntellectual Property

[Mattel](#)

The court held that defendant's use of "Barbie's Playhouse" tarnished plaintiff's famous BARBIE mark by creating an association with unwholesome services, and entered a permanent injunction restraining defendant "from diluting the BARBIE trademarks." Finding that defendant intended to trade on the goodwill of plaintiff's trademark, the court awarded plaintiff damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) in the amount of defendant's gross profits from operating its website or \$7,300. After trial, the

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[Ford Motor Co. v. Ford Financial Solutions](#)

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Shortly thereafter, the parties entered into a stipulated consent decree and permanent injunction providing that: (1) defendant diluted the famous ETCH A SKETCH mark, as visitors might think WEB-A-SKETCH was an Internet version of plaintiff's famous toy; (2) defendant infringed plaintiff's federally registered trademark by using a confusingly similar mark for its website, enabling visitors to draw under rules similar to those in plaintiff's toy; (3) defendant engaged in unfair competition when

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[Rolex Watch USA](#)

[To Compel Arbitration](#)

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[Celebrities](#)

The CA thought details of these affairs might be confidential but that, given their transient natures, the protagonists could not be permanently stopped from publicising them even if to do so would unlawfully break a confidence. It is a basic legal principle that a court should not grant an interim injunction unless it thinks there is a real

[What The State Giveth](#)

The EEOC also claimed that it was improper for Luce Forward to have terminated Mr. Lagatree's employment based on Mr. Lagatree's refusal to sign a mandatory arbitration agreement and sought: (1) monetary damages on behalf of Mr. Lagatree; and (2) a permanent injunction on behalf of the public precluding Luce Forward from requesting employment arbitration agreements of new employees. THE GOOD NEWS The federal court concluded that the EEOC's claim for monetary relief on behalf of Mr. Lagatree was

[Bulletin 02-04](#)

Federal District Court Issues Preliminary And Permanent Injunctions The district court granted plaintiffs a preliminary injunction prohibiting defendants from posting the DeCSS, with which defendants complied. However, when defendants continued to post links to other sites that published the DeCSS, plaintiffs sought a permanent injunction prohibiting both linking to and posting the DeCSS. Following a bench trial, the court held that while the DeCSS is speech protected by the First Amendment to

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[Extraordinary Injunctions in Copyright Cases](#)

[Simon Property Group L.P. v. mySimon](#)

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[Avoiding The Patent Litigation Money Pit](#)

[In a Bankruptcy](#)

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[Volume 2](#)

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The Court also held, however, that the EEOC can sue the employer for broad-based injunctive relief, such as a permanent injunction barring the employer from engaging in discriminatory practices because such relief serves the greater public interest. For example, arbitration agreements can designate the location of arbitration hearings, the number of arbitrators, whether provisional remedies such as injunctions are available, whether the parties have a right to legal representation, and the scope

[Intellectual Property Protection: Registration](#)

Remedies for trademark infringement include injunctions, monetary relief (including profits, damages and costs), attorneys' fees and destruction of infringing materials. Preliminary and Permanent Injunction: 15 U.S.C. §1116

[1998 International Trade Report Summaries \(Jan - Dec](#)

In a case involving an anticircumvention inquiry of imports of line pipe from Mexico, the U.S. Court of International Trade (CIT) has granted a permanent injunction preventing the Commerce Department from continuing the inquiry. Mexican exporters of line pipe filed suit at the United States Court of International Trade (CIT) requesting an injunction to prevent the preliminary determination from taking effect and to stop the inquiry from proceeding

State Spam Laws Survive Constitutional Scrutiny

The defendants agreed to a permanent injunction barring any further transmission of such deceptive spam and payment of a civil penalty. Current FTC regulations, however, may not go far enough

01-01-01: IP Update

The district court awarded a preliminary injunction in favor of the Plaintiff on its claim under the ACPA. The First Circuit affirmed, holding that the district court did not commit clear error in determining that the Defendant had used the domain name northernlights. The district court denied the Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction, reasoning that the Plaintiff's trade dress did not have a "consistent overall look." In so doing, the district court relied upon the trade dress of the

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04-01-04: IP Update

Patents / Injunctions A Company that Does Not Direct Any Activities to the United States Cannot Violate an Injunction Proscribing Infringing Activities By D. Sean Trainor A non-U.S. company that does not perform any acts in, or direct any activities to, the United States cannot violate a permanent injunction that prohibits infringing activities. As part of the settlement, Samsung agreed to a permanent injunction that barred it from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing into the

06-01-01: IP Update

A Preliminary Injunction in Copyright Action Found to Be a Violation of the First Amendment Patents/Doctrine of Equivalents A Biotechnology Patent Is Festo-ed By John Prince, Ph. Patent/Litigation Absent Proof of Control or Collusion, Injunction Does Not Extend to Acts of Related Companies By John Fuisz A permanent injunction prohibiting the facilitation of infringing acts was not violated when the enjoined defendants failed to take affirmative action to stop a related company from committing

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06-01-04: IP Update

Finally, the Court held that no justification for a permanent injunction is required once infringement is found. Kos also filed an application for a preliminary injunction, which the district court denied

: [Actmedia](#)

: [Classified Ventures](#)

: [America Online](#)

The magistrate judge recommended that default judgment be entered against defendants and that AOL be awarded: (1) a permanent injunction enjoining defendants from engaging in various e mail activities; (2) compensatory damages of \$101,400. 00 (130,000,000 messages multiplied by AOL's established processing cost of

: [Planetary Motion](#)

: [In the Courts \(trespass](#)

At the same time, the court rejected the plaintiff's argument that the injunction violated his right to free speech, as he had no right to free speech within the company's private computer system. The company sued, seeking an injunction, alleging that it had spent a significant amount of time trying to block and remove the e-mails

Akin Gump: [Newsletters](#)

The trial court issued a permanent injunction prohibiting Caltrans from conducting off-duty drug testing. The Court of Appeal affirmed the trial court's judgment, holding that less intrusive alternatives were available, including conducting drug tests during or at times contiguous to plaintiff's on-duty time

Arnold & Porter: [Anchors Away: The Food and Drug Administration's U...](#)

4 The debate in these articles has centered on whether a federal court, when issuing an injunction under the FDCA, has jurisdiction to grant an ancillary order for equitable monetary relief such as disgorgement. Permanent Injunction (N.D. Ill

Cooley Godward: [IBM Accuses Rival of Future Theft of Trade Secrets](#)

IBM is asking for compensatory damages, restitution, exemplary damages, and a permanent injunction barring defendants from using or disclosing its trade secrets. In that case, National Semiconductor Corp. v. [Defendant], a Santa Clara County judge issued a temporary injunction barring [defendant] from working on design or sales of a certain kind of integrated circuit

Finnegan Henderson: [Debevoise & Plimpton v. Moore](#)

Pursuant to a final consent judgment, the court granted a permanent injunction against defendant's use and registration of these names and any confusingly similar or dilutive names, ordered transfer of the domain names to plaintiffs, and awarded plaintiffs \$25,000 in damages

Finnegan Henderson: [E-Stamp Corp. v. Lahoti](#)

...xtamp Corp. v. Lahoti , CV-99-9287 (C.D. Cal. June 16, 2000) (order granting permanent injunction); (Aug. Plaintiff obtained a temporary restraining order against defendant in May 1999 and obtained a preliminary injunction in June 1999, enjoining defendant from "using" the "estamps.com" website or confusingly similar names and ordering defendant to post a disclaimer stating "[t]his website is not in any way affiliated with E-Stamp Corporation or E-Stamp™ Internet postage." In February 2000, the

Finnegan Henderson: [Azta Corp. v. MGM Casino](#)

Fisher & Phillips: [Labor Letter \(1/02\) pdf](#)

CALIFORNIA COURT AFFIRMS INJUNCTION AGAINST E-MAIL HARASSMENT. A California appellate court recently affirmed a permanent injunction issued against a former employee of Intel Corporation who sent thousands of unsolicited e-mails to current Intel employees

Fisher & Phillips: [Hospitality Labor Letter \(10/02\) pdf](#)

The Court issued a permanent injunction against enforcement of the local ordinance. Fisher ips attorney Ed Harold represented the successful opponents of the New Orleans ordinance (a consortium of business interests, including the Louisiana Restaurant Association) both at trial and before the Supreme Court

Fried Frank: [OMB Circular A-76 and Privatization Update - COFC Susta...](#)

The court also granted Hunt's requests for a declaratory judgment and the "extraordinary remedy" of a permanent injunction. In doing so, the court declared that the Air Force's selection of Actus Lend Lease was null and void, permanently restrained and enjoined the Air Force and Actus Lend Lease from closing the transaction until corrective action was implemented, and ordered the Air Force to reinstate Hunt in the procurement and re-open the competition

King & Spalding: [Forcing an On-Line Competitor to Design Around an Inter...](#)

In an early e-commerce patent battle, a Washington district court has issued a preliminary injunction to block Barnesandnoble. com continues to seek both a permanent injunction and an award of damages and legal expenses in the patent infringement lawsuit filed against Barnesandnoble

King & Spalding: [Using Business Model Patents to Wage War with Internet ...](#)

...com is asking the Connecticut district court to award both actual and punitive damages and to grant a permanent injunction based on patent infringement and state unfair practice claims. The trial court issued a preliminary injunction after concluding that Barnesandnoble

Lowenstein Sandler: ["Automatic Stay Doctrine Applies to Certain Relate...](#)

Injunctions have been extended to cases beyond the mass tort cases, such as securities fraud class actions or claims against partners of a debtor partnership, officers and directors of a debtor corporation, indemnitees and guarantors of a debtor. However, in a subsequent Johns-Manville proceeding, the court granted an injunction prohibiting actions against the officers, directors, employees, insurers, sureties and other agents of the debtor, because the lawsuits exposed the debtor to claims for

Piper Rudnick: [Justice Department Updates Treatment Of Contract Unit P...](#)

Riker Danzig: [10/96 New Jersey's Solid Waste Flow Control Rules...](#)

As a result, the court in Atlantic Coast Demolition and Recycling, Inc. v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County made permanent the preliminary injunction entered in late 1995 against the enforcement of the flow control regulations governing construction and demolition waste, and added a permanent injunction against the remaining flow control rules. Emergency regulations for construction and demolition waste control already were adopted by the New Jersey Department of Environmental

Riker Danzig: [1/98 Appellate Court Vacates Judgment Against Pollute...](#)

The Court thus vacated the judgment and permanent injunction against MEI that had been imposed by the District Court. The MEI III opinion is based on what appears to be an unusual set of facts in that repeated, material permit exceedences were determined to have caused no environmental or health harm to the receiving medium

Shearman & Sterling: [Digests of Cases and Review Releases Relating to Bribes...](#)

Amount of the fine Kenny Int'l pled guilty to the single count FCPA violation, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against further FCPA violations, agreed to pay restitution to the government of the Cook Islands in the amount of NZ \$337,000 and paid a fine of \$50,000. Individuals charged and their relationship to the business Kenny, chairman of the board and president and majority shareholder of Kenny Int'l, pled guilty, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against

Sidley Austin: [SEC Settles Enforcement Action Against Parmalat: Settle...](#)

Parmalat's Corporate Governance Undertakings Without admitting or denying the allegations, Parmalat settled to a Judgment of Permanent Injunction enjoining the company from violating antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws - Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. The judgment, approved by the court on July 29, incorporates by reference Parmalat's accompanying Consent and Undertakings (the "Consent"),

Ulmer & Berne: [Practice Area Spotlight: Unfair Business Competition](#)

Obtaining a permanent injunction on behalf of a publicly traded business services firm against one of its former employees who had previously sold his business to the client for several million dollars. The United States District Court entered a permanent injunction barring the employee from competing with our client for two years

Ulmer & Berne: [Firm News](#)

Ulmer & Berne: [Dealing With Unwanted Employee E-Mails](#)

In this case an injunction against a former employee of Intel was upheld, forbidding him from sending mass e-mails to current Intel employees complaining about the company. A lawsuit followed seeking an injunction prohibiting the former employee from sending e-mails to Intel workers

Venable: ["The Fitness Market Is Hot But It???'s Easy To Get ...](#)

Your early success has not gone unnoticed by your competitors, and one of the biggest ones serves you with a federal district court complaint alleging false advertising and seeking a temporary restraining order and, ultimately, a permanent injunction and damages. The hearing on the TRO is scheduled for early the next week, which doesn't leave much time for your attorney to prepare a defense

Weil: [SPOTLIGHT: IRWIN WARREN - Winning Four Different Trials...](#)

On April 25, 2001, the Court issued a permanent injunction preventing Vanguard's unauthorized use of S&P's indices and trademarks. Following Vanguard's unsuccessful appeal to the Second Circuit (argued by Warren for McGraw-Hill), Vanguard was forced to abandon its plans to issue exchange-traded classes of shares of the mutual funds at issue

White & Case: [Bringing Reason to Pharmaceutical Patent Settlements](#)

However, the order creates an exception if: 1) the patent settlement is approved in a permanent injunction issued by the patent litigation court; 2) the FTC receives notice of the joint motion for an injunction and the opportunity to conduct an investigation and participate in the proceedings; or 3) upon investigation, the FTC does not object. In the AHP consent decree, the FTC recognized that settlements with side deals are permissible if the court orders a permanent injunction and the FTC has

White & Case: [Short Guide to CEO and CFO Certifications and Internal ...](#)

The SEC filed for a permanent injunction against Rica Foods and the two executives and also sought civil money penalties against the CEO and the CFO. According to the SEC, the final judgment will (i) permanently enjoin Rica Foods from violating Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A) and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act and Rules 12b-20 and 13a-1 thereunder, (ii) permanently enjoin the CEO and CFO from violating Section 13(b)(5) of the Exchange Act and Rule 13a-14 thereunder and from aiding and abetting

Wiley Rein & Fielding: [Title Insurance Company's Failure To Disclose Injunctio...](#)

WRF - Articles - Title Insurance Company's Failure To Disclose Injunction Against It Is Material Misrepresentation Allowing Erer To Rescind Policy if (document. src'); } } Search GO Title Insurance Company's Failure To Disclose Injunction Against It Is Material Misrepresentation Allowing Erer To Rescind PolicyThe Executive Summary, July/August 2003 The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, applying Illinois law, has held that an insurer that issued an E&O policy to a title insurance and

[Mattel](#)

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[Intellectual Property Protection: Registration](#)

Remedies for trademark infringement include injunctions, monetary relief (including profits, damages and costs), attorneys' fees and destruction of infringing materials. Preliminary and Permanent Injunction: 15 U.S.C. §1116

[Volume 2](#)

Third Circuit Affirms District Court Decision to Deny Gucci's Request for a Recall, Injunction and Award of Profits In Gucci America, Inc. v. Daffy's, Inc., 354 F.3d 228 (3d Cir. 2003), the Third Circuit affirmed the district court's denial of Gucci's request for an order compelling defendant Daffy's to recall counterfeit "Jackie O" handbags, for an accounting of profits and for a permanent injunction

[BrandTalk Volume 4](#)

The franchisee had refused to discontinue use of Big O's marks despite being properly terminated, but Big O obtained a permanent injunction, followed by a judgment on all claims set

forth in its complaint, including its claim for past royalties, attorneys' fees and costs. com as the defendant's website resulted in a likelihood of confusion and infringement, the court held that the district court should have granted the plaintiff's request for a preliminary injunction to prevent the launching of

Legal

In issuing a Declaratory Judgment and Permanent Injunction, the court found that Section 92 preempted a New Jersey law to the extent that law prohibited a title insurance company from being licensed as a title insurance producer in New Jersey because of its affiliation with a national bank. Association of Banks in Insurance, Inc., et al. v. Harold T. Duryee, Superintendent of Ohio Department of Insurance, et al., U.S.D.C. for S.D. of Ohio (June 18, 1999)

01-01-01: IP Update

The district court awarded a preliminary injunction in favor of the Plaintiff on its claim under the ACPA. The First Circuit affirmed, holding that the district court did not commit clear error in determining that the Defendant had used the domain name northernlights. The district court denied the Plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction, reasoning that the Plaintiff's trade dress did not have a "consistent overall look." In so doing, the district court relied upon the trade dress of the

01-01-01: IP Update

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04-01-04: IP Update

Patents / Injunctions A Company that Does Not Direct Any Activities to the United States Cannot Violate an Injunction Proscribing Infringing Activities By D. Sean Trainor A non-U.S. company that does not perform any acts in, or direct any activities to, the United States cannot violate a permanent injunction that prohibits infringing activities. As part of the settlement, Samsung agreed to a permanent injunction that barred it from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing into the

06-01-01: IP Update

A Preliminary Injunction in Copyright Action Found to Be a Violation of the First Amendment Patents/Doctrine of Equivalents A Biotechnology Patent Is Festo-ed By John Prince, Ph. Patent/Litigation Absent Proof of Control or Collusion, Injunction Does Not Extend to Acts of Related Companies By John Fuisz A permanent injunction prohibiting the facilitation of infringing acts was not violated when the enjoined defendants failed to take affirmative action to stop a related company from committing

06-01-01: IP Update

A Preliminary Injunction in Copyright Action Found to Be a Violation of the First Amendment Patents/Doctrine of Equivalents A Biotechnology Patent Is Festo-ed By John Prince, Ph. Patent/Litigation Absent Proof of Control or Collusion, Injunction Does Not Extend to Acts of Related Companies By John Fuisz A permanent injunction prohibiting the facilitation of infringing acts

was not violated when the enjoined defendants failed to take affirmative action to stop a related company from committing

06-01-04: [IP Update](#)

Finally, the Court held that no justification for a permanent injunction is required once infringement is found. Kos also filed an application for a preliminary injunction, which the district court denied

08-01-00: [IP Update](#)

The district court entered a permanent injunction prohibiting all use of the POLO mark in the title of the magazine. The court acknowledged that the use of a mark in a magazine title raised First Amendment concerns, but held that because there were "alternative avenues of communication available," i.e., the defendant could publish the magazine under another title, a complete injunction was required

08-01-00: [IP Update](#)

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10-01-04: [IP Update](#)

Patents / Choice of Laws Orders Staying Parallel Litigation Subject to Immediate Appeal By Irene Lee Addressing the issue of whether an order barring parallel litigation is an injunction subject to immediate appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit applied its own standard and held that injunctions arbitrating between a co-pending patent declaratory judgment action and an infringement case, each pending before a different district court, will be reviewed under the law of the

: [Actmedia](#)

: [Classified Ventures](#)

: [America Online](#)

The magistrate judge recommended that default judgment be entered against defendants and that AOL be awarded: (1) a permanent injunction enjoining defendants from engaging in various e mail activities; (2) compensatory damages of \$101,400. 00 (130,000,000 messages multiplied by AOL's established processing cost of

: [Planetary Motion](#)

: [In the Courts \(trespass](#)

At the same time, the court rejected the plaintiff's argument that the injunction violated his right to free speech, as he had no right to free speech within the company's private computer system. The company sued, seeking an injunction, alleging that it had spent a significant amount of time trying to block and remove the e-mails

Akin Gump: [Newsletters](#)

The trial court issued a permanent injunction prohibiting Caltrans from conducting off-duty drug testing. The Court of Appeal affirmed the trial court's judgment, holding that less intrusive alternatives were available, including conducting drug tests during or at times contiguous to plaintiff's on-duty time

Akin Gump: [What The SEC Won't Tell You About Cease-and-Desist...](#)

In support of its position, the Division also points to the statutory language of Section 21(d) which authorizes an injunction only when a person ``is engaged or is about to engage in acts or practices constituting a violation. 11 According to the Division, the failure of section 21(d) to include the language ``has engaged" shows that a cease-and-desist order is unlike an injunction and may be entered solely upon a showing that there has been a violation

Finnegan Henderson: [Debevoise & Plimpton v. Moore](#)

Pursuant to a final consent judgment, the court granted a permanent injunction against defendant's use and registration of these names and any confusingly similar or dilutive names, ordered transfer of the domain names to plaintiffs, and awarded plaintiffs \$25,000 in damages

Finnegan Henderson: [E-Stamp Corp. v. Lahoti](#)

...stamp Corp. v. Lahoti , CV-99-9287 (C.D. Cal. June 16, 2000) (order granting permanent injunction); (Aug. Plaintiff obtained a temporary restraining order against defendant in May 1999 and obtained a preliminary injunction in June 1999, enjoining defendant from "using" the "estamps.com" website or confusingly similar names and ordering defendant to post a disclaimer stating "[t]his website is not in any way affiliated with E-Stamp Corporation or E-Stamp™ Internet postage." In February 2000, the

Finnegan Henderson: [Aztar Corp. v. MGM Casino](#)

Fried Frank: [OMB Circular A-76 and Privatization Update - COFC Susta...](#)

The court also granted Hunt's requests for a declaratory judgment and the "extraordinary remedy" of a permanent injunction. In doing so, the court declared that the Air Force's selection of Actus Lend Lease was null and void, permanently restrained and enjoined the Air Force and Actus Lend Lease from closing the transaction until corrective action was implemented, and ordered the Air Force to reinstate Hunt in the procurement and re-open the competition

Gardner Carton: [A Short History of Civil and Criminal Antitrust Remedie...](#)

The FTC may also seek preliminary and permanent injunctions. The Clayton Act created "private attorneys general" by authorizing private parties to sue for treble damages and seek injunctions for violations of federal antitrust law

Gardner Carton: [Privacy on Demand?](#)

...b. FTC v. Rennert, et al., Stipulated Final Order for Permanent Injunction, File No. 992 3245 (July 12, 2000): The FTC charged several online pharmacies with falsely claiming in their promotional literature that they were part of a full-time clinic, and part of a "network of physicians throughout the United States," when, in fact, this "network" consisted of only one other physician in a distant state. " Cyber Promotions v. America Online, 948 F. Supp. 436, 437 (E.D. Pa. 1996). See also

Goodwin Procter: [Law Breakfast Seminar: Violence in the Workplace](#)

The term "process" generally includes (1) writs of attachment, (2) the process used to institute a civil action, and (3) the process relating to the bringing of criminal charges, but "process" does not include injunctions. See *Jones v. Brockton Public Markets, Inc.*, 369 Mass

Howard Rice: [The Distressed E-Commerce Company California State Bar ...](#)

On July 10, 2000, the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC") filed a complaint in the bankruptcy case and sought a permanent injunction against sale of Toysmart. com's customer lists, alleging that any such sale would violate the federal FCT Act, in light of the privacy statements previously published by Toysmart

Katten Muchin Zavis Rosenman: [Critical Accounting Policy Disclosure in MD&A](#)

Helwig commented that the NASD's ruling that permanently bars the former Credit Suisse First Boston banker from the securities industry means that he will not be able to do any of the work he has previously done. "In the other instance, the court found that the author of a video biography about another cultural icon, Elvis Presley, used without permission too much of the copyright works of others, and affirmed a preliminary injunction prohibiting the video's distribution. The 9th Circuit's

King & Spalding: [Forcing an On-Line Competitor to Design Around an Inter...](#)

In an early e-commerce patent battle, a Washington district court has issued a preliminary injunction to block Barnesandnoble. com continues to seek both a permanent injunction and an award of damages and legal expenses in the patent infringement lawsuit filed against Barnesandnoble

King & Spalding: [Using Business Model Patents to Wage War with Internet ...](#)

...com is asking the Connecticut district court to award both actual and punitive damages and to grant a permanent injunction based on patent infringement and state unfair practice claims. The trial court issued a preliminary injunction after concluding that Barnesandnoble

Little Mendelson: [Innovative Hiring Strategies](#)

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See First Amended Complaint for Permanent Injunction and Other Equitable Relief, *FTC v. Toysmart. com LLC*, No. 00-11341-RGS (D. Mass)

Shearman & Sterling: [Digests of Cases and Review Releases Relating to Bribes...](#)

Amount of the fine Kenny Int'l pled guilty to the single count FCPA violation, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against further FCPA violations, agreed to pay restitution to the government of the Cook Islands in the amount of NZ \$337,000 and paid a fine of \$50,000. Individuals charged and their relationship to the business Kenny, chairman of the board and president and majority shareholder of Kenny Int'l, pled guilty, consented to the entry of a permanent injunction against

Sidley Austin: [California Labor and Employment Year in Review-2/1/00](#)

"Because only the employer can change the terms and conditions of employment," reasoned the court, "an isolated of harassment by a co-worker will rarely (if ever) give rise to a fear that sexual harassment has become a permanent feature of the employment relationship." Thus, where the employer had no advance notice of the conduct, and where appropriate corrective action was taken, "it becomes difficult to say that a reasonable victim would feel that the terms

and conditions of her employment

Sidley Austin: [The Status of Pending Air Carrier Litigation](#)

In 1995 the District Court granted ISCYRA a permanent injunction to bar Hilfiger's use of the mark STAR CLASS but declined to award monetary relief or attorneys fees because it determined that ISCYRA had not sustained any actual damages and that Hilfiger had not used the mark in bad faith. com's motion for a preliminary injunction barring Barnesandnoble

Troutman Sanders: [Trademark Portfolio Aquisition and Protection: Recent D...](#)

" In Iowa Paint Mfg. Co. v. Hirshfield's Paint Mfg., Inc., 296 F. Supp. 2d 983 (S.D. Iowa 2003), the court denied plaintiff's preliminary injunction request to stop the sale of a paint product using the mark PRO-WALL based on a claim that the mark is confusingly similar to plaintiff's PROWALL mark, which is also used to market paint products. The court noted that although the marks are "virtually identical" and both are used for paint goods, the mark must be examined in its entirety to determine

Troy Gould: ["Speech" Use of Trademarks: A View From the U...](#)

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Your early success has not gone unnoticed by your competitors, and one of the biggest ones serves you with a federal district court complaint alleging false advertising and seeking a temporary restraining order and, ultimately, a permanent injunction and damages. The hearing on the TRO is scheduled for early the next week, which doesnâ€™t leave much time for your attorney to prepare a defense

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On April 25, 2001, the Court issued a permanent injunction preventing Vanguard s unauthorized use of S&P s indices and trademarks. Following Vanguard s unsuccessful appeal to the Second Circuit (argued by Warren for McGraw-Hill), Vanguard was forced to abandon its plans to issue exchange-traded classes of shares of the mutual funds at issue

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2d 223, 233 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (because defendant s employment was terminated for cause, plaintiff employer could seek to enforce non-competition clause by means of permanent injunction); MTV Networks v. Fox Kids Worldwide, Inc., No. 605580/97, 1998 WL 57480 at *8 (Sup. Ct

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The Press Gallery-v-Howard

Commentary by Margo Kingston

October 7, 2004 06:12 PM

"I stand by the decision we took in relation to Iraq." John Howard

COMMENTS

Dear Margo,

Thanks for that insight into the mentality of and rationale behind "without fear or favour" press editorial decision-making, currently operating.

Of course no comment is required re the Murdoch press. To read that a Fairfax executive may have forbidden an objective assessment of the issues and choices facing electors, too, relating to the narrow, "...Commercial interests of the company", makes me shudder!

Which "commercial interests" are being discussed and which forms do these take?

The implications run from an example of mere pig-headed ideologicality, to something actually reeking of the unsavoury.

If this is the mentality that is to be entrenched in the country; then a sad farewell to Democracy.

PS Did anyone notice Lateline a couple of nights ago? Howard was asked, perhaps heading off-camera, if had consulted scientists over his evil woodchipping "policy" involving Tassie?

The question received a rude "no".

Back to the Dark Ages we go.

Posted by: Paul Walter at October 8, 2004 05:20 PM

Not sure what branch of the ALP you are a member of **Michael Fagan**, but at my branch we don't waste valuable party funds on vino and nibblies.

Posted by: Peter Cain at October 8, 2004 04:58 PM

The Rodent's deceitfulness (as displayed yesterday at the Press Club when posed questions by two journalists that were almost identical in tone/thrust/truthseeking re: the pre-war reasons given to justify the Iraqi invasion and the subsequent failure to locate any IRAQI WMD) was breathtakingly evidenced by his two different, and contradictory, responses delivered within minutes of each other.

JOURNALIST: Mark Forbes - The Age

...given that the Iraq Survey Group has now found that Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological programmes were halted and stockpiles destroyed some years ago, didn't these findings

vindicate the advice of your peak defence intelligence assessment organisation... that there was no evidence of Iraq restarting its programmes and that its capabilities may have been destroyed...?

HONEST JOHN:

...There was an aggregate of intelligence advice given to the government at the time and the decision we took, WHICH WAS IN PART BASED ON THAT ADVICE, BUT NOT ONLY ON THAT ADVICE, was justified in my view.

Later in proceedings:

JOURNALIST: Paul Bongiorno - Network Ten

In this forum, just before the Iraq war you said - I WOULD HAVE TO ACCEPT THAT IF IRAQ HAD GENUINELY DISARMED I COULDN'T JUSTIFY ON ITS OWN A MILITARY INVASION OF IRAQ TO CHANGE THE REGIME.

(Bongiorno further framed his question along the lines of 'there was evidence prior to commencement of the IRAQI invasion to support claims that Iraq had abandoned its WMD programmes/capabilities and that some advice to that effect had been provided to the Government at that time, including advice from the now Green's candidate for the seat of Bennalong, former intelligence officer Andrew Wilkie').

HONEST JOHN:

Well Paul, the advice that we were given at the time was the BASIS of the decision and that decision was taken in good faith.

ME:

Prime Minister, given that you ruled out regime change as a legitimate reason for the invasion of Iraq, was the available intelligence on Iraq's WMD the BASIS for the decision to go to war as a member of the coalition of the willing or was the decision made...IN PART BASED..., BUT NOT ONLY BASED ON... the available evidence?

If your government's decision to send Australians to war... WAS IN PART BASED ON.. pre-war intelligence on Iraq's WMD, will you now enlighten the Australian people as to what other factors were taken into account in favour of the invasion of Iraq, and also explain why any other factors were not enunciated at the time?

Posted by: Peter Cain at October 8, 2004 04:29 PM

G'day. Here's another story from today's sealed Crikey which would once have been incredible.

I had a similar experience at an ABC metro radio station doing an interview on my book. The station manager was in the producer's box and the interviewer was ordered to go tough on me. The intro at another ABNC metro went on and on about how there was a right to free speech in Australia and although listeners might disagree strongly, it was OK to have me on.

A well-connected media operator writes:

As the nation prepares to vote, Emmy Award winning filmmaker Tahir Cambis is the latest

victim of the culture of fear mentality in the besieged bunkers of the ABC.

Cambis, the co-director of the new Australian feature length doco, 'Anthem', had his interview on Triple J in Sydney cut short on Wednesday by senior management intervention.

'Anthem' chronicles the plight of asylum seekers in Australia to the frontline of the War on Terror in Afghanistan, US and Iraq. It is a three year personal odyssey by Cambis and co-director Helen Newman.

Cambis was being interviewed by Lindsay aka the Doctor about the film when the incident happened.

Before he started asking questions, the good Doctor emphasised the "biased" nature of the film - a film he had yet to see.

Cambis was warned about the limited scope for discussion because of the perceived controversy in the film - but was assured he could explain its content.

However, as soon as the film maker proceeded to talk about the war in Iraq and the Siev X - two of the topics covered in the film - the internal Triple J phones began to run hot. Producer Creg Schifton was looking worried: the hounds had been let loose down the phone line. And before you could say 'corporate censorship', he was under attack.

The good Doctor was forced to cut short the interview to resuscitate his nervous producer. And as Cambis was being ushered out of the studio the barking voice of their big boss Linda Bracken could still be heard.

CRIKEY: If this is the kind of petty censorship we'll have to put up with under a new Howard Government, even more reason for a change of administration tomorrow. Then again if The Chaser can get away with its outrageous golden shower ditty, there's obviously still plenty of scope at Aunty for anti-Government material.

Posted by: Margo Kingston at October 8, 2004 03:01 PM

I just read an article by William Shawcross in today's Oz justifying the unjustifiable: **Iraq's liberators should be proud.**

So I did a Google and the first article to come up was one in the [Observer](#) Sunday February 23, 2003: **Why Saddam will never disarm** in which, "William Shawcross says the Iraqi leader is prepared to go to any lengths to hold on to his deadly weapons."

How can these chickenhawks dare to show their faces? They were wrong, wrong, wrong. Some of them may have genuinely believed in the WMDs, though Wolfowitz later airily dismissed them as the "bureaucratic" reason for the war. But some lied through their teeth because they were determined to have their war no matter what.

Posted by: Antonia Feitz at October 8, 2004 02:43 PM

G'day. This is from Crikey's sealed selection today:

2. The Age, Crikey and election editorials

The Age's acting editor Simon Mann was quick to fire off an email last night in response to our lead item in the second sealed section yesterday claiming Fairfax's metropolitan

newspaper boss Mark Scott had decreed from on high that The Age must endorse the Howard Government for a fourth term.

Our edition went out at 6.35pm and this came back from Simon Mann at 7.41pm:

"We ran an editorial conference involving several senior editors including departing Editor in Chief Michael Gawenda and myself, with Mark Scott attending. We debated the principle of not endorsing a particular party in an election campaign but the group agreed that the paper should endorse (I gather the SMH may not be doing that). We then thrashed out the issues with several people having a say, including John Watson. Opinions were divided. But the call was Gawenda's and mine. We've endorsed the coalition on the back of seven years' economic growth, but with some qualifications.

Simon Mann"

The Age's leader John Watson also followed up with the following this afternoon:

Hello. As you chose to name and quote me in your report, not particularly accurately either, I want to correct a couple of crucial claims that were made, and I quote: "Fairfax's Sydney-based management has over-ruled The Age's editorial team and ordered them to editorialise in favour of the Coalition being returned." and "The local heavies, led by acting editor Simon Mann and outgoing editor-in-chief Michael Gawenda, accepted John Watson's argument and didn't think this fence-sitting was sustainable, so a decision was taken to call for a change of government. That decision was then overturned by Mark Scott, Fairfax's head of metropolitan newspapers."

First, there was an extensive discussion, but no decision was made at the meeting. It is true I voiced concern about editorial consistency, but the meeting certainly did not take a decision to call for a change of government. What it did agree on was to reject fence-sitting because there were big differences between the parties, a real choice, and opting out of a decision was an unsatisfactory response. When the meeting broke up, the editor had not announced what he described as a very difficult decision on endorsement.

Regards
John Watson
chief leader writer
The Age

Michael Gawenda also took a strong line when contacted by The Australian's Strewth columnist Nick Leys who produced this item in today's paper which is not online because it only ran in the second edition:

It's the Age of discontent

Things are getting bolshie at the Spencer Street Soviet, aka The Age. An alleged sequence of events over today's election-eve editorial has pushed morale through the basement floor - well, that's according to crikey.com.au. The wildfire rumour said The Age's leader writers sat down to nut out who to back, and after examining the list of Coalition failures the hacks decided to support Labor, as they did in 2001.

Enter head prefect Mark Scott, who overturned the decision due to "commercial interests of the company" and commissioned outgoing editor-in-chief Michael Gawenda to pen a pro-

Coalition editorial instead. "Total nonsense," says Gawenda. "I wasn't overruled, no-one was ... There were negatives on either side, but we decided we would support the Coalition."

Scott was just as dismissive - "it's very disappointing this kind of article appears with such inaccuracies and with no attempt to check the facts with those concerned".

Today's Crikey with editorial responses should be good.

The Crikey response

Crikey was contacted on three separate occasions by Age insiders yesterday and all had the same message which was reflected in our story. Given that the whole saga played out in a private meeting between five or six people, any of the key players were obviously going to deny it. This sort of things happens in newspapers. I can well remember Daily Telegraph editor Col Allan pulling the story about James Packer and Kate Fischer separating after an order from the Murdochs. Col then went on radio and pretended it was his decision and that it was old news. Any self-respecting editor has to toe the party line and stand behind the final decision, so it was absolutely predictable what Gawenda, Simon Mann and Mark Scott would have said if contacted.

We did speak on the phone to a senior editorial figures on The Age yesterday afternoon and this confirmed what was being said in other emails and phone calls. Whatever the truth is, Crikey reported the version of events that swept the newsroom floor yesterday.

At the end of the day you can only look at what has happened. The Age has a new management heavy based in Sydney who used to work for the Liberal Party and he came down to Melbourne to attend the editorial meeting and the final decision was to change horses.

Not surprisingly, the letters are now pouring in to The Age. Here are two that were copied to Crikey:

Dear Sir,

Vote one Mammon; stuff truth, ethics, decency and democracy. And I bet you don't print this after Friday's editorial.

Vincent O'Donnell
Ascot Vale

Michael Gawenda got this one direct:

Your decision to support Howard is pathetic.

John Kotsopoulos
Soon-to-be ex Age subscriber

Posted by: Margo Kingston at October 8, 2004 02:43 PM

Like many of you, I am not looking forward to another Coalition government. It will indeed be a sad day, but there is still a day and a half to go before we can be absolutely sure of the outcome, so I'll just continue visualising a Labor win - and praying.

The bright side is that if Howard is back and interest rates do rise (let's face it, they are bound

to, we're living in an economic bubble that's about to burst), and he backs down on his promises as he is wont to do (I wonder what synonym he'll use in place of 'non-core'), that leaves him open to skewering by Labor and those who've opposed him.

Along with others on Webdiary I too thank you too, Margo, and want you to count me to support you in your campaign for truth and integrity in government and the preservation of a free and unencumbered press.

I bought your book and find it to be compelling reading. I would even venture to say it is obligatory reading for anyone who truly cares about democracy in Australia. I hope you continue your mission, difficult though it must be at times.

We must not give up expressing our views even after the election. Whichever party comes into power, we must, like Margo, be vigilant and alert to any threat to human rights and democratic values and practices. Blogs and discussion groups on the Internet like the one we are in now is one way of pursuing vigilance and uncurling political mis(dis)information.

Posted by: LL Respall-Turner at October 8, 2004 02:42 PM

"I stand by the decision we took in relation to Iraq." John Howard

This confirms Howard is one sick excuse of a human being.

After all the evidence is stacked up it is obvious for anyone with half a brain that this war was the war Bush & Cheney had to have. Nothing was going to stop this war. Howard new it, really we all knew it.

But now the truth is out these morons say they would do it all over again.

These morons started an aggressive war for the sole reason of regime change. As such, under international law they should be brought before the courts and tried as the war criminals they are. After all Kofi Anan said the war was illegal so lets see if he is correct.

John Howard stated to the Australian public the reason for war was to get the WMD's not to remove Saddam. Why did he say that? Because as a lawyer he knew that to remove Saddam without an imminent threat was illegal. Pure and simple.

They all knew, hence all the lies and bullshit about imminent attack from Iraq, stockpiles of WMD's, nuclear threats, alliances with Osama, the shredding machine and so on. ALL LIES.

Alright, I know all you war supporters will say that if we didn't go to war then Saddam would still be in power.

So what? This sadly is the only thing war supporters can salvage from this criminal act. I'm sure that for 200 billion dollars Saddam could have been removed in a more intelligent and peaceful manner thus saving the lives of thousands of Iraqi civilians and the infrastructure of their cities.

Think about it war mongers, 200 billion dollars spent to destroy Iraq, murder tens of thousands of innocent civilians and to give Osama Bin Laden everything he could have dreamed of.

\$200 billion dollars, a lot of which will find its way back to the tax free havens of the family and business associates of George Bush and Dick Cheney. No matter what happens in Iraq or to

the American economy these guys will always be filthy rich and this adventure is getting them richer by the minute, with every bullet and every bomb.

It really does show you what a mug Howard is. While his big time buddies take him for a ride and con him into a war that will make them heaps of money all Howard gets is a pat on the head and called the "man of steal" (spelling error intentional) by one of the most dangerous and deceitful people on the planet.

At the end of the day John Howard has been exposed as a fool (a weak fool) and his desparate longing to be noticed and remembered as a great Australian war time leader nothing more than a pathetic and deadly ego trip.

This is the price we pay for such leaders. Fortunately so far we Australians have only had to pay with our taxes while others pay with their lives.

One final question to the war mongers; would you be prepared to sacrifice your life or the life of one of your children to oust Saddam or would you rather it be done in a more peaceful way?

I bet not one of you war mongers would voluntarily go to Iraq to fight and die, not one. Come on someone, prove me wrong, just one person, just one person in the millions and millions who supported this war show me that you are willing to stand up and be counted. Come on, lets see what your made of. Gee, no one seems to be interested. Looks like we are all just a mob of cowards, just like George Bush, Tony Blair and pathetic little Johny Howard.

On Saturday vote for decency, not for deceit, destruction and death. Please.

Posted by: P Moffat at October 8, 2004 02:21 PM

Margo, in this morning's paper I read the following:

**"Howard's late bid to lock in high earners
By Louise Dodson, Chief Political Correspondent
October 8, 2004**

Australia's top tax rate of 47 per cent was too high and the Government would try to reduce it if re-elected, John Howard said yesterday, making a last-ditch pitch for voters still undecided about who should run the country."

Please Explain Mr Howard. Why is it that you haven't included this policy before now? Instead, you have used the massive revenue streams from what is effectively a double taxation policy in a sordid attempt to porkbarrel your way to a fourth term.

When GST came in, the expectation for many of us was that the government would, as many other governments have done, offset the increased tax take by lowering the top marginal tax rate to perhaps 30% as was done in NZ, albeit with a higher GST rate, I think 12.5%.

What a time to raise this issue! One day before the election. I was very pleased to see The Australian take you to task in their editorial last Saturday. They pointed out that 8.5 years ago you stood on a plank of smaller government, lower taxation, encouraging people to take responsibility for their own affairs whereas all of that has now gone out the window.

Posted by: Ray Soper at October 8, 2004 01:54 PM

If Howard wins tomorrow (or if he gets over 40% of the primary vote), we can safely state that

the notion of public ethics is dead in this country. That so many lies have been told for so long, and yet allowed to pass by the main media organisations is a reflection of the sad little self-absorbed country we have become.

I don't know what to call the political system we have in this country. It used to be a kind of Westminster democracy - where the greatest sin was to mislead the parliament, and a higher sense of public morality was expected.

It existed in Britain only 15 years ago - I remember the UK Trade Minister in 1990 (can't remember the name - Nicholas someone) resigning after he described the proposed Euro currency and closer EU co-operation as "handing everything over to Hitler".

But these days we brazenly invade other countries on trumped-up pretexts (while carefully distinguishing between tyrants, doubtless on the basis of their known oil supplies), and threaten to continue to do so.

Our national parliament is utterly usurped - the symbolism of Bush's security forces taking over Capital Hill was incomparably appropriate. We treat the pitiful trickle of refugees arriving in this land as criminals.

And yet people treat seriously things said during an election campaign - during the campaign, for God's sake - and go on to make serious voting decisions based on this guff. With all the history of 'non-core' promises, people still fall for the same old tosh, assess everying based on their self interest, and announce their intentions accordingly.

I'm no fan of the Labor party - and it's perfectly likely that Latham will descend to Howard's level of duplicitousness within 4 years - but to leave the Liberals there after their performance in recent years is to condone the basest levels of dishonesty and deception. To reward this is unthinkable.

Yet....I fear it will be so.

Posted by: Graeme Gee at October 8, 2004 01:54 PM

Margo, I've just read a very interesting article in crikey.com about tomorrow's editorial in The Age ,and I guess the SMH will comply in some way. It is about why the Age will be supporting the Howard Government.

Is there any institution with a public voice that does not have as their bottom line MONEY? If Howard gets in, I hope Australians are feeling strong because there will be no social policy left in this greedy society of ours.

I feel sick at the thought that the last bastion of leftish press is now gone. I want to leave home, but hey, I'm there already.

Sorry Margo, I'm over Fairfax. I'll now be 'informed' by the ABC.

Margo: You are reading, and have been published by, a Fairfax publication called Webdiary on the SMH online.

Posted by: Gary Richards at October 8, 2004 12:37 PM

Sam Richards thinks that it's tough being John Howard. But Australia's current relative economic prosperity is due to many factors.

One major factor is the 10+ years of economic reforms introduced by the Hawke Labor government.

Another, and probably the most important factor is that this is an incredibly rich country.

Politicians of all persuasions tend to ignore that fact that we have a population of 20 million and an entire continent to ourselves. We have vast natural wealth and we produce more food than we can possibly eat.

If we were not one of the richest nations on earth, we would have to have stuffed things up very badly. The idea that Howard suddenly became an economic genius when he inherited an economy that had already been growing strongly for 4 1/2 years is absurd.

I will be voting Labor on Saturday, because I believe this government needs to be defeated. The only party which can defeat the government is Labor. I voted Green at the NSW election, but this time I will vote for Labor.

As for Howard's press conference, the mind boggles at the rubbish he is allowed to get away with. He asserts that the war in Iraq was legal because Iraq was in violation of UN Security Council resolutions. This is false, but the journalist who asked the question didn't follow up the point.

Under the UN charter, nations can go to war either in self defence (they are attacked or an attack is imminent) or if the UN Security Council authorises it.

Individual nations do not have the right to usurp the Security Council's authority. It was not up to the US and Britain to decide that Iraq was in breach and the appropriate course was war. That right rests with the Security Council and only the Security Council.

Yet Bush, Blair and Howard decided to ignore the UN charter and act themselves. That is why the war was illegal, a fact Howard and the others simply refuse to face.

There is no way around this point. The UN inspectors wanted more time. A clear majority (11 of the 15 members) of the Security Council wanted the inspections to continue, as Hans Blix requested.

Blix said the Iraqis were beginning to show real cooperation. When Bush et al saw that the war resolution would be defeated decisively, Bush and Blair withdrew it and went it alone. No nation has the right to do this.

Their justification for going it alone was that Iraq presented an imminent threat that had to be tackled without further delay. We have known for some time and the final WMD report confirms, that Iraq was no threat.

The reasons that Howard and the others gave for bypassing the Security Council and going to war by themselves, have been shown to be entirely false. There were no weapons of mass destruction. There were no plans to make them. The best that Duelfer could come up with was that Saddam would have liked to acquire them again when the sanctions ended.

However, they found no written justification for this belief. It is based entirely on their interpretation of statements made by various Iraqi prisoners, including Saddam.

Yet Bush's previous handpicked inspector David Kay told CNN television "Right now we have

a lot of people who are desperate to justify the Bush administration's decision to go to war with Iraq.

"They will focus on issues such as intent. You will also hear that although we haven't found the weapons or manufacturing capability, they could have been shipped across the border. You can't ship that which you haven't produced. You can't bury that which you haven't obtained or produced."

"Look, Saddam was delusional. He had a lot of intent. He wanted to be Saladin the Great, of the Middle East yet again. He wanted to put Iraq in a preeminent position to remove the US from the region," Kay added.

"He had a lot of intent. He didn't have capabilities. Intent without capabilities is not an imminent threat." (Agence France Press, Oct 7, 2004)

This then is reality.

How can one overstate the seriousness of this action?

Bush, Blair and Howard, ignored their commitments under the UN charts and went to war for reasons that were false. They refused to listen to any voice that contradicted what they wanted to hear.

When Hans Blix told them that he was sceptical about Iraq's WMDs, they wouldn't listen. When Dr Robert Mathews told Howard that the evidence for Iraq having WMDs was weak, Howard wouldn't listen.

So they ignored the will of the Security Council and the will of most of the world. They insisted that Iraq needed to be disarmed by force.

They were wrong.

Why do our journalists not make this simple point, and make it often to the PM? I don't get it. It seems that at press conferences, the question is asked, he gives his usual bullshit response, and they move on.

Why? Is it because they are under his spell, or they don't know enough? Is it because most of them work for Murdoch and he wants Howard returned? Whatever the reason, it's pretty damnded disheartening.

Posted by: Mark Craddock at October 8, 2004 12:34 PM

Marilyn Shepherd, I will vote Green as well. Any country that has a law to lock up innocent children (forever) who have committed absolutely no crime is a disgrace.

But then again this is the same country that gave us Terra Nullius (empty land) to justify the theft of aboriginal land and resources. Yep that's the Australian way, steal a people's country and then introduce a law to deny their very existence. What hope the kids in detention? We must be a very sick bunch here in OZ.

Posted by: P Moffat at October 8, 2004 12:28 PM

I detect a hint of defeatism among the Labor/Green supporters here. Cheer up, it's not over till the fat lady sings.

As a Liberal, I'm far from complacent about the outcome. Journos in Australia have a very weak grasp of just how unreliable the sample selection of opinion polls can be.

Oh, and **Kate Foster**, if Labor wins, I'll accept that decision and my Centrebet winnings with good grace. As a fellow Liberal disgusted with Howard's spending spree said to me the other day, "If the Australian people vote us out on October 9, it will be for the right reasons".

He has faith that the Australian people's collective wisdom is sound. So do I. If we lose, it will be a judgement that the Liberal Party needs to go back to Opposition and find itself. I think that's a defensible view, and I will understand if it is the judgement the people deliver.

Incidentally, Latham could have won this election soundly with a reformist economic agenda. If the people plump for Howard, it will be because they recognise that the ALP still has not renewed its vigour for government, and that Latham's reformist zeal has been quenched by his handlers and advisers, leading to populist and irresponsible measures like Medicare Gold.

Either way, it has been a highly opportunistic election campaign from all parties (Greens included). The Australian people deserved better.

Posted by: Alan Anderson at October 8, 2004 12:25 PM

Since nobody else has taken up **Kate Foster's** question, I will.

Kate wants to know:

What makes it okay for musicians, actors and crap television actors to tell us how to vote, but the minute a religious person puts their hand up there is an uproar in the media? Don't they have as much say as anyone else?

Speaking as a fellow atheist, I can assure you I bear no ill-will to any religion. I'm as happy to hear from all of them, or none; it's a matter of complete indifference to me.

The reason for the uproar Kate is that musicians & actors have zero real power when it comes to political matters. Yes, they have 'star' power, and they may influence the votes of some yamps who think celebrity=authority. Yes actors sometimes get elected, notably in the USA, and you might even mistake this for celebrity having some kind of real political power. But it ain't so, because if it were, actors wouldn't be constantly whingeing for more government funding of the 'yarts' and special protection for their insufficiently-economically-rational activities.

Bottom line, when actors speak out, nobody (except maybe a few seriously star-struck fans with borderline personality disorder) assumes the actors to have any greater hold on the 'truth' or moral authority than anybody else. They are considered to be no more or less qualified to speak than doctors, lawyers or joe public.

However, religious leaders are different. The institutions they represent claim to have a special kind of moral and spiritual knowledge. And when they speak, they do so with the authority of those institutions behind them.

The church's claim on special knowledge may not impress you or I any more than a speaker representing the 'cult of celebrity', but I assure you that religions of all kinds have an impressive record of political influence throughout history and even today.

Witness that in this age of legislated 'equal opportunity', a group like the Anglican Churches

General Synod as recently as this week voted down the consecration of female bishops, even though it was supported by more than 50% of the Synod (the required majority was two-thirds).

Why does a religious institution have the power to defy entrenched community standards and even its own majority view on equal opportunity? Because of its claimed status as having a special hold on moral and spiritual truths that go beyond temporal matters.

But religious folks aren't the only kind who need to hold their tongue on politics. Here's another way to think about your question. Would you be comfortable if an army general came out publically in support of one party or the other? I suggest that it would be extremely destabilising to our democracy if the military were to express political support for a party. Well, religion is in the same camp. It is precisely because they have (or could have) real political power that they shouldn't ever attempt to wield it.

Democracy is about governing for all. We cannot allow a minority to hold the majority to ransom, nor allow the majority to tyrannise a minority. Religious leaders speaking publically on politics is to be discouraged, because it can all too easily give rise to either scenario.

Posted by: Mercurius at October 8, 2004 12:18 PM

Mark Latham is an incompetent manager of finances and a liar. I have not yet seen anyone put a credible defence to Mark Latham's dealings in Liverpool Council. Anyone, anyone? Nope just silence!

Here is a link to ABC late line special investigation presented by Tont Jones a few months ago.

I'll show you another con job. Have a look at Labor's cost savings of \$28 billion. I entered labor's web site to find specific cost savings - all hog wash, nothing specific, just numbers.

Labor's other policies are nothing but feel good policies. Most are not even properly costed. The projected costs are nonexistent. They haven't even bothered to submit their policies to Treasury, but a selective few and there are no specifics.

Even some of these policies are borrowed from other heavily interested parties i.e. Medicare gold from the Catholic private hospitals and environmental policies from the Greens.

I hear that Latham has the backing from economists on interest rates. That's a worry because economists haven't got it right since the Asian financial crisis in 1997!

You might argue that the power of the world financial markets have a say on interest rates. That's not true. Their models are mainly based on a mechanical theoretical basis taught in university's that wouldn't have the slightest notion about realities in life - the public confidence, our behaviour or our thought processes.

They can't even forecast three months ahead. We have had 2 world recessions. Was Australia affected? Did world markets dictate that we would go into recession as well? Nope.

These below are the worst case scenario if Latham wins Government:

1. In 2 years time Australia will head into budget deficits, small now but will blow out into the billions in the next 5 years.

2. The new industrial relations policy kicks in next year, and productivity gains that have been made in last 20 years will be gone. There will be no distinctions between hard working employees and slackers. They will be paid the same. As a result unions will seek collective bargaining, and wages will increase more than the productive gains in industries.
3. Inflation starts to creep up now at 4% and rising because of no wage constraints, The Reserve Bank starts raising interest rates.
4. Companies start laying off workers that are too expensive to keep. Industrial action is commenced by the unions for wage rises and to halt company restructuring.
5. In 3 years time, Latham increases the company tax rate to keep the budget in order. This has an adverse reaction to industries and more lay offs.
6. Unemployment starts to rise, hitting 7%.
7. Public confidence is low.
8. Australian and foreign companies realising they can't compete against overseas markets start to put their investments overseas.
9. The reserve bank has no choice but to raise rates again to stem the flow of money going overseas now at 9%.
10. The property market collapses to a 10 year low.
11. Mark Latham's pride takes over; he will not wind back any of his policies.
12. We're all f***.

I entered Webdiary two weeks ago and saw a lot of anger against the Howard government and most of it was directed at his foreign policy and lack of social responsibility. I might say most of it I agreed with. But when you talk about Latham being the saviour, well have a look beyond his fairy tale policies and you might learn something more.

Posted by: John Lazoglou at October 8, 2004 11:55 AM

Whatever happens we'll get the party that we want and not necessarily the party we need. Isn't democracy a wonderful thing?

Posted by: Sean Hefferon at October 8, 2004 11:45 AM

Well, I don't hide behind false statements...it's been the finding of both the Jull Inquiry and the Flood Inquiry that no influence was exerted on the intelligence agencies, there was no massaging by ministers of that...

A wonderful example of one of the PM's favourite ways of avoiding accusations - he's been loose with the truth. Reply to the accusation that he didn't have the intelligence advice to back up his decision to go to war (and therefore it was made for other reasons than were presented to the Australian people) by replying to another accusation that he can defend. Namely that intelligence was sexed up. This is not the accusation and hasn't been for at least eighteen months.

The real issue was that he was *selective* in the intelligence he received and indeed has put in place a series of procedures, and a culture, in the public service that means he didn't receive

information it would have been politically inconvenient to hear.

Under Howard deceit in government has been routinised. Now an everyday consideration in the business of the Australian state is the factoring in of the *political needs* of the government. In particular their need for walls of plausible deniability. This is a complete about face from the Westminster tradition that public servants have a duty to lay all facts and foreseeable consequences before a minister so that s/he can make the best possible decisions and take responsibility for them.

If this seems just abstract and unrealistic consider the following. An agency has information that hints that a terrorist incident may occur, or even be provoked by a government action. However the information is, like most intelligence, tenuous.

In deciding to go to the minister the public servant must now consider, would the minister want to know this? If something happens and he doesn't know he's *politically* safer to be able to deny foreknowledge. And the minister knowing may not be able to really affect the outcome, so perhaps better to leave it.

A decision like this is reinforced by precedent under Howard. When this sort of scenario has occurred the government has usually rewarded the public servants concerned with promotion. Again the opposite of past practice, where failing to keep a minister informed could easily lead to the end of a career.

For that matter, with advisers and politically appointed managers surrounding Howard and his ministers, even if the information is passed up the line it may be blocked for political reasons at the level of ministerial staff.

This is an issue Mr Howard will not address but is both a condemnation of his democratic credentials, his honesty, and it represents a major breakdown in the workings of government and consequently the safety and welfare of Australians.

Posted by: Tony Phillips at October 8, 2004 11:32 AM

Fear not Margo. The great unwashed get it right more often than not. Howard sneaked in last time because of last minute Tampa-ing. This time his career-long sneakiness will keep him out.

The 10-15% undecideds are taking a deep breath before giving the old b*****d the heave.

Posted by: John Kotsopoulos at October 8, 2004 10:57 AM

Fredrik Johansson, you are right, Howard didn't lie about Saddam possessing Weapons of Mass Destruction. The lie was that those weapons posed a real and immediate threat.

It had to be a lie, because why on earth would you invade a nation that possessed WMD and had the intention of using them?

Why on earth would you put the men and women of your armed forces directly in the firing line of some of the most destructive weapons on the planet?

Why on earth would you destabilize the nation in the full understanding that there was a very real possibility of terrorists streaming into the country and getting their hands on those very same weapons?

It doesn't make sense for him to have not lied. Because, if he did believe that Saddam's WMD posed a real and immediate threat, he is not only stupid, he is incompetent.

Howard has made much of his "courageous" decision to go to war. It IS courageous to run into a burning house to save the life of a child. It is NOT courageous to deliberately set the house on fire in the first place.

John Howard endangered the lives of the men and women of the Australian Defense Force so he could play hero. He is directly responsible for the deaths of almost 15 000 innocent Iraqi civilians. He has consigned the world to a perpetual state of conflict for at least the next half century and for that he must be condemned on Saturday.

Posted by: Carl Baker at October 8, 2004 10:57 AM

I lived in Austria for 12 years, and saw the fall of the Berlin wall, the collapse of Eastern Europe and the fall of Yugoslavia. I saw hundreds of thousands of refugees march across Europe and saw them taken in many European countries.

I witnessed Austria a tiny republic, because of its frontline geographic position, humanely help process, house and or transit and look after the needs of these refugees, including schooling for the children, health services for the sick and countless other services for anyone who needed them.

I never ever saw or heard of them jailing children.

I saw all of this during the rise and rise of Jorg Haider and the Right, the decimation of the Austrian Socialists and the entrance of Austria into the European Union.

Throughout this period I saw the incremental rise of the Green Party which had become the only refuge for the conscience vote, on a wide range of issues, not just humanitarian or ecological issues.

Yesterday's High Court Decision puts our election into some perspective. This is no longer a question of what sort of future and country are we going to vote for, and who will best represent that ambition. This is a question of what country have we become, that we can jail children, enact it in Parliament and enshrine it in law, and still go to the polls deciding which family package suits our pocket best.

I'm voting for the Greens and their "Kooky" policies, because in Australia it is no longer kooky to imprison children indefinitely, it is no longer kooky to invade another country or to invite another country to invade us if the policy settings are correct. It is no longer kooky to tell lies and risk lives.

I'm voting Green because of time lost when Simon Crean failed to fall on his sword because of personal ambition or false pride, at a time when the ALP could have used that valuable time to regroup and fought on.

I'm voting Green because Bob Brown confronted the most powerful man in the world. Looked him right in the eye, and the President of the United States, backed down, refused to reply.

Thanks Margo for mediating this forum. I'm still sticking with my prediction of Howard buried under a veritable landslide, an increased mandate for the Greens.

I think the damage has already been done, we are John Howard, whether he wins or loses.

Posted by: Carl Fowler at October 8, 2004 10:50 AM

Paul, if "excitement" and "soul" is what you are looking for, perhaps you should look elsewhere than politics and politicians.

Posted by: Mike Lyvers at October 8, 2004 10:26 AM

I had just one opportunity to express myself on electronic media, on regional ABC radio. A producer asked what I would say. I said I would talk about the media's failure to provide important information that might effect how people vote. I was told not to mention Rupert Murdoch.

Got on. Said why don't Australians know 37,000 Iraqis were killed in the first six months of the illegal invasion of Iraq? And added that it did not surprise me that Australia was ranked No. 50 in the world for Press freedom. ABC only allowed two callers after me.

One wanted a river dredged and the other wanted to refute what I had said, saying I obviously had an agenda. The ABC presenter didn't even say hey, no need to insult another caller.

Until we insist on diversity of media ownership in this country, we will remain the sheeple the power elites lead by the nose. If the Coalition is returned on Saturday, corporate media control will only worsen. And I will no longer be listening or watching. What would be the point! I can get the basic facts and figures online these days and agitate within an international framework.

Meantime, it will be truly fascinating to see if the Murdoch polls - how utterly fantastic that ABC's Kerry O'Brien never fails to say the 'authoritative' Newspoll - were as manipulated as recent American polls which have been mocked and derided, even in the corporate media.

Sheep follow leaders and Newspoll and the media have reported even a 1 point lead as a Coalition win, ignoring the margin of error by a mile. Some comments in recent days by the pollsters and pundits concerning 18 perecent 'undecideds' does make one wonder if this is an attempt to explain away a Labor win! Fingers, toes and eyes are crossed!

Posted by: Mitch Williams at October 8, 2004 10:24 AM

Frederik Johansson, Churchill was the architect of the Gallipoli landings, intended to break the Western Front stalemate, in WWI, and the invasion of Sicily and Italy, the Axis' 'soft underbelly', in WWII.

The former was checked in its initial stages and developed into a year-long meat grinder for both sides, while the latter went from a projected lightning advance against token resistance to a gradual, expensive slog which lasted until the end of the war.

Churchill, like Howard, was a posturing fool with an overinflated sense of his own importance, who used base demagoguery to rally the easily-impressed into supporting his blunders. It's a far more telling mark of the man that he was booted out of office a mere 10 weeks after the German surrender.

Inept politicians like war. It allows them to squander money, resources and people's lives and render them 'sacrifices'.

Posted by: M. Alat at October 8, 2004 09:53 AM

Kate Foster, I read the SMH, my income is \$40,000, I have never earned enough to get a deposit for a home so I'm a renter, I am a working mother because I couldn't afford not to be.....

and best of all, I have maintained the rage since 1975, and by now I'm furious.

Even if the government is voted back in I could be satisfied with Johnny losing Bennelong.

Posted by: Janine Smith at October 8, 2004 09:20 AM

Margo, thank you for this forum and all your hard work. I think we are lucky to have you and all the Webdiarists for their considered and for the most part intelligent opinions.

I agree that whatever the result come Sunday we shall have to accept it. If Mr Howard wins, that won't stop me from shedding a tear though for the continued slow death of our democracy under another Howard government.

I hate to think that the country we love has turned into a country of people more concerned with their own material wealth than the future of our children. I hope against all hope that Latham will win (with a nice increase in Green senators to keep the bastards honest) but I am very much afraid he wont.

I will be watching on saturday night with family and friends and plan to get very drunk if Howard wins. I will worry about the hangover on Sunday. Like a friend of mine said the other day, the sun will still rise even if the rodent does win. Thanks again Margo!

Posted by: Wendy Davies at October 8, 2004 09:18 AM

My preferred outcome this weekend would be a government led by Bob Brown. Next in line would be a Labor/Green coalition. Following that a Labor win. Finally, the Liberals win, but Howard, Hockey, Abbott, Ruddick and Downer are given the flick.

Oh well, I guess the odd day dream is ok!

Posted by: Karl Castan at October 8, 2004 09:17 AM

I have been rereading "The Coach" by Rick Charlesworth, the former Hockeyroo coach and Federal Parliamentarian, and I came across a bit in the book which had a sense of de ju vu about it. Remember it was written in 2001 prior to the last federal election:

"Perhaps the thing that disappointed me most about the political process was the widely held view that the pork barrel worked. Handouts in the months before an election were calculated to paper over failures in the previous years. Looking from the outside I notice that the present government of John Howard is again this year hastily making peace with the disaffected and neglected via this well-rehearsed route.

"In sport, teams prepare best for major events by thorough and diligent work over years, rather than via last minute efforts. In the same way governments cannot ignore major areas of policy for years and expect to be supported. Usually the voters are smarter than that. John Howard now claims he is 'listening' to the electorates and responding. It begs to question as to what he was doing during the previous two years. I suspect the 'listening and caring' of today is merely a mirage."

The Coach 2001. pp.51

It is interesting how not a great deal has changed in the last 3 years, but did we really expect it would. Mr Howard relies on the relative comfort of the Australia community to re-elect him while he bores us to sleep with the same old rhetoric. It is turning out to be a dangerous slumber, I hope we do not wake up to late.

Margo I recently read the quaterly essay on MArk Latham and thought it provided a really good outline of the man and what he stands for. Why is it that thses things never seem to make it to the mainstream press? Do we have Rupert Murdoch to thank for this?

Posted by: Stephen Locke at October 8, 2004 09:15 AM

To those forum-ites who state the media is biased against Labor: hear hear! I have seen nothing in ALL forms of media to support Labor (except for this bastion of enightenment). It is incredibly offensive, and proof Howard has controlled the media perfectly in his grubby campaign.

Saturday will show what sort of country we are. Whether we fall for the lies, deceit and thuggery of Howard and his minions, or accept the need for a real change in government, and a chance to regain the extensive lost ground caused by the 'Howard Years'.

We now have proof that Howard has duped the population by dragging us into a war we did not want. He has consistently denied that he mislead us, and now that it has been proved otherwise, he has neither the humility nor strength to admit his error.

The gall of this man! He will gladly smokescreen us into thinking this was was justified, and that, along with his litany of untruths (interest rates, forest policy, destruction of Medicare, children overboard, Abu Ghraib, SMS warnings, unemployment figures, economic management etc) proves he has not the ability to be straight with the Australian people.

I am so angry that this fiend has the audacity to con Australians, and that, by some indicators, will lead to his re-election. It is absolutely preposterous!

Come on Australia, do not be taken for a fool. Do not let Howard get away with it. Put him last tomorrow, please, for the sake of this country.

Posted by: Scott Brown at October 8, 2004 09:13 AM

I read with despair yesterday - care of Crikey.com.au - that the directors of *The Age* have over ridden the editorial staff and decreed that the paper should endorse a Liberal win in the Saturday issue and that indeed the article has already been written.

How can the average Australian possibly be asked to make informed choices in this sort of climate?

Margo - thank you so much for your Webdiary. You have allowed a great many of us to feel we are not alone for the past few weeks and the dissemination of quality informed debate here has been an enormous asset. I will be weeping with you on Saturday night by the looks of things - let's hope just enough of the people whose votes count teeter over the edge. At the very least the Senate vote may keep a lid on any potential worst excesses.

Maintain the rage!!

Margo: In the same issue of Crikey, we learned that the finance department head Peter Boxall banned staff handing out how to vote cards without written permission. WE

NEED TO KNOW WHO YOU ARE.

Posted by: Sue Bradford at October 8, 2004 08:36 AM

John Howard's hero Bob Menzies was know as "Pig Iron Bob". Surely Howard deserves the title "Pig Headed John". Please just go away John.

Posted by: Rob Parkhouse at October 8, 2004 07:23 AM

In all the debate about evidence of weapons of mass destruction, one thing has been deliberately ignored by Howard, and negligently ignored by the vast bulk of the media. The intelligence which Howard still maintains justified the invasion was described by the United States in the following general terms: "we know the weapons are there and we know where they are".

Yet every time the inspectors turned up to one of the sites indicated by the United States, they found nothing. Every time they tested the intelligence, it failed. And this was before the invasion. You cannot plausibly rely on intelligence which has already repeatedly been shown to be wrong. You cannot plausibly say that you believed in the accuracy of the intelligence when it has already been repeatedly shown to be inaccurate. You cannot claim the intelligence to justify anything, if all the evidence pointed to it being far from the mark.

The attention on revelations that have come out after the war played into Howard's hands. He refers to it as hindsight. But in March of 2003, when the invasion began, there was already plenty of evidence that the intelligence was wrong as it had repeatedly been shown to be wrong by the inspections in the months before. This is something that deserved more attention, both at the time, and at all times since.

Posted by: Troy Rollo, independent candidate for Bennelong at October 8, 2004 07:04 AM

So another visit by little Johnny to an obviously tame press club. Yet again he's allowed a free ride on Iraq. He continues to assert that we went into Iraq on faulty intelligence yet no one then asks about the incompetent intelligence services.

If he manages to get re-elected I can only say the INTELLIGENCE is not only missing from ASIO but from Australia as a whole. I suggest that the next time someone tells an IRISH joke it should in fact be an Australian joke.

Posted by: Mike Barlow at October 8, 2004 06:58 AM

Hi there! Margo, you have succinctly stated your beliefs below and I agree with you wholeheartedly. My problem is that I don't think that the Greens can deliver. I just don't agree with their policies or their stance on most non-environmental issues. Left is ok, wacky is not. For example, I can't see how they can let in all comers who claim to be refugees while reducing the overall population on environmental grounds.

I don't like John Howard much, but he has done as many good things as bad. I am not sure that Mark Latham can control the unions, who are already exulting at the prospect of a possible return to the industrial dark ages.

I had hoped that the major parties would have considered using the surplus to return some of our money. We need taxation reform that simplifies the system, rewards savings and not debt. We are currently living beyond our means, and even a modest rise in interest rates, which is probably inevitable whoever wins, will cause much heartache in working Australia.

Instead, we have had this vote auction.

It seems to me that many people are fascinated with Mark Latham, and his major drawcards are that he's new and not John Howard. I think that the election will be closer than the polls are now predicting, but I can't vote for Labor on the basis of a dislike for Uncle John. It seems to be a risk, because Mark Latham seems to be erratic, populist and demonstrates absolute ignorance in the international arena. Is that what we need right now? I can't vote for the Greens and sleep at night.

While "Not Happy, John" describes me well, I can't register a protest vote. My perception is that this is probably the most important election since 1975.

That said, wouldn't it be a gas if the Coalition is returned but Andrew Wilkie got up in Bennelong? I would laugh for a week.

Posted by: Jeff Milward at October 8, 2004 02:08 AM

Hey **Kate Foster**, I agree with a lot of what you say, but I fear that these pages are scattered with people who will never accept that an average person can have a view. If you're not down at your local ALP branch having a bottle of Jacobs Creek and a nibble on some "coon" you can't possibly understand the issues.

Posted by: Michael Fagan at October 8, 2004 01:14 AM

Perhaps it's me but just about all the commentators bar a few seem biased against Labor and my blood boils when I hear John Howard making like "I am the greatest". He was asked on T. V. the other night about interest rates being 10% when the Fraser Government was in power and he didn't want to know about it. He said they weren't under his stewardship, but he was treasurer then. He will never admit that anything he had done was wrong.

Same with Iraq. I've had it and I'm going to pray for a miracle on Saturday for Labor. I'm raving a bit I know but as I said I get so upset with the tactics of the Libs. And if they win I'll cry with you Margo.

Posted by: Anne Snape at October 8, 2004 01:01 AM

Margo, Sunday will tell us how the Australian people really vote this time around, but regardless of the outcome our democracy is the richer for all your tireless efforts and the SMH in providing a forum for the rich exchange of ideas and points of view for all. Thank you!

Posted by: Russell Darroch at October 8, 2004 12:54 AM

Margo, Winston Churchill - who knows a thing or two about war - once said that he knew of no war that could not have been prevented by negotiation. He then suggested a democratic United Nations as the solution.

I've yet to see it, but I hope eventually the UN will be a true democratic authority to enforce laws on international matters, outside of the influence of powerful national governments.

At that time the Saddams and Mugabes of the world will be tried and sentenced by due legal process.

My point is that I believe it was wrong to go to war and I will never support Howard for supporting Bush on this.

However, many people's constant reference to Howards "lies" in his justification for war is not reasonable. Clearly all governments believed Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction - even the federal opposition believed this to be the case and stated so in parliament.

What Saddam's intention to do with those weapons is difficult to predict. Here is a dictator who has invaded another country, gassed 100's of thousands of his own people, persecuted and tortured thousands more, has made it clear he is not answerable to none AND has then maintained a program for mass destruction weapons and subsequently produced 'some' quantity of these.

It seems entirely reasonable that the 'intelligence' community drew the conclusion here was a dictator who had the means and interest to use these kinds of weapons - and it doesn't much matter whether on Iraq's, other countries in the middle east or elsewhere.

I also acknowledge that I don't have anywhere near the same access to security information that is available to the Australian government and opposition.

As misguided as Howard was to support the war in Iraq, I fail to see where he lied.

I also fail to be convinced if Labor was in power during this same period, that they - under the same pressure from the US - would not have also joined in war in similar circumstances, as much as they may claim that to be the case now.

Let us hope that next time the UN functions as a true democratic organisation, and doesn't wait 10 years to solve this kind of problem.

Margo: He decided on what his own investigator Phillip Flood said was "thin and ambiguous evidence", so at best, if he was telling truth that WMDs were the reason for war - which they certainly weren't - he made a colossal misjudgement for which he should apologise. Previous Prime Ministers would have been forced to resign.

The BIG lie was that he told us he hadn't decided to go to war with Bush, whatever happened, when in fact he'd promised otherwise to Bush as far back as June 2002, before debate in Australia had even begun. See Chapter 2 of my book.

Posted by: Fredrik Johansson at October 8, 2004 12:53 AM

OK a few words courtesy of Justice Kirby in the case of Woolley v s267 in the High Court on this infamous day in history, as predicted last night:

"In the case of Bakhtiyari I traced the series of parliamentary and other official reports by which, over the past decade, the Australian Parliament has been made aware of official concerns about the requirements of mandatory detention of unlawful arrivals in general, and the detention of vulnerable people such as children and unaccompanied minors in particular. Notwithstanding those reports, and several recommendations for alteration of the system of mandatory detention, including in the case of children, the system has been maintained unchanged.

"The act has not been amended in any relevant respect. On the contrary the procedures have been continued despite an intervening change of federal government and considerable public debate on the matter.

"It cannot be said that the policy, including as it relates to the detention of children, is the

result of oversight, ignorance, inattention or mistake.

"It is the product of a deliberate decision of successive governments and the Australian parliament enacted and maintained in force under the broad scope of the aliens power granted by the constitution."

And from Al Kateb re Justice Gummow"

"The current migration act does not make it an offence for an unlawful non-citizen to enter or to be within Australia in contravention of , or in evasion of the act."

And Justice Hayne: "The person's immigration status as unlawful serves is no more than a reference to a non-citizen not having a valid permission to enter and remain in Australia. The use of the term unlawful does not as such refer to a breach of a law."

*

In Baxter and Villawood are over 40 babies, many of them born in detention and denied even a nationality, denied citizenship and now once and for all denied all legal rights and habeas corpus release - thanks to Bob Hawke and Nick Bolkus and aided and abetted and made infinitely worse by Ruddock, Howard and co.

And we blew up Iraqi children and Afghani children. The ALP have put up about 10 amendments to have the children released.

I will vote Green.

Posted by: Marilyn Shepherd at October 8, 2004 12:24 AM

To **Kate Foster**: If Howard is re-elected, I will accept the decision. But I will do so with a lot of sadness, because I think that result would mean that Australians care about wealth ahead of a society that looks after all its citizens, values truth in government, has compassion for refugees and tries to resolve international conflicts without rushing to war.

Today, in a response to a question about whether the electorate was bored with him, Howard said that "people are never bored with prosperity". I don't know about that. I'm not saying a sound economy is not important, but there is something completely lacking in a society that is based merely on acquiring more stuff.

Look around at the obsession with property and wealth in our cities at the moment. I can't think of anything more boring and banal.

Howard has nothing else to offer but the mantra of economic performance and low interest rates. Never mind that these things are affected by global trends. Never mind that many of the foundations were put in place by Hawke and Keating. There is no vision, no excitement, no soul.

You also ask why it is not acceptable for religious institutions or people to comment on politics. That's not my view. I would just expect that the views expressed lined up with the principles of the religions that the people represent.

That's why Archbishops Pell and Jensen get such a reaction when they call a policy to give less government funding to rich schools 'divisive'.

That's why Families First get a hard time for calling Mosques 'Satan's strongholds' and

wanting to deny rights for marginalised groups like gays and lesbians.

Posted by: Paul Somerville at October 8, 2004 12:15 AM

Margo wrote: "Cross your fingers the voters of Bennelong get rid of him on Saturday. John Valder says 'the vibes' are good."

Time to share my predictions, as usually, entirely against the grain (and the Galaxy Poll, just breaking in the news). They are my "likely trends".

Wentworth (via Peter King to David Patch ALP)
Warringah (large swing away from Tony Abbott)
North Sydney (swing away from Joe Hockey to ALP)
Bennelong (large swing, or lost to Andrew Wilkie GREENS)
Adelaide (from Trish Worth to ALP)

Richmond (From Larry Anthony to Elliot ALP)
Berowra (large swing away from Philip Ruddock: Hornsby Shire features a richly blossoming refugee group)
Deakin (from Phil Barresi to ALP)
Eden-Monaro (from Gary Nairn to Kel Watt ALP)
Parramatta (from Ross Cameron to ALP)

Kalgoorlie (from Barry Haase to ALP?)
Makin (from Trish Draper to ALP)

Posted by: Jack H Smit at October 7, 2004 11:38 PM

Well, Peter Costellos treasury has spoken: There is no \$700 million "black hole" in Labor's tax policy. OK Mr Costello, given that you staked your reputation on this claim (and we all heard you do it), what are you going to do now that you have lost your reputation?

Although, by my reckoning, this is the 3rd election in a row (or is it the 4th?) this has happened to you. I have no right to be surprised. Just as well global economic conditions have been favourable - I suspect we'd be in trouble with you mob in charge if they weren't.

Posted by: Michael Lines at October 7, 2004 11:36 PM

Response to **Kate Foster**: If Howard gets more than 20% of the vote on Saturday, it's NOT a fair result. The electoral processes have been perverted by Howard, with a lot of help from the news media. If Whitlam had been caught out lying as much as Howard had been, his Government would not have even survived until the end of 1972, yet almost the whole news media continues to treat Howard as a credible figure.

Last weekend's Sunday Mail (a Murdoch paper) in Brisbane editorialised "Howard deserves your vote". It tells it's readers:

"Rarely has a campaign ... exposed government and opposition to such rigorous opposition."

Well excuse me! What 'scrutiny' is Howard being exposed to over his interest rates scare campaign when it would not be an issue had Howard not so vigorously stoked the fires of housing inflation? And of his spurious 'half-pregnancy' argument in relation to Telstra? Or his evasion and backsliding over the Tasmanian forestry issue, where it is now impossible to fully verify the truth of his claims until after the elections?

The case for war that everyone who could see and think knew was deeply flawed at the time etc, etc, etc, etc.

Every day when Howard is 'interviewed' by journalists I see gaping holes in his logic large enough to drive a convoy of semi-trailers through, line abreast, yet the journos will nearly always fail to point out these holes to their audience.

Anyhow, my point is that the audience is led to believe that Howard has been 'scrutinised'. As one of the trusted 'scrutinisers', The Sunday Mail now has the authority to tell its readership what its learned and considered conclusions from that 'scrutiny' are.

The remainder of the editorial, which if read past the headline, is swallowed by most readers. To spot the logical errors and unfounded assertions requires too much mental energy for most readers, when they are fed this stuff day in, day out, year after year, with no access to alternative ways of viewing the world.

One of many unfounded assertions in the editorial is:

"There is no disputing the Govt's success in winding back unemployment"

... Well I dispute it! If you work 1 hour per week as a tele-marketer, you're 'employed'. How is it that we are told the Tasmanian economy will collapse if they don't go on wiping out old-growth forests? All well-known instances of Howard's incompetence and deceit are swept under the carpet, or ignored.

Without this sort of propaganda being fed down the throats of so much of the population, it would not be possible for Howard to get anywhere close to 50% of the vote on Saturday.

So, I repeat, NO I don't accept that if Howard gets more than 20% of the vote on Saturday, it's a fair result.

Having said that, I think that a lot more can, and should, be done to overcome the power posed by the Media Magnates, particularly Murdoch.

But first the 'left', for want of a better term, needs to take a good hard look at itself.

Posted by: James 'Westnet' at October 7, 2004 11:25 PM

A civil war is probably the next stage for post-Saddam Iraq, not the puppet democracy the Alliance of the Willing has installed.

The Prime Minister is naturally unapologetic, he's not a sorry man. He's a fantasist. An ace schoolboy debater. Unfortunately in the real world the stakes are greater - they are life and death realities, of countless refugees and displaced people.

They will always be the real victims of war.

At a people's rally in the seat of Bennelong we were told by aid workers returning to Australia that the conditions in Iraq and Afghanistan are as bad as some remote aboriginal settlements - and that is intolerable.

These places are broken down with no basic services at all. In place of water and electricity or education there is violence and disruption.

So for John Howard to say sorry would mean losing a debate - something he learned never to

do under any circumstance or as the result of any consequence. For Howard it is the pure politics of power, and we should ourselves be on red alert.

If we return this man as leader of the government this Saturday, we do so out of vulgar economic greed, not need. For Australians there may now be no other worthy reason.

Here the victim of our election will be Truth in Government, and that is something future generation may never reconcile.

Posted by: Ruark Lewis at October 7, 2004 11:19 PM

Heartwarming to read Howard's touching endorsement of the city of Canberra in response to the final question today. I wonder what Canberrans would make of it? What a pity that John and Janette had to shift to Kirribilli and miss out on the joys of the capital...

Posted by: Greg Bowyer at October 7, 2004 10:25 PM

At the end of the day. When the fat lady has sung. When all the words and views have been said and written. We will get the Government that we deserve. We have no one to blame but ourselves.

But I will urge your readers to reflect for a second that we are a lucky country and fortunate people. We live in paradise as compared with a lot of other less fortunate people of this earth. So don't complain too much.

As for you Margo, thank you for your conviction and courage. This forum has been a blast. Keep up the good work. BTW, Labor by 3.

Posted by: P. Tjhai at October 7, 2004 10:12 PM

Hi Margo, geez that **S Richards** is a sh*tstirrer. Pity he doesn't seem to be able to differentiate between JWH's spin & some dissenting thought and discussion.

Hard won surplus?? Try taxing PAYE workers without a hint of regret about bracket creep etc and then turning the gains into "new programs" at election time. No wonder such an attitude creates a little cynicism from the "unblinded".

Kate Foster, everyone has to accept the result, no matter what their allegiance. There are some who feel there is a "better" way into the future they are passionate about. If your's is another ?? years of JWH, so be it, but please do not denigrate those of a different view for expressing their desires.

Some more variation in the "media" would help in the general population's discourse but we all have to work with what we have.

But I do wonder about the changes in media ownership Helen Coonan has in mind, as reported in today's Oz...

Posted by: A Gibson at October 7, 2004 10:07 PM

I think we are supposed to be prepared to vote Howard in because Costello will take over at some point, and somehow he is preferable.

What I won't forget is that Costello and all the rest of the Liberal candidates, especially the sitting members, were happy to stand behind Howard at this time.

They must be remembered in the future as people who were happy to keep children in detention centres, go to war on a lie, accept non-core promises as a common practice, ignore the big environmental issues, dismantle Medicare etc etc.

Posted by: S Robertson at October 7, 2004 09:48 PM

I have a question for the Caretaker PM. If Latham and the ALP win the election, do you intend to stay as leader of the Liberal Party in opposition, assuming "your Party wants you", or will you retire causing a by-election in Bennelong?

Margo: Cross your fingers the voters of Bennelong get rid of him on Saturday. John Valder says 'the vibes' are good.

Posted by: Helen Moore at October 7, 2004 09:24 PM

"Well, I don't hide behind false statements," says Howard.

Howard has become a master of falsehood. He relies heavily on deceit. He repeats falsehoods over and over on the understanding that if you say something often enough, people will start to believe you.

We have seen over the past few weeks, the gullible who have accepted Howard's repetitions as truth and the irrational Howard devotees who would accept anything this shameless liar says.

Those who are going to vote for Howard obviously care little about his shameful past. Not to mention all the issues raised in this forum about the past eight years, Howard is a bigot with a long history. His shameful past goes much further back. This is a bloke who Malcolm Fraser says, alone in the Fraser Cabinet, opposed asylum for Vietnamese boat people, who vehemently opposed sanctions against the apartheid regime in South Africa, who spoke out for years against Asian immigration and condemned multiculturalism, who voted in the Parliament against a resolution congratulating the Holt Liberal Government for abandoning the White Australia Policy and reaffirming that Australia's immigration program must not be based on race, who flirted with Pauline Hanson until their polling revealed she was taking more votes from the Liberals than from Labor, who defended the decision of the Queensland Liberal Party to direct preferences to One Nation and who played the race card for all it was worth at the last election.

Consider your vote carefully, Australia!

Thanks Margo for all the work you have put into this forum.

Posted by: Gary Boddy at October 7, 2004 09:14 PM

It is tough being John Howard. You have Labor using the fruits of eight tough years of economic management against you. Hard won surpluses and low debt used to fund policies like the unsustainable vote buying Medicare Gold.

Margo you state that if Howard wins you will be upset at the final rejection of your idea of what Australia stands for and what being an Australian means.

How can that be? You are voting Green. Not even Green voters accept Green policies. The Greens are relying on a protest vote from unsophisticated young voters or disillusioned oldies.

Come one Margo, you can't be serious about The Greens being good for the economy and jobs. What about the Green open door immigration policy? If you come, you can stay.

Margo: I'm voting Green because I want someone to argue on principle on human rights and the rule of law. I want someone who's game to stand up and say what many Australians think despite blanket official censorship. I want someone who cares about the long term health of the planet, and someone who believes there is more to being human than making money and that money does not define success. I want someone who is not the salesperson for big business, but represents me and what I believe in.

Posted by: Sam Richards at October 7, 2004 09:14 PM

G'day. A Sydney reader in Ruddock's seat, poor man, writes:

"I am getting desperate. Does anybody know where there is a pub/club/bar/public venue in Sydney city where people can watch the election results come in over a few beverages with friends? I have searched everywhere but with no joy. I really want to watch it but the idea of doing so from my seat of [Berowra](#) is not something I relish (we need a swing of 15.6% against incumbent Phillip Ruddock to oust him, ha!"

Posted by: Margo Kingston at October 7, 2004 08:35 PM

What a sick sad world we live in when the only person who didn't lie in this whole sordid affair, was the Butcher of Bagdad. It takes your breath away that so many people will actually vote for Howard.

Howard is a Luddite, just like the obsolete loggers of old growth forests, just like elevator drivers, telephone exchange operators and every other job that's been left behind in the 20th century. Wake up - it's the 21st century and it's time for a new start.

Posted by: M.Tait. at October 7, 2004 08:31 PM

If John Howard wins this election (despite the encouragement from the readers of this newspaper), will the readers of this diary accept that this was the will of the Australian people?

The reason I say this is that there has been dialogue amongst the readers of this diary that Mark Latham should win this election because of this and that. However, your readers do not represent the majority of average Australians.

If you were to compare the average income of readers of the SMH with the average income of your opposition readers, I would estimate that you guys come out on top by a long way. I have a social conscience, however I also earn a decent living and can afford to re-visit the mistakes of the Whitlam/Hawke/Keating Governments, unlike many of average Australians. And I am not just talking about interest rates.

I truly believe that the Labor Party could have won this election, it was there for the taking, however I don't believe that their policies have won through to the hearts of average Australians - real policies for real people, not airy fairy attempts at winning votes.

Labor's family tax package is a joke - average Australians want simple, easy to understand policies, not something that you are still trying to explain 3 weeks later (I saw Wayne Swan stumble over the tax package yesterday).

So if the Coalition win, could you please accept that this was the will of the Australian people

and accept defeat gracefully?

I have one more question that perhaps the readers of this diary could answer. How come it is acceptable for Australian celebrities to lecture us on Australian politics, but not for religious institutions (I am atheist, so I don't feel that I am biased in this regard). What makes it okay for musicians, actors and crap television actors to tell us how to vote, but the minute a religious person puts their hand up there is an uproar in the media? Don't they have as much say as anyone else? I am dying to know the answer.

May the best party to lead the country in all aspects of society win on Saturday.

: Margo: I will accept the result. Of course I will. I'll cry for a while, though, at the final rejection of my idea of what Australia stands for and what being an Australian means. The fair go and all that. Times have moved on, I guess. I'm just another old codger. Whatever happens I'm taking a month off!

Posted by: Kate Foster at October 7, 2004 08:29 PM

Well the word is out among the Bushites (of whom Mr. Howard counts himself in order just behind Tony Blair): stand firm, give no quarter, admit no wrong. Deny or ignore the evidence of attacking positions. Claim to be compassionate while denigrating "the status of unlawful non-citizens," as Chief Justice Murray Gleeson applied to detained children.

Bush said yesterday that Hussein "chose defiance and war, [and] our coalition enforced the just demands of the world," but Iraq actually had allowed the United Nations to send inspectors into the country, although Iraqi officials had balked at allowing scientists to leave the country for questioning. The inspectors left not because Iraq kicked them out but because the United States said it was about to launch an invasion and their safety could not be guaranteed.

Former chief U.N. weapons inspector Hans Blix, adding weight to Kerry's argument, said yesterday: "Had we had a few months more, we would have been able to tell both the CIA and others that there were no weapons of mass destruction [at] all the sites that they had given to us."

Bush ignored the findings when he gave a major speech attacking Kerry, saying, "There was a risk -- a real risk -- that Saddam Hussein would pass weapons, or material, or information to terrorist networks," i.e.: Damn the torpedoes. Full speed ahead.

No WMDs; no connection with 9/11 attacks; no liberation of grateful Iraqis; no democracy; no Osama; no protections for civilization's artifacts or library documents; no consistent electricity; no pure water or sewer; no adequate hospitals, no gasoline. Consider the murdered, the mangled, the maimed, the tortured. Consider the minds of their loved ones. Consider the costs of the war in battered U.S. honor and commitments, a broken Western alliance, a shredded United Nations and a scarred Bill of Rights. Think of the acid now seething in the souls of America's warniks. Think of the attacks against our freedoms wrought by Patriot I & II. Think of the government's control of our formerly free press. Think of how Saddam told the truth: there never were any weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.

Posted by: John Dwyer, Florida at October 7, 2004 06:58 PM

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VOTING INSIDE

Bildquelle:
ORF ONIHRE MEINUNG ZU
DIESEM THEMA ALS EMAIL
WEITERSCHICKEN **Programmierer für Gore, IT-Manager für Bush**

Gleichgewicht der Online-Community verschiebt sich hin zu Vize Gore | IT-Manager präferieren aber G.W. Bush | Reform des Ausbildungssystems ist zentrales Thema | FuZo-Community setzt eine Bank auf Al Gore

Zwei aktuelle Umfragen vor der Präsidentschaftswahl befassen sich mit den Präferenzen US-amerikanischer IT-Experten - und liefern teilweise widersprüchliche Ergebnisse.

Danach scheinen Programmierer Al Gore den Vorzug zu geben, während die Firmenchefs eher zu George Bush neigen.

Von 14.500 per Online-Erhebung eingelangten Stimmen bei Metricnet hatte der Vizepräsident mit 50 zu 38 Prozent vor Bush die Nase vorne. Und im Gegensatz zu den landesweiten Umfragen verschob sich das Gleichgewicht im vergangenen Monat deutlich Richtung Al Gore.

 Metricnet.com

Die Ergebnisse einer Umfrage, die das "CIO Magazine" im Laufe eines Symposiums erhoben hatte, scheinen hingegen von einem anderen Planeten zu kommen.

48 Prozent der IT-Manager gaben in diesem Fall George Bush den Vorzug, nur 37 Prozent präferierten das Ticket Gore - Lieberman.

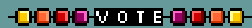
Allerdings meinten von den 210 befragten Symposiumsteilnehmern 41 Prozent, das Gore-Team wäre für die Zukunft der "New Economy" die bessere Alternative. Nur 38 Prozent sahen die bessere IT-Zukunft in Bush - Cheney.

 [CIO Magazine](#)

Insgesamt beteiligten sich an der Meinungsumfrage von Metricnet 217.000 Teilnehmer. Da die Stimmabgabe aber unwiderruflich und endgültig durchzuführen war, reflektieren die angegebenen Trends nicht jene Personen, die im Laufe der Zeit ihre Meinung geändert haben.

Das beherrschende Wahlkampfthema im IT-Bereich war die Reform des amerikanischen Ausbildungssystems. In den vergangenen Wochen hat darüber hinaus die Bedeutung des Schutzes der Privatsphäre im Netz breiten Raum eingenommen.

 [Wie die Kandidaten bei IT-Themen abschneiden](#)



Wer trägt bei der US-Präsidentschaftswahl den Sieg davon?

Gore gewinnt

Bush gewinnt


Gore gewinnt, weil er das 'Internet erfunden hat'

Bush, weil ihn IT-Manager lieben


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DIESEM THEMA 

 ALS EMAIL
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VOTING INSIDE

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Programmierer für Gore, IT-Manager für Bush

Gleichgewicht der Online-Community verschiebt sich hin zu Vize Gore | IT-Manager präferieren aber G.W. Bush | Reform des Ausbildungssystems ist zentrales Thema | FuZo-Community setzt eine Bank auf Al Gore

Zwei aktuelle Umfragen vor der Präsidentschaftswahl befassen sich mit den Präferenzen US-amerikanischer IT-Experten - und liefern teilweise widersprüchliche Ergebnisse.

Danach scheinen Programmierer Al Gore den Vorzug zu geben, während die Firmenchefs eher zu George Bush neigen.

Von 14.500 per Online-Erhebung eingelangten Stimmen bei Metricnet hatte der Vizepräsident mit 50 zu 38 Prozent vor Bush die Nase vorne. Und im Gegensatz zu den landesweiten Umfragen verschob sich das Gleichgewicht im vergangenen Monat deutlich Richtung Al Gore.

 Metricnet.com

Die Ergebnisse einer Umfrage, die das "CIO Magazine" im Laufe eines Symposiums erhoben hatte, scheinen hingegen von einem anderen Planeten zu kommen.


48 Prozent der IT-Manager gaben in diesem Fall George Bush den Vorzug, nur 37 Prozent präferierten das Ticket Gore - Lieberman.

Allerdings meinten von den 210 befragten Symposiumsteilnehmern 41 Prozent, das Gore-Team wäre für die Zukunft der "New Economy" die bessere Alternative. Nur 38 Prozent sahen die bessere IT-Zukunft in Bush - Cheney.

 [CIO Magazine](#)

Insgesamt beteiligten sich an der Meinungsumfrage von Metricnet 217.000 Teilnehmer. Da die Stimmabgabe aber unwiderruflich und endgültig durchzuführen war, reflektieren die angegebenen Trends nicht jene Personen, die im Laufe der Zeit ihre Meinung geändert haben.

Das beherrschende Wahlkampfthema im IT-Bereich war die Reform des amerikanischen Ausbildungssystems. In den vergangenen Wochen hat darüber hinaus die Bedeutung des Schutzes der Privatsphäre im Netz breiten Raum eingenommen.

 [Wie die Kandidaten bei IT-Themen abschneiden](#)



Wer trägt bei der US-Präsidentschaftswahl den Sieg davon?


Gore gewinnt

Bush gewinnt

Gore gewinnt, weil er das 'Internet erfunden hat'

Bush, weil ihn IT-Manager lieben

 ZWISCHENERGEBNIS ZEIGEN

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Pressemitteilung von: Wilhelm Schäkel Wittstock/Alt Daber. ...

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Inhalt	Inhaltsübersicht	Kontrolle über das Kopieren
Impressum	... Mythen >	Die Digitale Schere im Kopf
ODEM Startseite	In den Medien >	↓ Filter sind grundsätzlich abzulehnen
	Das Experiment >	
	Filter/Zensur/Kontrolle →	
	Schlussfolgerungen ...	

Filtersysteme sind grundsätzlich abzulehnen

Von  [Dragan Espenschied und Alvar C.H. Freude](#), 27.01. 2001, 04:53:37

Ein Internet-Filter bannt keine Gefahr, er blendet sie nur aus dem Netz aus.

Einschränkungen der Meinungsfreiheit, die von Filtern ausgehen, sind weit gravierender.

Filter lösen keine Probleme

Wie ist mit »unerwünschten Inhalten« umzugehen? Die Leugnung der Massenvernichtung der Juden während der NS-Herrschaft ist in Deutschland verboten. Fredrick Töben, Australier deutscher Abstammung, ist Leiter des [»Adelaide Institute«](#) und bezeichnet dort immer wieder die Ermordung der Juden während des zweiten Weltkrieges als Erfindung und Verschwörung. Diese in Australien nicht strafbaren Behauptungen sind übers Internet auch in Deutschland abrufbar.

Der [Bundesgerichtshof](#) hatte nun zu urteilen, ob Töben dafür in Deutschland bestraft werden darf und stellte in einem Grundsatzurteil[1] fest: ja, er kann dafür haftbar gemacht werden.

[1] Siehe [Pressemitteilung](#) des BGH sowie Urteil im [Volltext](#) bei Juramail

[2] Die Entscheidung des BGH hat international für viel Unverständnis gesorgt, siehe Stefan Krempel in Telepolis: [Besorgnis über BGH-Urteil gegen Holocaust-Leugner](#)« (Dezember 2000); Steve Kettmann in Hotwired:

Stellt ein Ausländer von ihm verfaßte Äußerungen, die den Tatbestand der Volksverhetzung im Sinne des § 130 Abs. 1 oder des § 130 Abs. 3 StGB erfüllen ("Auschwitzlüge"), auf einem ausländischen Server in das Internet, der Internetnutzern in Deutschland zugänglich ist, so tritt ein zum Tatbestand gehörender Erfolg (§ 9 Abs. 1 3. Alternative StGB) im Inland ein, wenn diese Äußerungen konkret zur Friedensstörung im Inland geeignet sind.

[»German Hate Law: No Denying It«](#)

Aus der [Pressemitteilung](#) des BGH[2]

Der BGH spricht von Äußerungen, die den Frieden im Inland stören würden. Solche Argumente ist man ansonsten nur von autoritären Regimen gewöhnt, und welche Folgen dies haben kann, läßt sich einfach ausmalen: In Ländern wie dem Iran wird »der innere Frieden« massiv gestört, wenn Frauen unverhüllt abgebildet werden. Wie groß wäre der Aufstand, wenn ein Deutscher Werber im Iran zum Tode verurteilt werden würde, weil er die auch im Iran abrufbare Internetseite eines Dessous-Herstellers gestaltete? Es wirft sich unweigerlich die Frage auf: Kann es sich ein Staat wirklich erlauben, seine Gesetzgebung auf ein globales Medium auszudehnen? Wäre Töben auch verurteilt worden, wenn er den Holocaust auf seinem auch von Deutschland aus abrufbaren Anrufbeantworter leugnen würde?

Anstatt nationale Gesetze auszudehnen, sollte lieber überlegt

werden wie man sinnvoll mit Holocaust-Leugnern umgehen kann. Der einzige sinnvolle Weg kann nur durch Aufklärung zum Erfolg führen. Die Behauptungen der Holocaust-Leugner zu widerlegen ist nicht schwer. Die Aufklärungs-Site [Nizkor](#) beschreitet diesen Weg erfolgreich und veröffentlicht z.B. [Dokumente](#), die die Argumente der Revisionisten widerlegen. Eine [deutsche Übersetzung](#) ist auf [Burkhard Schröders Homepage](#) zu finden.

Internet ist Narrowcast

Um die Kritik an bestehenden oder geplanten Filter-Systemen für das Internet zu verstehen, ist es wichtig, die wesentlichen Unterschiede des Netzes zu anderen Medien zu kennen. Aktuelle Konzepte für Internet-Filter sind vom Aufbau an klassischen Broadcast-Medien orientiert. Das Netz ist jedoch eine globale Kommunikations-Plattform, in der sich privater und öffentlicher Raum vermischen.[3]

Da sich das Internet über nationale Grenzen hinweg erstreckt, kann für Inhalte im Netz kein nationales Recht gelten.

Nachdem Bertelsmann in die Musiktaschbörse Napster investiert hatte, bat der niedersächsische Verfassungsschutz den Medienkonzern, die Verbreitung von rechtsradikalen Musikstücken in Napster zu verhindern.[4] Was sich aus deutscher Sicht wie eine gute Tat anhört, beeinträchtigt aus US-amerikanischer Sicht die Redefreiheit. Aus deren Sicht stört man sich eher an nackten Brüsten und sexuellen Anspielungen. Also sollten derlei Musikstücke am besten auch aus Napster entfernt werden. Je mehr Forderungen gestellt werden, desto weniger bleibt übrig:

[3] Michael Horak auf

Freedom For Links: [»Gibt es noch die private Homepage?«](#) (September

2000)

[4] Siehe auch das
journalistische Juwel

[»Kinderpornos bei
Napster«](#) im Spiegel Online

(Januar 2001)

*Denn wenn man die Gesetze aller Internet-Länder auf Napster
anwenden würde, bliebe wohl außer Heintje und Guildo Horn
nicht viel übrig.*

Erik Möller: [»Die Herrschaft der Server geht zu Ende«](#), taz, 4. Januar

2001, Seite 17

Keine zentrale Stelle kann es sich somit erlauben, für den Rest der Welt zu bestimmen, was im Netz an Inhalten vertretbar ist und was nicht. Selbst in möglichst objektiv gestalteten Kriterien zur Bewertung von Inhalten werden Wertvorstellungen transportiert. – Soll es der Zweck von Filter-Systemen sein, die Auseinandersetzung mit unangenehmen Dingen oder fremden Wertvorstellungen überflüssig zu machen? Dazu braucht man aber kein Internet. Das Internet steht für Diversität.

Der Preis für globale Kommunikation und Redefreiheit ist, dass sich wirklich jeder dieser Mittel bedienen kann. Zur Untermauerung der Forderungen nach inhaltlicher Regulierung des Netzes werden besonders gerne Kinderpornografie und Neonazis herangezogen. (Siehe dazu das Kapitel [»... in den Medien«](#)) Das [Cybercrime-Abkommen des Europarates](#) enthält sogar einen eigenen Paragraphen, der Kinderpornografie nochmals kriminalisiert. Man mag es kaum für möglich halten, aber schon vor dem Internet gab es Kinderpornografie und Besitz und Herstellung entsprechenden Materials sind auch ohne Cybercrime-Abkommen europaweit und nahezu weltweit illegal. Zudem ist es ein Mythos, dass man als unbedarfter Web-Surfer auf solche Angebote stoßen könnte. Das Web ist schon von daher

kein anonymes Medium, da jeder Server im Netz eindeutig indentifiziert werden kann.

Das Thema Neonazis wird ebenfalls hochgespielt. Selbst die äußerst kritische Simon-Wiesenthal-Stiftung kommt im April 1999 auf gerade mal 1.400 Hass-Seiten:

Die über 1.400 Haß-Seiten im Internet könnten theoretisch von gut 150 Millionen Internetnutzer weltweit gelesen werden.

Zitiert nach [»Simon-Wiesenthal-Center USA: Zahl rassistischer](#)

[Internetseiten wächst«](#) auf der Site [Judentum in Europa](#)

Etwas mehr als ein Jahr später sind es gerade mal 2000 »problematische« Webseiten, die das Wiesenthal-Zentrum zählt.[5]

Filter, die den Zugriff auf solche Webseiten unterbinden, helfen jedoch nicht gegen rechtsradikale Gesinnung. Stattdessen werden Probleme einfach ausgeblendet:

Das Beharren auf nationalen Empfindlichkeiten ist im Kern nicht sinnvoll, weil es gerade bei den sogenannten »schädlichen Informationen« doch darum geht, den Nutzen für die Gesellschaft zu erkennen. Nach meinem Verständnis gibt es überhaupt keine schädlichen Informationen, schließlich werden auf diesem Wege gesellschaftliche Probleme aufgezeigt.

[5] Quelle: Stefan Krempel in

Telepolis: [»Berliner](#)

Erklärung gegen den Hass im Netz« (Juni 2000)

Andy Müller-Maguhn im Interview mit Stefan Krempel: [»Harter Diskurs und freier Meinungs Austausch statt Filter«](#) in Telepolis (August 2000)

Freiwillige Selbstkontrolle

Wo es noch relativ leicht fällt, sich gegen staatliche Kontrolle zu wenden, macht das System der freiwilligen Selbstkontrolle auf den ersten Blick einen vernünftigeren Eindruck. Dennoch geht auch von diesen Bemühungen eine große Gefahr für die freie Meinungsäußerung im Netz aus.

Das vom W3C vorgeschlagene PICS-System (Details im Artikel [☞ »Die Standardisierung der Zensur«](#)) vermittelt auf technischer Ebene den Eindruck, ein flexibles und mit Bedacht konstruiertes System sein. Jeder kann die eigenen Inhalte nach beliebigen Schemata selbst bewerten, zudem können sich Rating-Services bilden, die auch fremde Inhalte einteilen. Somit kann jede Information aus jedem nur erdenklichen Blickfeld bewertet werden – theoretisch.

Das Problem einer Kategorisierung besteht im Internet noch viel mehr als bei klassischen Medien. Ist Kriegsberichterstattung nun gewaltverherrlichend und muss daher von Minderjährigen ferngehalten werden? Oder dürfen Nachrichten nicht gefiltert werden? Wenn ja, was sind dann Nachrichten und was ist beispielsweise Sensations-Journalismus? Was ist Ironie, was ernstgemeint? So einfach lässt sich das glücklicherweise nicht sagen, amerikanische Juristen sahen das im Fall von [☞ vote-auction](#) jedoch anders. Ein Jurist forderte während einer Gesprächsrunde am 24. Oktober 2000 auf CNN tatsächlich, Satire müssen man kenntlich machen, so wie die Comics auf der letzten Seite einer Zeitung. [6] Wie soll eine Filterung dieser Vorstellung nach ablaufen? Mit ein paar binären Kategorien lässt sich menschliche Kommunikation nicht einteilen.

[6] [☞ RealVideo-](#)

[Aufzeichnung der Sendung](#)

bei CNN; höchst sehenswert


Anders als bei einem Broadcast-Medium wie beispielsweise dem Kinofilm, das innerhalb eines Jahres eine endliche Anzahl Produkte erzeugt, entsteht im Netz täglich eine schlicht unüberschaubare Menge an Daten, die niemals vollständig nach auch nur *irgendeinem* Bewertungs-System eingeteilt werden könnte. Konversationen im Usenet, Einträge in Foren, Nachrichten, all das kann unmöglich bewertet werden.

Ein Filter-System, das nicht kategorisierte Inhalte durchlässt, ist sinnlos, weil dadurch eine Menge unerwünschte Inhalte unbehelligt bleiben. Daher ist es aus Sicht der Filter-Software logisch, unbewertete Inhalte zu sperren.

Die einzigen Sites, die sich in allen populären Bewertungs-Schemen eintragen werden können, sind große kommerzielle Angebote. Alle anderen haben nicht die finanziellen Mittel, eine detaillierte Selbstbewertung vorzunehmen. Das Netz wird so zu einem homogenisierten, sauberen Distributionskanal für **Mainstream-Ware**.

Zudem verhindert eine freiwillige Selbstkontrolle keinesfalls staatliches Eingreifen. Ähnlich wie bei unbewerteten Inhalten können von einem Filter auch keine falsch bewerteten Inhalte akzeptiert werden. Stuft sich beispielsweise ein Porno-Anbieter zur Ankurbelung des Geschäfts als »tauglich ab 16 Jahren« ein, funktioniert der Filter nicht mehr wie gewünscht. Daher sind früher oder später Maßnahmen gegen falsche Bewertungen erforderlich. Eine andere Institution als der Staat könnte diese Kontrollfunktion kaum übernehmen. [7]

[7] Siehe

 »Standardisierung der Zensur«

Freiwillige Selbstzensur

Andere Filter setzen nicht bei den Erstellern von Inhalten an, sondern bei den Konsumenten. Filter-Produkte wie [NetNanny](#) oder [CyberPatrol](#) filtern auf dem lokalen Computer nach Schwarzen Listen oder Schlüsselwörtern.

Diese Schwarze Listen und Schlüsselwörter sind jedoch das Geschäftsgeheimnis der jeweiligen Herstellerfirmen; ein lokales Filterprogramm ist recht schnell geschrieben, weit mehr Arbeit macht die Unterteilung in korrekte und nicht korrekte Inhalte.

Dass die Listen sehr häufig Unsinn enthalten beweist immer wieder die Jugendrechtsorganisation [Peacefire](#) durch [Analysen](#) der Filter-Programme. Informationen über Brustkrebs oder die Website des Vatikan wurden blockiert, angesehenere konservative Vereinigungen wie beispielsweise [Focus on Family](#), die sich [haarsträubender Weise](#) zum Thema Homosexualität äußern, wurden jedoch nicht als diskriminierend eingestuft. Deutlich zeigt sich, dass auch kommerzielle Filter-Software niemals neutral sein kann. Besonders kritisch wird es, sollten diese Systeme Dank ihrer einfachen Handhabung an Schulen oder in öffentlichen Bibliotheken eingesetzt werden: [8] Gefiltert wird dann zwar schon, aber was genau, fällt unter das Betriebsgeheimnis der Filterhersteller.

[8] Heise Newsticker:

[»Bertelsmann empfiehlt Filter für behütetes Surfen an Schulen«](#) (Oktober 2000)

Systemfeinde lauern überall

Am 23. Oktober 1977 befaßte sich die Mitgliederversammlung des Vereins der Bibliothekare an öffentlichen Bibliotheken (VBB) [...] mit [...] dem wachsenden Druck vorwiegend konservativer Kräfte auf die Bibliotheken und der offenbar ebenfalls wachsenden Neigung des Verfassungsschutzes, Einblick in die Ausleihen zu nehmen, um die Leser bestimmter Literatur zu kontrollieren und so möglichen »Staatsfeinden« oder gar »Sympathisanten« von Terroristen auf die Spur zu kommen."

Anton-Andreas Guha: Verfassungsschutz in Bibliotheken: Spitze eines Eisbergs; in: Ingeborg Drewitz, Wolfgang Eilers (Hrsg.): Mut zur Meinung, Gegen die zensierte Freiheit, Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH, Frankfurt am Main 1980, Seite 80f

[9] Informationen über

Carnovore: Die offiziellen

[FBI-Informationen](#),

[Carnivore-Informationen](#)

beim »Electronic Privacy

Information Center« sowie

[Bericht bei Telepolis](#)

[10] siehe »Internet

Verantwortung an Schulen:

[Ein Leitfaden](#)«,

Bertelsmann Stiftung,

Oktober 2000 (PDF)

[11] vgl. Carina Zacharias:

Bayern zensiert Lesebücher;

in: Mut zur Meinung, a.a.O.

Seite 87ff

[12] Zitiert nach Stefan

In den 70ern sollten die Bibliotheken überwacht werden, heute das Internet. Staatsschützer und Kriminalitätsbekämpfer jeglicher Art wollen möglichst alle Schritte der Bürger nachvollziehen können. So entwickelte das FBI mit Carnivore[9] ein Überwachungssystem, dass – einmal zwangsweise beim Provider installiert – die komplette Kommunikation der Internet-Nutzer überwachen, aufzeichnen und analysieren soll. Natürlich zum Schutz der Bürger vor Kriminalität.

Heute wünscht Bertelsmann, dass in Schulen MP3s verboten werden und das Internet gefiltert wird[10] – in den 70ern wurden in Bayern Schulbücher zensiert, Autoren wie Wolf Biermann und Günter Wallraff waren in Bayerischen Schulbüchern nicht erlaubt.[11]

Krempel in Telepolis:

[»Neue Großoffensive
gegen den Hass im Netz«](#)

Selbst die kleinste Einschränkung der Meinungsfreiheit, so vernünftig und notwendig sie auch scheinen mag, ist eine Krebszelle im politischen Organismus.

Paul Levinson, New Yorker Schriftsteller und Publizist[12]

(Kommentar zu diesem Artikel ins Forum

einfügen)

[Squid-Squidguard gute Lösung zum lokalen Filtern](#)([✉ Michael Schmieder](#); 18.05. 2004, 09:59:13)

[lokale Filter -> nun ja...](#)(GoC; 03.11. 2004, 15:10:33)

[Zustimmung](#)([✉ Dominik Herrmann](#); 29.03. 2004, 11:48:55)

[Ablehnung](#)([✉ Michael Schmieder](#); 18.05. 2004, 10:25:11)

insert coin →	Preface	Standardisation of the censorship
Contents	List of contents	Control of copying
Imprint	... Myths >	The digital shears in the head
ODEM starting side	In the media >	Filters are to be rejected in principle
	The experiment >	
	Filter/censorship/control →	
	Conclusions...	

Filter systems are to be rejected in principle

Of [✉ Dragan Espenschied and Alvar C.H. joy](#), 27.01. 2001, 04:53:37

An InterNet filter avoids no danger, it fades out it only from the net.

Restrictions of the liberty of opinion, which proceed from filters, are far more serious.

Filters do not solve problems

How is to be gone around with "unwanted contents"? Denying of the massvernichtung of the Jews during the LV rule is forbidden in Germany. Fredrick Toeben, Australian of German descent, is director/conductor [↗ of the "Adelaide of institutes"](#) designation there again and again and the murder of the Jews during the Second World War as invention and conspiracy. These statements not punishable in Australia are callable over the InterNet also in Germany.

[1] See [↗ press release](#) of

the BGH as well as

judgement in [↗ the full text](#)

[↗ The Federal High Court](#) had to judge now whether Toeben may be punished for it in Germany and placed in a basic

with Juramail

judgement [1] firmly: yes, he can be made liable for it.

[2] The decision of the BGH

gesort internationally for

much lack of understanding,

sees Stefan stuff in Telepolis:

[\[2 \] Concern over BGH judgement against Holocaust Leugner " \(December 2000\);](#)

Steve chaining man in

Hotwired: [\[2 \] "German Hate](#)

Law: NO Denying It "

If a foreigner places to expressions written by him, which fulfill the facts of the incitement of the masses in the sense § to 130 exp. of the 1 or § 130 exp. the 3 StGB ("Auschwitzluege"), on a foreign server into the InterNet, which is accessible to InterNet users in Germany, then a success belonging to the facts steps (§ 9 exp. 1 3. Alternative StGB) in the inland, if these expressions are concretely for the disturbance of the peace in the inland suitable.

From [\[2 \] the press release](#) of the BGH [2]

The BGH speaks of expressions, which would disturb the peace in the inland. Such arguments is accustomed one otherwise only of authoritarian Regimen, and which consequences this can have, can be painted simply: In countries like Iran "the internal peace" substantial is disturbed, if women are unverhuellt illustrated. Would the rebellion be how large, if a German solicitor in Iran would be condemned to death, because he arranged also the InterNet side of a Dessous manufacturer callable in Iran? It raises itself inevitably the question: Can it really take the liberty a state to expand its legislation since a global medium? Would Toeben have been also condemned, if he became the Holocaust on its also from Germany from callable answering set denials?

Instead of national laws to expand, as one should be rather considered meaningfully with Holocaust Leugnern to deal can. The only meaningful way can lead only by clearing-up to success. The statements of the Holocaust Leugner to disprove

is not heavy. The clearing-up Site [Nizkor](#) successfully takes this path and publishes e.g. [Documents](#), which disprove the arguments of the revisionists. [A German translation](#) is to be found [on Burkhard Schroeders](#) homepage.

InterNet is Narrowcast

In order to understand the criticism, it is important or to planned filter systems for the InterNet, besteheden on to know the substantial differences of the net to other media. Current concepts for InterNet filters are oriented of the structure at classical Broadcast media. The net is however a global communication platform, in which private and public area mix themselves. [3]

Since the InterNet extends over national borders away, no national right can apply to contents in the net. After Bertelsmann had invested Napster into the music exchange stock exchange, the protection of the constitution of Lower Saxony asked the medium company to prevent the spreading of right-wing extremist music pieces in Napster. [4] Which sounds itself from German view like a good act, the free speech impairs from US-American view. From whose one disturbs view itself rather at naked chests and sexual allusions. Thus such music pieces should be removed best also from Napster. The to be placed, remains for more demands the less:

[3] Michael Horak on

Freedom For left: ["is there still the private homepage?"](#) (September 2000)

[4] See also the journalistic jewel ["Kinder pornos with](#)

Because if one would apply the laws of all InterNet countries to Napster, horn would probably not remain for much except Heintje and Guildo.

"Napster" in the mirror on-line
one (January 2001)

Erik Moeller: [☞ "the rule of the servers goes to end"](#), taz, 4 January 2001,
page 17

No central place can take the liberty it thus to intend for the remainder of the world what in the net at contents it is justifiable and which not. Even in as objectively as possible arranged criteria for the evaluation of contents value conceptions are transported. - target it the purpose of filter systems its to make the argument with unpleasant things or strange value conceptions redundant? In addition one needs however no InterNet. The InterNet stands for diversity.

The price for global communication and free speech is that really each of these means can avail itself. For the untermuerung of the demands for contentwise adjustment of the net particularly gladly Kinderpornografie and neo-Nazis are consulted. (see in addition the chapter [☞ "... in the media"\) ☞ \[the Cybercrime agreement of the Council of Europe\]\(#\) even contains its own paragraph, which kriminalisiert again Kinderpornografie. One may hardly consider it possible, but already before the InterNet there was Kinderpornografie and possession and production of appropriate material is European-wide and almost world-wide illegal also without Cybercrime agreements. Besides it is a myth that one could encounter as unbedarfter Web web-Surfer such offers. The Web is already of therefore no anonymous medium since each server in the net can be indentifiziert clearly.](#)

The topic neo-Nazi is magnified the importance of likewise. Even the extremely critical Simon Wiesenthal donation comes in April 1999 on straight times 1,400 hate sides:

Over 1.400 the hate sides in the InterNet could be read theoretically by well 150 million InterNet user world-wide.

Quoted after ["Simon Wiesenthal center the USA: Number of racistic InterNet sides grows "](#) on the Site [Judentum in Europe](#)

Somewhat more than one year later are it straight times 2000 "problematic" web page, which counts the Wiesenthal center.

[5]

Filters, which prevent the access to such web pages, do not help however against right-wing extremists conviction.

Instead problems are simply faded out:

Persisting in national sensitivities is not meaningful in the core, because it concerns nevertheless straight with the so-called "harmful information" to recognize the use for the society. After my understanding there is at all no harmful information, in this way social problems is finally pointed out.

[5] Source: Stefan Krempf

in Telepolis: ["citizen of Berlin explanation against the hate in the net"](#) (June 2000)

Andy Mueller Maguhn in the interview with Stefan stuff: ["hard discourse and free exchange of views instead of filters"](#) in Telepolis (August 2000)

Freiwillige self-check

Where it falls still relatively easily to turn against national control the system of the freiwilligen self-check makes a vernueftigeren impression at first sight. A large danger for the free expression of opinion in the net proceeds nevertheless also from these efforts.

The PICS system suggested by the W3C (detail in the article ["the standardisation of the censorship"](#)) obtain on technical level the impression, a flexible and with

consideration designed system its. Everyone can evaluate own contents according to arbitrary patterns themselves, besides Rating services can themselves form, which divide also stranger of contents. Thus each information from each only erdenklichen field of vision can be evaluated - theoretically.

The problem of a Kategorisierung exists still many more than with in the InterNet classical media. Is war reporting now force-wonderful-ends and must therefore from persons under age be kept away? Or couldn't messages be filtered? If, which then messages are and which is for example sensation journalism? What is irony, which seriously? That cannot so simple be said fortunately, American lawyers saw in the case of [vote auction](#) however differently. A lawyer demanded during a round of talks on 24 October 2000 on CNN actually, satire must one recognizable make, as the Comics on the last page of a newspaper. [6] How is a filtering to run off after this conception? Also human communication cannot a few binary categories be divided.

Differently than with a Broadcast medium as for example daily a simply difficult-to-understand quantity of data in the net, which could be never divided completely according to also only any system of evaluation, develops for the motion picture film, which produces a finite number *of products* within a yearly. Konversationen in the Usenet, Eintraege in forums, message, all that can not possibly be evaluated.

A filter system, which lets not categorized contents through, is senseless, because thereby a quantity remained undisturbed unwanted contents. Therefore it is logical from view of the

[6] [Material video](#)

recording of the transmission

with CNN; most worth seeing

filter often commodity to close unvalued contents.

The only Sites, which will register themselves in all popular evaluation Schemen to be able, are large commercial offers. All different do not have the financial means to make a detailed self evaluation. The net becomes in such a way a homogenized, clean distribution channel for Mainstream commodity.

Zudem verhindert eine freiwillige Selbstkontrolle keinesfalls staatliches Eingreifen. Ähnlich wie bei unbewertenen Inhalten können von einem Filter auch keine falsch bewerteten Inhalte akzeptiert werden. Stuft sich beispielsweise ein Porno-Anbieter zur Ankurbelung des Geschäfts als »tauglich ab 16 Jahren« ein, funktioniert der Filter nicht mehr wie gewünscht. Daher sind früher oder später Maßnahmen gegen falsche Bewertungen erforderlich. Eine andere Institution als der Staat könnte diese Kontrollfunktion kaum übernehmen. [7]

[7] See ["standardisation of the censorship"](#)

Freiwillige Selbstzensur

Andere Filter setzen nicht bei den Erstellern von Inhalten an, sondern bei den Konsumenten. Filter-Produkte wie [NetNanny](#) oder [CyberPatrol](#) filtern auf dem lokalen Computer nach Schwarzen Listen oder Schlüsselwörtern.

Diese Schwarze Listen und Schlüsselwörter sind jedoch das Geschäftsgeheimnis der jeweiligen Herstellerfirmen; ein lokales Filterprogramm ist recht schnell geschrieben, weit mehr Arbeit macht die Unterteilung in korrekte und nicht korrekte Inhalte.

Dass die Listen sehr häufig Unsinn enthalten beweist immer

wieder die Jugendrechtsorganisation [Peacefire](#) durch [Analysen](#) der Filter-Programme. Informationen über Brustkrebs oder die Website des Vatikan wurden blockiert, angesehene konservative Vereinigungen wie beispielsweise [Focus on Family](#), die sich [haarsträubender Weise](#) zum Thema Homosexualität äußern, wurden jedoch nicht als diskriminierend eingestuft. Deutlich zeigt sich, dass auch kommerzielle Filter-Software niemals neutral sein kann. Besonders kritisch wird es, sollten diese Systeme Dank ihrer einfachen Handhabung an Schulen oder in öffentlichen Bibliotheken eingesetzt werden: [8] Gefiltert wird dann zwar schon, aber was genau, fällt unter das Betriebsgeheimnis der Filterhersteller.

[8] Heise Newsticker:

[»Bertelsmann empfiehlt Filter für behütetes Surfen an Schulen«](#) (Oktober 2000)

Systemfeinde lauern überall

Am 23. Oktober 1977 befaßte sich die Mitgliederversammlung des Vereins der Bibliothekare an öffentlichen Bibliotheken (VBB) [...] mit [...] dem wachsenden Druck vorwiegend konservativer Kräfte auf die Bibliotheken und der offenbar ebenfalls wachsenden Neigung des Verfassungsschutzes, Einblick in die Ausleihen zu nehmen, um die Leser bestimmter Literatur zu kontrollieren und so möglichen »Staatsfeinden« oder gar »Sympathisanten« von Terroristen auf die Spur zu kommen."

Anton-Andreas Guha: Verfassungsschutz in Bibliotheken: Spitze eines Eisbergs; in: Ingeborg Drewitz, Wolfgang Eilers (Hrsg.): Mut zur Meinung, Gegen die zensierte Freiheit, Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH, Frankfurt am Main 1980, Seite 80f

[9] Informationen über

Carnovore: Die offiziellen

In den 70ern sollten die Bibliotheken überwacht werden,

[FBI-Informationen](#),
[Carnivore-Informationen](#)
beim »Electronic Privacy
Information Center« sowie

[Bericht bei Telepolis](#)

[10] siehe »Internet

Verantwortung an Schulen:

[Ein Leitfaden«](#),

Bertelsmann Stiftung,

Oktober 2000 (PDF)

[11] vgl. Carina Zacharias:

Bayern zensiert Lesebücher;

in: Mut zur Meinung, a.a.O.

Seite 87ff

[12] Zitiert nach Stefan

Krempel in Telepolis:

[»Neue Großoffensive
gegen den Hass im Netz«](#)

heute das Internet. Staatsschützer und
Kriminalitätsbekämpfer jeglicher Art wollen möglichst alle
Schritte der Bürger nachvollziehen können. So entwickelte das
FBI mit Carnivore[9] ein Überwachungssystem, das – einmal
zwangsweise beim Provider installiert – die komplette
Kommunikation der Internet-Nutzer überwachen,
aufzeichnen und analysieren soll. Natürlich zum Schutz der
Bürger vor Kriminalität.

Heute wünscht Bertelsmann, dass in Schulen MP3s verboten
werden und das Internet gefiltert wird[10] – in den 70ern
wurden in Bayern Schulbücher zensiert, Autoren wie Wolf
Biermann und Günter Wallraff waren in Bayerischen
Schulbüchern nicht erlaubt.[11]

*Selbst die kleinste Einschränkung der Meinungsfreiheit, so
vernünftig und notwendig sie auch scheinen mag, ist eine
Krebszelle im politischen Organismus.*

Paul Levinson, New Yorker Schriftsteller und Publizist[12]

(Kommentar zu diesem Artikel ins Forum

einfügen)

[Squid-Squidguard gute Lösung zum lokalen Filtern](#)([Michael Schmieder](#); 18.05. 2004, 09:59:13)

[lokale Filter -> nun ja...](#)(GoC; 03.11. 2004, 15:10:33)

[Zustimmung](#)([Dominik Herrmann](#); 29.03. 2004, 11:48:55)

[Ablehnung](#)([Michael Schmieder](#); 18.05. 2004, 10:25:11)

This is **G o o g l e**'s [cache](#) of http://odem.org/insert_coin/kontrolle/fazit.html as retrieved on 4 Mar 2005 10:26:28 GMT.

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To link to or bookmark this page, use the following url: `http://www.google.com/search?q=cache:iqXHKuHPHH4J:odem.org/insert_coin/kontrolle/fazit.html+vote-auction&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&client=safari`

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

insert_coin →	Vorwort	Standardisierung der Zensur
Inhalt	Inhaltsübersicht	Kontrolle über das Kopieren
Impressum	... Mythen >	Die Digitale Schere im Kopf
ODEM Startseite	In den Medien >	↙ Filter sind grundsätzlich abzulehnen
	Das Experiment >	
	Filter/Zensur/Kontrolle →	
	Schlussfolgerungen ...	

Filtersysteme sind grundsätzlich abzulehnen

Von  [Dragan Espenschied und Alvar C.H. Freude](#), 27.01. 2001, 04:53:37

Ein Internet-Filter bannt keine Gefahr, er blendet sie nur aus dem Netz aus.

Einschränkungen der Meinungsfreiheit, die von Filtern ausgehen, sind weit gravierender.

Filter lösen keine Probleme

Wie ist mit »unerwünschten Inhalten« umzugehen? Die Leugnung der Massenvernichtung der Juden während der NS-Herrschaft ist in Deutschland verboten. Fredrick Töben, Australier deutscher Abstammung, ist Leiter des [»Adelaide Institute«](#) und bezeichnet dort immer wieder die Ermordung der Juden während des zweiten Weltkrieges als Erfindung und Verschwörung. Diese in Australien nicht strafbaren Behauptungen sind übers Internet auch in Deutschland abrufbar.

Der [Bundesgerichtshof](#) hatte nun zu urteilen, ob Töben dafür in Deutschland bestraft werden darf und stellte in einem Grundsatzurteil[1] fest: ja, er kann dafür haftbar gemacht werden.

[1] Siehe [Pressemitteilung](#) des BGH sowie Urteil im [Volltext](#) bei Juramail

[2] Die Entscheidung des BGH hat international für viel Unverständnis gesorgt, siehe Stefan Krempel in Telepolis: [Besorgnis über BGH-Urteil gegen Holocaust-Leugner«](#) (Dezember 2000); Steve Kettmann in Hotwired:

[»German Hate Law: No Denying It«](#)

Stellt ein Ausländer von ihm verfaßte Äußerungen, die den Tatbestand der Volksverhetzung im Sinne des § 130 Abs. 1 oder des § 130 Abs. 3 StGB erfüllen ("Auschwitzlüge"), auf einem ausländischen Server in das Internet, der Internetnutzern in Deutschland zugänglich ist, so tritt ein zum Tatbestand gehörender Erfolg (§ 9 Abs. 1 3. Alternative StGB) im Inland ein, wenn diese Äußerungen konkret zur Friedensstörung im Inland geeignet sind.

Aus der [Pressemitteilung](#) des BGH[2]

Der BGH spricht von Äußerungen, die den Frieden im Inland stören würden. Solche Argumente ist man ansonsten nur von autoritären Regimen gewöhnt, und welche Folgen dies haben kann, läßt sich einfach ausmalen: In Ländern wie dem Iran wird »der innere Frieden« massiv gestört, wenn Frauen unverhüllt abgebildet werden. Wie groß wäre der Aufstand, wenn ein Deutscher Werber im Iran zum Tode verurteilt werden würde, weil er die auch im Iran abrufbare Internetseite eines Dessous-Herstellers gestaltete? Es wirft sich unweigerlich die Frage auf: Kann es sich ein Staat wirklich erlauben, seine Gesetzgebung auf ein globales Medium auszudehnen? Wäre Töben auch verurteilt worden, wenn er den Holocaust auf seinem auch von Deutschland aus abrufbaren Anrufbeantworter leugnen würde?

Anstatt nationale Gesetze auszudehnen, sollte lieber überlegt werden wie man sinnvoll mit Holocaust-Leugnern umgehen kann. Der einzige sinnvolle Weg kann nur durch Aufklärung zum Erfolg führen. Die Behauptungen der Holocaust-Leugner zu widerlegen ist nicht schwer. Die Aufklärungs-Site [↗ Nizkor](#) beschreitet diesen Weg erfolgreich und veröffentlicht z.B. [↗ Dokumente](#), die die Argumente der Revisionisten widerlegen. Eine [↗ deutsche Übersetzung](#) ist auf [↗ Burkhard Schröders Homepage](#) zu finden.

Internet ist Narrowcast

Um die Kritik an bestehenden oder geplanten Filter-Systemen für das Internet zu verstehen, ist es wichtig, die wesentlichen Unterschiede des Netzes zu anderen Medien zu kennen.

Aktuelle Konzepte für Internet-Filter sind vom Aufbau an klassischen Broadcast-Medien orientiert. Das Netz ist jedoch eine globale Kommunikations-Plattform, in der sich privater und öffentlicher Raum vermischen. [3]

Da sich das Internet über nationale Grenzen hinweg erstreckt, kann für Inhalte im Netz kein nationales Recht gelten.

Nachdem Bertelsmann in die Musiktaschbörse Napster investiert hatte, bat der niedersächsische Verfassungsschutz den Medienkonzern, die Verbreitung von rechtsradikalen Musikstücken in Napster zu verhindern. [4] Was sich aus deutscher Sicht wie eine gute Tat anhört, beeinträchtigt aus US-amerikanischer Sicht die Redefreiheit. Aus deren Sicht stört man sich eher an nackten Brüsten und sexuellen Anspielungen. Also sollten derlei Musikstücke am besten auch aus Napster entfernt werden. Je mehr Forderungen gestellt werden, desto weniger bleibt übrig:

[3] Michael Horak auf

Freedom For Links: [»Gibt es noch die private Homepage?«](#) (September 2000)

[4] Siehe auch das

journalistische Juwel

[»Kinder pornos bei Napster«](#) im Spiegel Online (Januar 2001)

Denn wenn man die Gesetze aller Internet-Länder auf Napster anwenden würde, bliebe wohl außer Heintje und Gildo Horn nicht viel übrig.

Erik Möller: [»Die Herrschaft der Server geht zu Ende«](#), taz, 4. Januar

2001, Seite 17

Keine zentrale Stelle kann es sich somit erlauben, für den Rest der Welt zu bestimmen, was im Netz an Inhalten vertretbar ist und was nicht. Selbst in möglichst objektiv gestalteten Kriterien zur Bewertung von Inhalten werden Wertvorstellungen transportiert. – Soll es der Zweck von Filter-Systemen sein, die Auseinandersetzung mit unangenehmen Dingen oder fremden Wertvorstellungen überflüssig zu machen? Dazu braucht man aber kein Internet. Das Internet steht für Diversität.

Der Preis für globale Kommunikation und Redefreiheit ist, dass sich wirklich jeder dieser Mittel bedienen kann. Zur Untermauerung der Forderungen nach inhaltlicher Regulierung des Netzes werden besonders gerne Kinderpornografie und Neonazis herangezogen. (Siehe dazu das Kapitel [»... in den Medien«](#)) Das [Cybercrime-Abkommen des Europarates](#) enthält sogar einen eigenen Paragraphen, der Kinderpornografie nochmals kriminalisiert. Man mag es kaum für möglich halten, aber schon vor dem Internet gab es Kinderpornografie und Besitz und Herstellung entsprechenden Materials sind auch ohne Cybercrime-Abkommen europaweit und nahezu weltweit illegal. Zudem ist es ein Mythos, dass man als unbedarfter Web-Surfer auf solche Angebote stoßen könnte. Das Web ist schon von daher kein anonymes Medium, da jeder Server im Netz eindeutig indentifiziert werden kann.

Das Thema Neonazis wird ebenfalls hochgespielt. Selbst die äußerst kritische Simon-Wiesenthal-Stiftung kommt im April 1999 auf gerade mal 1.400 Hass-Seiten:

Die über 1.400 Haß-Seiten im Internet könnten theoretisch von gut 150 Millionen Internetnutzer weltweit gelesen werden.

Zitiert nach [»Simon-Wiesenthal-Center USA: Zahl rassistischer](#)

[Internetseiten wächst«](#) auf der Site [Judentum in Europa](#)

Etwas mehr als ein Jahr später sind es gerade mal 2000 »problematische« Webseiten, die das Wiesenthal-Zentrum zählt.[5]

Filter, die den Zugriff auf solche Webseiten unterbinden, helfen jedoch nicht gegen rechtsradikale Gesinnung. Stattdessen werden Probleme einfach ausgeblendet:

Das Beharren auf nationalen Empfindlichkeiten ist im Kern nicht sinnvoll, weil es gerade bei den sogenannten »schädlichen Informationen« doch darum geht, den Nutzen für die Gesellschaft zu erkennen. Nach meinem Verständnis gibt es überhaupt keine schädlichen Informationen, schließlich werden auf diesem Wege gesellschaftliche Probleme aufgezeigt.

[5] Quelle: Stefan Krempel in

Telepolis: [»Berliner](#)

Erklärung gegen den Hass im Netz« (Juni 2000)

Andy Müller-Maguhn im Interview mit Stefan Krempel: [»Harter Diskurs](#)

[und freier Meinungs austausch statt Filter«](#) in Telepolis (August 2000)

Freiwillige Selbstkontrolle

Wo es noch relativ leicht fällt, sich gegen staatliche Kontrolle zu wenden, macht das System der freiwilligen Selbstkontrolle auf den ersten Blick einen vernünftigeren Eindruck. Dennoch geht auch von diesen Bemühungen eine große Gefahr für die freie Meinungsäußerung im Netz aus.

Das vom W3C vorgeschlagene PICS-System (Details im Artikel [»Die Standardisierung der Zensur«](#)) vermittelt auf

technischer Ebene den Eindruck, ein flexibles und mit Bedacht konstruiertes System sein. Jeder kann die eigenen Inhalte nach beliebigen Schemata selbst bewerten, zudem können sich Rating-Services bilden, die auch fremde Inhalte einteilen. Somit kann jede Information aus jedem nur erdenklichen Blickfeld bewertet werden – theoretisch.

Das Problem einer Kategorisierung besteht im Internet noch viel mehr als bei klassischen Medien. Ist Kriegsberichterstattung nun gewaltverherrlichend und muss daher von Minderjährigen ferngehalten werden? Oder dürfen Nachrichten nicht gefiltert werden? Wenn ja, was sind dann Nachrichten und was ist beispielsweise Sensations-Journalismus? Was ist Ironie, was ernstgemeint? So einfach lässt sich das glücklicherweise nicht sagen, amerikanische Juristen sahen das im Fall von [\[6\] vote-auction](#) jedoch anders. Ein Jurist forderte während einer Gesprächsrunde am 24. Oktober 2000 auf CNN tatsächlich, Satire müssen man kenntlich machen, so wie die Comics auf der letzten Seite einer Zeitung. [6] Wie soll eine Filterung dieser Vorstellung nach ablaufen? Mit ein paar binären Kategorien lässt sich menschliche Kommunikation nicht einteilen.

[6] [RealVideo-](#)

[Aufzeichnung der Sendung](#)

bei CNN; höchst sehenswert

Anders als bei einem Broadcast-Medium wie beispielsweise dem Kinofilm, das innerhalb eines Jahres eine endliche Anzahl Produkte erzeugt, entsteht im Netz täglich eine schlicht unüberschaubare Menge an Daten, die niemals vollständig nach auch nur *irgendeinem* Bewertungs-System eingeteilt werden könnte. Konversationen im Usenet, Einträge in Foren, Nachrichten, all das kann unmöglich bewertet werden.

Ein Filter-System, das nicht kategorisierte Inhalte durchlässt, ist sinnlos, weil dadurch eine Menge unerwünschte Inhalte unbehelligt bleiben. Daher ist es aus Sicht der Filter-Software logisch, unbewertete Inhalte zu sperren.

Die einzigen Sites, die sich in allen populären Bewertungsschemen eintragen werden können, sind große kommerzielle Angebote. Alle anderen haben nicht die finanziellen Mittel, eine detaillierte Selbstbewertung vorzunehmen. Das Netz wird so zu einem homogenisierten, sauberen Distributionskanal für Mainstream-Ware.

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[7] Siehe

[»Standardisierung der Zensur«](#)

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[9] Informationen über

Carnovore: Die offiziellen

[FBI-Informationen](#),

[Carnivore-Informationen](#)

beim »Electronic Privacy

Information Center« sowie

[Bericht bei Telepolis](#)

[10] siehe »Internet

Verantwortung an Schulen:

[Ein Leitfaden«](#),

Bertelsmann Stiftung,

Oktober 2000 (PDF)

[11] vgl. Carina Zacharias:

Bayern zensiert Lesebücher;

in: Mut zur Meinung, a.a.O.

Seite 87ff

[12] Zitiert nach Stefan

In den 70ern sollten die Bibliotheken überwacht werden, heute das Internet. Staatsschützer und Kriminalitätsbekämpfer jeglicher Art wollen möglichst alle Schritte der Bürger nachvollziehen können. So entwickelte das FBI mit Carnivore[9] ein Überwachungssystem, dass – einmal zwangsweise beim Provider installiert – die komplette Kommunikation der Internet-Nutzer überwachen, aufzeichnen und analysieren soll. Natürlich zum Schutz der Bürger vor Kriminalität. Heute wünscht Bertelsmann, dass in Schulen MP3s verboten werden und das Internet gefiltert wird[10] – in den 70ern wurden in Bayern Schulbücher zensiert, Autoren wie Wolf Biermann und Günter Wallraff waren in Bayerischen Schulbüchern nicht erlaubt.[11]

Krempel in Telepolis:

[»Neue Großoffensive
gegen den Hass im Netz«](#)

Selbst die kleinste Einschränkung der Meinungsfreiheit, so vernünftig und notwendig sie auch scheinen mag, ist eine Krebszelle im politischen Organismus.

Paul Levinson, New Yorker Schriftsteller und Publizist[12]

(Kommentar zu diesem Artikel ins Forum

einfügen)

[Squid-Squidguard gute Lösung zum lokalen Filtern](#)([✉ Michael Schmieder](#); 18.05. 2004, 09:59:13)

[lokale Filter -> nun ja...](#)(GoC; 03.11. 2004, 15:10:33)

[Zustimmung](#)([✉ Dominik Herrmann](#); 29.03. 2004, 11:48:55)

[Ablehnung](#)([✉ Michael Schmieder](#); 18.05. 2004, 10:25:11)

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Web Results 1 - 10 of about 29 similar to [odem.org/insert_coin/kontrolle/fazit.html](#). (0.45 seconds)

[Filtersysteme sind grundsätzlich abzulehnen](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

Filtersysteme sind grundsätzlich abzulehnen Von Dragan Espenschied und Alvar CH Freude, 27.01. 2001, 04:53:37, Ein Internet-Filter ...

[odem.org/insert_coin/kontrolle/fazit.html](#) - 40k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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Manipulationen und Reaktionen Von Dragan Espenschied und Alvar CH Freude, 16.10. 2001, 12:35:24 Reaktionen der unfreiwilligen Versuchspersonen ...

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insert_coin →	Vorwort	Man muss nur klicken können
Inhalt	Inhaltsübersicht	↓ Das Netzwerk ist dezentral
Impressum	... Mythen →	
ODEM Startseite	In den Medien >	
	Das Experiment >	
	Filter/Zensur/Kontrolle >	
	Schlussfolgerungen ...	

Das Netzwerk ist dezentral

Von [☒ Dragan Espenschied, Alvar C.H. Freude](#), 19.01. 2001, 06:48:31

Richtig: Das Netzwerk ist das, wozu es gemacht wird

Trotz größtenteils dezentraler Technik sind die Abbildung bestehender und Schaffung neuer Hierarchien möglich.

Das gebräuchlichste Bild der Vernetzung im Internet ist das eines Spinnennetzes oder von Maschen: Jeder Punkt ist gleichzeitig mit jedem anderen Verbunden. Einer nicht ganz richtigen Legende nach^[1] wurde diese Struktur vom US-Militär entwickelt, um auch nach einem Ausfall mehrerer Rechner durch einen Atomschlag weiterhin über ein funktionierendes Computernetzwerk verfügen zu können. Wenn man also nicht einmal mit Atomwaffen den Datenfluss verhindern kann, wie soll dann irgendjemand das Netz kontrollieren können?

[1] Aufklärung findet sich bei

[☒ Netplanet](#) in dem Artikel [☒ »Die Geschichte des Internets«](#)

Das Modell der Maschen oder des Spinnennetzes beschreibt nur auf *einer* technischer Ebene den Weg, den Datenpakete üblicherweise durch das Netz nehmen. Ist die Verbindung ins Netz erst einmal hergestellt, gibt es quasi kein halten mehr, mit jedem anderen Rechner in diesem Netz ist technisch eine Verbindung möglich. Tatsächlich stellt jedoch immer irgend jemand diese Verbindungen her oder sorgt dafür, dass sie technisch korrekt funktionieren.

»So worldwide people are looking at 10 Web sites.«

Trotz der scheinbar dezentralen Architektur des Netzes entstehen allein durch die Nutzung bestimmter Angebote Hierarchien und Abhängigkeiten.

Werbenetzwerke wie [DoubleClick](#) schalten auf einer Vielzahl von Websites Werbebanner. Mit jedem abgerufenen Banner werden jedoch zusätzlich über Cookies Benutzer-IDs vergeben. So kann DoubleClick personenbezogen verfolgen, welche Adressen angeschaut werden, auf denen Banner geschaltet sind.

Suchmaschinen übertragen die eingegebenen Suchwörter in der Adresszeile und können daher von Banner-Netzwerken ebenfalls ausgewertet werden.

Suchmaschinen selbst sind zentrale Anlaufstellen im Netz und versprechen, »alles« im Netz zu finden. Welche Adressen jedoch als die besten Suchergebnisse einsortiert werden, fällt unter das Betriebsgeheimnis und wird für die Benutzer nicht transparent gestaltet.

The top ten Web sites – by controlling 20 percent of what everybody on the Net sees – is an astounding concentration of power that we probably haven't seen since the Roman Empire, in the sense that this is worldwide – we have as many people using our panel in Japan as Media Metrics has in the United States. So worldwide people are looking at 10 Web sites. Those companies have an astounding ability to put things in front of people that can influence them – whether they do it or not, who knows – so it's not like just CBS, NBC and ABC in the United States. These top ten are worldwide

Brewster Kahle, CEO von [Alexa](#), in Feedmag: [»re: Brewster Kahle«](#)

Alexa selbst ist ein Service, der mittels der »Smart Browsing«-Funktion des Netscape-Browsers besuchte Websites sammelt und indexiert und aufgrund dessen Benutzern Angebote mit ähnlichen Inhalten vorschlagen kann. Alexa ist also ein möglicher Punkt, an dem Benutzerprofile gesammelt werden könnten oder auch eine Überwachung stattfinden könnte, wer »illegale Inhalte« anschaut etc. Brewster Kahle dazu:

By being here at Alexa, we've got the biggest collection of what the current Web looks like now, and in the past, as well as where millions of people are surfing. We don't know who's who and we don't care [...].

Jedoch gibt es keine Institution, die überprüft, ob Alexa sich *wirklich* nicht darum kümmert, wer wer ist.

[↗ RealNetworks](#), die lange Zeit mit dem *Realplayer*, *RealAudio* und *RealVideo* die einzige funktionierende Lösung für Streaming Media anboten, protokollierten, welche Video- und Audioströme die Benutzer anschauten und übertrugen diese Daten an ihren eigenen Server zurück. [2] Sogar über die *RealJukebox* im CD-ROM-Laufwerk abgespielte Musik-CDs wurden gemeldet. Als diese Aktion bekannt wurde, beteuerte RealNetworks, dass keine Verbindung zwischen den gesammelten Daten und den Registrierungs-Informationen hergestellt würde, die bei der Installation der Player-Software abgefagt werden. Und in zukünftigen Versionen würde diese Funktion deaktiviert werden. [3] – Auch das wurde nicht überprüft. RealNetworks ist in den Vereinigten Staaten ansässig, die Datenschutzbestimmungen dort sind nicht gerade streng. Der Tenor geht vor allem in die Richtung, die Wirtschaft habe Datenschutz-Fragen selbst zu klären. Die Kraft des Marktes würde dann regeln, wieviel Datenschutz überhaupt vom Kunden gewünscht sei.

[2] Richard M. Smith: [↗ »The RealJukeBox monitoring system«](#),
Oktober 1999

[3] Florian Rötzer in Telepolis:
[↗ Die reuigen Sünder wollen zu Heiligen in Sachen Privacy werden](#)

Wir brauchen keine staatlichen Regelungen, die den freien Informationsfluss stoppen, wenn die Informationen freiwillig gegeben werden; Regelungen, die Cookies verbieten und maßgeschneiderte Lösungen des Marktes erschweren. (Allenfalls, wenn Kinder im Spiel sind oder Daten unter Zwang erhoben werden, sind staatliche Eingriffe erforderlich.)
Also brauchen wir keine Gegenorganisation zur Direct Marketing Association, die die gleiche Macht hat und sich

von irgendwelchen Verbraucherschutzorganisationen leiten lässt.

Esther Dyson: Release 2.0; 1997, Droemer Knauer, München; Seite 259

Wie immer hört bei Kindern der Spaß auf, denn die verstehen ja noch nicht, was Daten sind und können sie nicht »freiwillig geben«. Wer versteht jedoch, wie das mit den Daten und dem freiwilligen Geben funktioniert? Gebe ich *freiwillig* etwas Preis, wenn ich in einer Suchmaschine suche und DoubleClick meine Suchanfrage mitprotokolliert? Nur vier Seiten vorher schreibt Dyson:

Das Frustrierende an Cookies ist, daß kein normaler Mensch sie verstehen kann, obwohl sie sich auf dem eigenen PC befinden. (Clevere, »böse« Hacker verstehen sie dafür umso besser; sie können fiktive Cookies fabrizieren, sich darauf einloggen und dann als fingierte User wie Hochstapler agieren.)[4]

Die private Organisation [Trust-e](#) wurde gegründet, um ein freiwilliges, verpflichtendes Regelwerk für den Datenschutz zu etablieren und so das Vertrauen der Konsumenten in den elektronischen Handel aufzubauen. Firmen wie RealNetworks und Microsoft gehören Trust-e an und verpflichten sich, die gemeinsam erstellten Richtlinien einzuhalten. Im Fall von RealNetworks wurden jedoch auch die selbst gesetzten Trust-e-Richtlinien verletzt. Nach einer Entschuldigung und dem Versprechen, dass das nicht wieder vorkommt, ist jedoch nichts weiter geschehen. Der moralischen Aufgabe scheint die Trust-e nicht gewachsen zu sein.[5] Andererseits

[4] Man beachte, dass hier zuerst ein Missbrauchs-Fall aus Sicht eines Website-Betreibers beschrieben wird. Viel

interessanter ist jedoch, dass ein »Kunde« nicht sehen kann, was auf der anderen Seite mit seinen Daten geschieht

[5] Siehe auch: Karsten Weber in Telepolis: [»Selbstverpflichtung vs. Rechtsanspruch«](#) (Februar

2000) und Declan McCullagh in

Wired: [»Is TRUSTe](#)

[Trustworthy?»](#) (November 1999)

bemüht sich die Wirtschaft um die Erhaltung des Markenrechtes im Netz und nimmt dafür gerne die Hilfe des Staates in Anspruch.

Um zu beweisen, dass die Abhängigkeiten keinesfalls unveränderlich sind, haben wir in unserem [Experiment](#) selbst unbemerkt eine »softe« Netzwerk-Hierarchie innerhalb unserer Hochschule aufgebaut und uns selbst an deren Spitze gesetzt.

Die Fragen die oft auftauchen sind: »Welche konkreten Gefahren gehen von der Überwachung aus? Was kann mir schon passieren, wenn jemand weiß, dass ich diese und jene Website besucht habe? Ich habe nichts zu verbergen!« Auf den ersten Blick mag das für den einen oder anderen sicher so akzeptabel sein. Nur welche Folgen kann das wirklich haben? Ein bißchen personalisierte Werbung im Gegenzug zu kostenlosen Angeboten im Internet zu erhalten, das ist ja nicht weiter schlimm, ist oft als Argument zu hören.

Aber konstruieren wir doch mal einen fiktiven Fall: Eric Example schaut sich in fünf Jahren ein paar Schmuddel-Sex-Filmchen aus dem Internet an, und vielleicht noch einen Film über das Marihuana-Rauchen. Vielleicht wurde auch gar nicht inhaliert, jedenfalls in dreißig Jahren möchte Smith US-Präsident werden und dann steht mit einem mal in der Presse: früher hat er sich »unanstößige« Filme angeschaut, und schon ist er erledigt, aus der Traum vom Weißen Haus.

Oder Bettina Beispiel sucht einen neuen Arbeitsplatz. Der vielversprechende Arbeitgeber läßt routinemäßig eine Recherche über sie durchführen und stellt fest, dass sie vor einiger Zeit mit einer Wahrscheinlichkeit von 70% regelmäßig nach Selbsthilfegruppen für Alkoholranke im Internet gesucht hat. Tja, pech gehabt.

Harte Hierarchien

Das Internet als ganzes besteht aus vielen unterschiedlich organisierten Netzwerken, die über Router miteinander verbunden sind. Üblicherweise werden solche Netzwerke hierarchisch aufgebaut, das heißt mehrere Benutzer verbinden sich über eines oder mehrere Gateways mit dem nächst größeren Netzwerk. Es gibt jedoch an keiner Stelle einen Raum, der niemandem gehört.

[6] Siehe Wolfgang J. Koschnick in

Telepolis: [»Schmuddel-Sex und Rassismus im Internet lassen sich kaum verbieten«](#) (Mai 1997)

[7] Siehe Patrick Goltzsch in

Telepolis: [»Werkeln an der Zollstation«](#), November 2000

[8] Florian Rötzer in Telepolis:

[»Chinas Regierung führt schärfere Internetgesetze ein«](#) (Oktober 2000) und [»Saudi Arabien sperrt wegen Pornographie Zugang zu den Yahoo-Clubs«](#) (August 2000)

Übergangspunkte von einem Netzwerk in ein anderes sind ideale Punkte, um den Datenverkehr zu kontrollieren.

Beispiele dafür wären an Schulen oder Bibliotheken installierte Systeme wie [SmartFilter](#), im größeren Maßstab blockierte T-Online bereits 1997 den Zugang zu einer Website[6], allerdings mit nur mäßigem Erfolg. Im Juni 2000 war die International Federation of the Phonographic Industry bei den deutschen Providern für ein Filtersystem, welches das illegale Kopieren von Musik über das Netz verhindern soll.[7] In China und Saudi Arabien werden über staatlich lizenzierte Provider die Zugriffe auf bestimmte Angebote gesperrt.[8]

Die Zuweisung von leserlichen Namen zu IP-Adressen [9] erfolgt über Nameserver, die ebenfalls hierarchisch aufgebaut sind. Der oberste »A« root server wird von [Network Solutions](#), einem von der US-Regierung beauftragten Unternehmen, verwaltet. Die Regulierung des inzwischen demonopolisierten Registrierungsmarktes [10] soll das ebenfalls von der US-Regierung initiierte *Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers* ([ICANN](#)) übernehmen.

[9] Ähnlich wie in einem

Telefonbuch, genauere Erklärung

bei NetPlanet: [»Adressierung im](#)

[Internet«](#)

[10] Siehe das [»Green Paper«](#)

vom Januar 1998 des [US](#)

[Department Of Commerce](#)

2000 ließ Milosevic zur Wahlzeit in Serbien oppositionelle Websites 24 Stunden lang aus dem Nameserver für .org.yu-Domains auf andere Inhalte umleiten. [11] Die angekündigte alternative Berichterstattung zu den staatlichen Medien im Netz wurde dadurch stark behindert. Das Regime hatte Druck auf den Verwalter der .org.yu Domain unter Druck gesetzt.

[11] Christian Ahlert in Telepolis:

[»Eine Geschichte über Milosevic, Zensur und ICANN«](#), Oktober 2000

Der in Österreich gehostete und besonders in Amerika umstrittene Website [voteauction.com](#) (neue URL als Namenlose IP-Adresse <http://62.116.31.68/>) wurde im gleichen Jahr zuerst von [Domain Bank Inc](#) der Name entzogen, nach einer Neuregistrierung eines ähnlichen Namens ([vote-auction.com](#)) in Deutschland über CoreNic, wurde auch dieser Name bei CoreNic, gesperrt. [12] Die Kontrolle des Namenssystems geschieht also nicht öffentlich oder verteilt, sondern liegt in der Hand von größtenteils US-amerikanischen Institutionen, welche die knappste Ressource des Netzes verteilen. [13]

Aus technischer Sicht sind keine zentralen Stellen zur

Namensverwaltung notwendig. Es sind nicht einmal

[12] Details zu diesen Vorgängen

Namen notwendig, diese existieren nur als komfortable

in den [Pressemitteilungen von](#)

[Voteauction](#)

Möglichkeit, eine bestimmte IP-Nummer anzusprechen,

die man sich ähnlich leicht wie eine Telefonnummer

[13] Details zum Voteauction-Fall

merken könnte. Interesse an einem zentralen und

und den Interessen des CORE:

gesicherten Namenssystem haben vor allem Firmen, die

Armin Medosch in Telepolis:

gewisse Marken ins Netz übertragen oder dort neue

[»Email aus USA \(Zensur am](#)

[Beispiel von Voteauction\)«](#),

aufbauen wollen. Im Zweifelsfall werden diese global

November 2000

eindeutigen Namen an denjenigen vergeben, der aus

wirtschaftlicher Sicht den größten Anspruch darauf hat.

(Kommentar zu diesem Artikel ins Forum

einfügen)

[Freenet](#) ([✉](#) [Jungle](#); 18.12. 2001, 16:29:15)

insert coin →	Preface	One must be able to click only
Contents	List of contents	The network is decentralized
Imprint	... Myths →	
ODEM starting side	In the media >	
	The experiment >	
	Filter/censorship/control >	
	Conclusions...	



The network is decentralized

Of  [Dragan Espenschied, Alvar C.H. joy](#), 19.01. 2001, 06:48:31

Correctly: The network is that, to which it is made

Despite to a large extent decentralized technology are the illustration more existing and creation of new hierarchies possible.

The most common picture of cross-linking in the InterNet is that of a spider net or from meshes: Each point is simultaneous with every other group. After a not completely correct legend [1] this structure was developed by the US military, in order to be able to have also after a loss of several computers by an atomic impact further a functioning computer network. If one cannot thus even prevent data flow with nuclear weapons, how then somebody is to be able to control the net?

[1] Clearing-up is with  [Netplanet](#) in the article  "the history of the Internets"

The model of the meshes or the spider net describes only on a technical level the way, which packets take usually by the net. If the connection is only once manufactured in the net, there is quasi none holds more, with every other computer in this net is technically a connection possible. However always possibly someone actually manufactures these connections or ensures for the fact that they function technically correctly.

"so worldwide people across looking for 10 Web of sites."

Despite the apparently decentralized architecture of the net alone hierarchies and dependence result from the use of certain offers.

Advertising networks such as [DoubleClick](#) switch on a multiplicity of Websites advertising banners. With each called up banner however additionally over Cookies user IDs are assigned. Like that DoubleClick can pursue personal, which addresses are looked at, on those banners is switched.

Search machines transfer the entered search words in the address line and can therefore by banner networks be evaluated likewise. Search machines are central approach places in the net and promise to find "everything" in the net. Which addresses are sorted however as the best search results, falls under the trade secret and for the users not transparency is arranged.

The top ten Web of sites - by controlling 20 by cent OF everybody on the Net of lake what - is on astounding concentration OF power that incoming goods probably haven't lakes since the novel Empire, into the scythe that this is worldwide - incoming goods have as many people using our panel ind Japan as Media Metrics has into the United of states. So worldwide people acres looking RK 10 Web of sites. Those of companies have astounding ability ton of PUT things in front OF people that on CAN influence them - more whether they DO it or emergency, who knows - in such a way it's emergency like just CBS, NBC and ABC into the United States. Thesis top acres worldwide ten

Brewster bald one, CEO von [Alexa](#), in feed-likes: ["RH: Brewster bald one"](#)

Alexa is a service, which collects visited Websites by means of the "Smart Browsing" function of the Netscape Browsers and indexed and due to offers with similar contents can suggest to its users. Alexa is thus a possible point, at which user profiles could be collected or also a monitoring could take place, who looks at "illegal contents" etc.. Brewster bald one in addition:

By being here RK Alexa, we've got the biggest collection OF what the current Web looks like now, and into the past, as waves as where million OF people acres surfing. Incoming goods don't know who's who and incoming goods don't care [...].

However there is no institution, which examines whether Alexa does not worry really about who who is. [\[2 \] Material networks](#) , which offered long time with the Realplayer , RealAudio and RealVideo the only functioning solution for Streaming Media, logged, which video and audio stream looked at the users and these data transferred to their own server back. [2] Even over *the RealJukebox* in the CD Rome drive assembly played music CDs was announced. When this action admits became, material networks protested that no connection between the collected data and the registration information was made, which are abgefagt with the installation of the Player software. And in future versions this function would be deactivated. [3] - also that was not examined. Material networks resides in the United States, the data protection regulations are strict not straight there. The tenor goes particularly into the direction, the economy has to data security questions themselves to clarify. The strength of the market would regulate then, how much data security was desired of the customer at all.

[2] Richard M. Smith: [\[2 \]](#)
"The RealJukeBox
monitoring system" ,
October 1999

[3] Florian Roetzer in
Telepolis: [\[3 \]](#) The reuigen
Suender wants to become
holy ones in things Privacy

We do not need national regulations, which stop the free information flow, if the information is voluntarily given; Regulations, which forbid Cookies and make custom-made solutions more difficult of the market. (if necessary, if children are in the play or data are raised under obligation, national interferences are necessary.) Thus we do not need Gegenorganisation to the Direct marketing Association, which has the same power and from any consumer protection organizations be led can.

Esther Dyson: Release 2.0; 1997, Droemer Knaur, Munich; Page 259

Like always the fun stops with children, because those do not understand yet, what data are and they cannot give "voluntarily". Who understands however, how with the data and the freiwilligen giving functions? Do I give *voluntarily* something price, if I search in a search machine and my retrieval query along-logs DoubleClick? Dyson writes only four sides before:


The frustrating at Cookies is that no normal humans can understand her, although they are on the own PC. (Clever, "badly" hackers understand them for it the better; they can produce fictitious Cookies, log in on it and then as a fictitious user such as hochstapler act.) [4]

[4] One notes that here first a case of abuse from view of an Website operator

is described. Many more interesting it is however that a "customer" cannot see, what on the other side with his data happens

[5] See also: Karsten weber in Telepolis: ["self obligation vs. legal claim"](#) (February 2000) and Declan McCullagh in Wired: ["Is of tRUSTe Trustworthy?"](#) (November 1999)

The private organization [of trust-e](#) was created, over a freiwilliges to establish obligating set of rules for the data security and so the confidence of the consumers into the electronic trade aufzuabuen. Companies such as material networks and Microsoft belong trust-e and commit themselves to keep the together provided guidelines. In the case of material networks however also the Trust e guidelines even set were hurt. After an apology and the promise that that does not occur again it continued to happen, however nothing. Does not seem to have been up to to the moral task the trust-e. [5] On the other hand the economy strives for the preservation of the trademark law in the net and takes for it gladly the assistance up of the state.

In order to prove that dependence are not under any circumstances constant, we hanben in our  experiment unnoticed a "soft" network hierarchy within our university developed and us at their point set.

The questions those often emerge are: "which concrete dangers proceed from the monitoring? What can happen to me, if someone knows that I visited these and that Website? I do not have to hide anything!" At first sight may be surely so acceptable for or others. Only which consequences can that really have? Little personalisierte advertisement in response to free offers in the InterNet to receive, that is not further bad, is often as argument to be heard.

But we design nevertheless times a fictitious case: Eric Example watches in five years a few Schmuddel Sex Filmchen from the InterNet, and perhaps still another film over the marijuana smoking. Perhaps not inhaliert also at all, anyhow in thirty years would like Smith US president to become and then is located with one times in the press: in former times it looked at itself "unanstoessige" films, and it is settled already, from the dream of the white house.

Or Bettina example looks for a new job. The promising employer lets a search accomplish by routine over it and states that it looked some time ago with a probability of 70% regularly for groups of self-helps for alcohol patient in the InterNet. Tja, pitch had.

Hard hierarchies

[6] See Wolfgang J.

Koschnick in Telepolis: [↗](#)

"Schmuddel Sex and racingism in the InterNet can hardly be forbidden" (May 1997)

[7] See Patrick Goltzsch in

Telepolis: [↗](#) "Werkeln at

the customs station" ,

November 2000

[8] Florian Roetzer in

Telepolis: [↗](#) of "China

government sharper

InterNet laws

lead" (October 2000) and

[↗](#) "Saudi Arabia closes

because of Pornographie

entrance to the Yahoo

clubs" (August 2000)

[9] Ähnlich wie in einem

Telefonbuch, genauere

Erklärung bei NetPlanet:

[↗](#) »Adressierung im

Internet«

[10] Siehe das [↗](#) »Green

Paper« vom januar 1998

des [↗](#) US Department Of

Commerce

The InterNet as a whole consists of many differently organized networks, which over rout are connected. Usually such networks are hierarchically developed, i.e. several users connect themselves over one or more gateways with the next larger network. There is however nowhere an area, which does not belong to anybody.

Transition points of a network into another are ideal points, in order to control the data traffic. Examples of it would already be at schools or libraries installed systems such as [↗](#)

[SmartFilter](#) , in the larger yardstick blocked T-Online 1997 the

entrance to a Website [6] however with only moderate

success. In June 2000 those was international Federation OF

the Phonographic Industry with the German Providern for a

filter system, which was to prevent the illegal copying of music

over the net. [7] In China and Saudi Arabia the accesses to

certain offers become closed over nationally licenced Provider.

[8]

Die Zuweisung von leserlichen Namen zu IP-Adressen [9]

erfolgt über Nameserver, die ebenfalls hierarchisch aufgebaut

sind. Der oberste »A« root server wird von [↗](#) [Network](#)

[Solutions](#), einem von der US-Regierung beauftragten

Unternehmen, verwaltet. Die Regulierung des inzwischen

demonopolisierten Registrierungsmarktes[10] soll das

ebenfalls von der US-Regierung initiierte *Internet Corporation*

for Assigned Names and Numbers ([↗](#) [ICANN](#)) übernehmen.

[11] Christian Ahlert in

Telepolis: [»Eine](#)

[Geschichte über Milosevic, Zensur und ICANN](#)«,

Oktober 2000

2000 ließ Milosevic zur Wahlnacht in Serbien oppositionelle Websites 24 Stunden lang aus dem Nameserver für .org.yu-Domains auf andere Inhalte umleiten.[11] Die angekündigte alternative Berichterstattung zu den staatlichen Medien im Netz wurde dadurch stark behindert. Das Regime hatte Druck auf den Verwalter der .org.yu Domain unter Druck gesetzt.

Der in Österreich gehostete und besonders in Amerika umstrittene Website voteauction.com (neue URL als Namenlose IP-Adresse <http://62.116.31.68/>) wurde im gleichen Jahr zuerst von [Domain Bank Inc](#) der Name entzogen, nach einer Neuregistrierung eines ähnlichen Namens (vote-auction.com) in Deutschland über CoreNic, wurde auch dieser Name bei CoreNic, gesperrt.[12] Die Kontrolle des Namenssystems geschieht also nicht öffentlich oder verteilt, sondern liegt in der Hand von größtenteils US-amerikanischen Institutionen, welche die knappste Ressource des Netzes verteilen.[13]

[12] Details zu diesen

Vorgängen in den

[Pressemitteilungen von Voteauction](#)

Aus technischer Sicht sind keine zentralen Stellen zur Namensverwaltung notwendig. Es sind nicht einmal Namen notwendig, diese existieren nur als komfortable Möglichkeit, eine bestimmte IP-Nummer anzusprechen, die man sich ähnlich leicht wie eine Telefonnummer merken könnte.

[13] Details zum

Voteauction-Fall und den

Interessen des CORE: Armin


Medosch in Telepolis:

[»Email aus USA \(Zensur am Beispiel von Voteauction\)](#)«, November

2000

Interesse an einem zentralen und gesicherten Namenssystem haben vor allem Firmen, die gewisse Marken ins Netz übertragen oder dort neue aufbauen wollen. Im Zweifelsfall werden diese global eindeutigen Namen an denjenigen vergeben, der aus wirtschaftlicher Sicht den größten Anspruch darauf hat.

(Kommentar zu diesem Artikel ins Forum
einfügen)

[Freenet](#) ( [Jungle](#); 18.12. 2001, 16:29:15)

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

insert_coin →	Vorwort	Man muss nur klicken können
Inhalt	Inhaltsübersicht	↓ Das Netzwerk ist dezentral
Impressum	... Mythen →	
ODEM Startseite	In den Medien >	
	Das Experiment >	
	Filter/Zensur/Kontrolle >	
	Schlussfolgerungen ...	

Das Netzwerk ist dezentral

Von [✉ Dragan Espenschied, Alvar C.H. Freude](#), 19.01. 2001, 06:48:31

Richtig: Das Netzwerk ist das, wozu es gemacht wird

Trotz größtenteils dezentraler Technik sind die Abbildung bestehender und Schaffung neuer Hierarchien möglich.

Das gebräuchlichste Bild der Vernetzung im Internet ist das eines Spinnennetzes oder von Maschen: Jeder Punkt ist gleichzeitig mit jedem anderen Verbunden. Einer nicht ganz richtigen Legende nach^[1] wurde diese Struktur vom US-Militär entwickelt, um auch nach einem Ausfall mehrerer Rechner durch einen Atomschlag weiterhin über ein funktionierendes Computernetzwerk verfügen zu können. Wenn man also nicht einmal mit Atomwaffen den Datenfluss verhindern kann, wie soll dann irgendjemand das Netz kontrollieren können?

[1] Aufklärung findet sich bei

[Netplanet](#) in dem Artikel [»Die Geschichte des Internets«](#)

Das Modell der Maschen oder des Spinnennetzes beschreibt nur auf *einer* technischer Ebene den Weg, den Datenpakete üblicherweise durch das Netz nehmen. Ist die Verbindung ins Netz erst einmal hergestellt, gibt es quasi kein halten mehr, mit jedem anderen Rechner in diesem Netz ist technisch eine Verbindung möglich. Tatsächlich stellt jedoch immer irgend jemand diese Verbindungen her oder sorgt dafür, dass sie technisch korrekt funktionieren.

»So worldwide people are looking at 10 Web sites.«

Trotz der scheinbar dezentralen Architektur des Netzes entstehen allein durch die Nutzung bestimmter Angebote Hierarchien und Abhängigkeiten.

Werbenetzwerke wie [DoubleClick](#) schalten auf einer Vielzahl von Websites Werbebanner. Mit jedem abgerufenen Banner werden jedoch zusätzlich über Cookies Benutzer-IDs vergeben. So kann DoubleClick personenbezogen verfolgen, welche Adressen angeschaut werden, auf denen Banner geschaltet sind.

Suchmaschinen übertragen die eingegebenen Suchwörter in der Adresszeile und können daher von Banner-Netzwerken ebenfalls ausgewertet werden.

Suchmaschinen selbst sind zentrale Anlaufstellen im Netz und versprechen, »alles« im Netz zu finden. Welche Adressen jedoch als die besten Suchergebnisse einsortiert werden, fällt unter das Betriebsgeheimnis und wird für die Benutzer nicht transparent gestaltet.

The top ten Web sites – by controlling 20 percent of what everybody on the Net sees – is an astounding concentration of power that we probably haven't seen since the Roman Empire, in the sense that this is worldwide – we have as many people using our panel in Japan as Media Metrics has in the United States. So worldwide people are looking at 10 Web sites. Those companies have an astounding ability to put things in front of people that can influence them – whether they do it or not, who knows – so it's not like just CBS, NBC and ABC in the United States. These top ten are worldwide

Brewster Kahle, CEO von [Alexa](#), in Feedmag: [»re: Brewster Kahle«](#)

Alexa selbst ist ein Service, der mittels der »Smart Browsing«-Funktion des Netscape-Browsers besuchte Websites sammelt und indexiert und aufgrund dessen Benutzern Angebote mit ähnlichen Inhalten vorschlagen kann. Alexa ist also ein möglicher Punkt, an dem Benutzerprofile gesammelt werden könnten oder auch eine Überwachung stattfinden könnte, wer »illegale Inhalte« anschaut etc. Brewster Kahle dazu:

By being here at Alexa, we've got the biggest collection of what the current Web looks like now, and in the past, as well as where millions of people are surfing. We don't know who's who and we don't care [...].

Jedoch gibt es keine Institution, die überprüft, ob Alexa sich *wirklich* nicht darum kümmert, wer wer ist.

[↗ RealNetworks](#), die lange Zeit mit dem *Realplayer*, *RealAudio* und *RealVideo* die einzige funktionierende Lösung für Streaming Media anboten, protokollierten, welche Video- und Audioströme die Benutzer anschauten und übertrugen diese Daten an ihren eigenen Server zurück. [2] Sogar über die *RealJukebox* im CD-ROM-Laufwerk abgespielte Musik-CDs wurden gemeldet. Als diese Aktion bekannt wurde, beteuerte RealNetworks, dass keine Verbindung zwischen den gesammelten Daten und den Registrierungs-Informationen hergestellt würde, die bei der Installation der Player-Software abgefragt werden. Und in zukünftigen Versionen würde diese Funktion deaktiviert werden. [3] – Auch das wurde nicht überprüft. RealNetworks ist in den Vereinigten Staaten

[2] Richard M. Smith: [↗ »The](#)

RealJukeBox monitoring system«,

Oktober 1999

[3] Florian Rötzer in Telepolis:

Die reuigen Sünder wollen zu Heiligen in Sachen Privacy werden

ansässig, die Datenschutzbestimmungen dort sind nicht gerade streng. Der Tenor geht vor allem in die Richtung, die Wirtschaft habe Datenschutz-Fragen selbst zu klären. Die Kraft des Marktes würde dann regeln, wieviel Datenschutz überhaupt vom Kunden gewünscht sei.

Wir brauchen keine staatlichen Regelungen, die den freien Informationsfluss stoppen, wenn die Informationen freiwillig gegeben werden; Regelungen, die Cookies verbieten und maßgeschneiderte Lösungen des Marktes erschweren. (Allenfalls, wenn Kinder im Spiel sind oder Daten unter Zwang erhoben werden, sind staatliche Eingriffe erforderlich.)

Also brauchen wir keine Gegenorganisation zur Direct Marketing Association, die die gleiche Macht hat und sich von irgendwelchen Verbraucherschutzorganisationen leiten lässt.

Esther Dyson: Release 2.0; 1997, Droemer Knaur, München; Seite 259

Wie immer hört bei Kindern der Spaß auf, denn die verstehen ja noch nicht, was Daten sind und können sie nicht »freiwillig geben«. Wer versteht jedoch, wie das mit den Daten und dem freiwilligen Geben funktioniert? Gebe ich *freiwillig* etwas Preis, wenn ich in einer Suchmaschine suche und DoubleClick meine Suchanfrage mitprotokolliert? Nur vier Seiten vorher schreibt Dyson:

Das Frustrierende an Cookies ist, daß kein normaler Mensch sie verstehen kann, obwohl sie sich auf dem eigenen PC befinden. (Cleverer, »böse« Hacker verstehen sie dafür umso besser; sie können fiktive Cookies fabrizieren, sich darauf einloggen und dann als fingierte User wie Hochstapler agieren.)[4]

[4] Man beachte, dass hier zuerst ein Missbrauchs-Fall aus Sicht eines Website-Betreibers beschrieben wird. Viel

interessanter ist jedoch, dass ein »Kunde« nicht sehen kann, was auf der anderen Seite mit seinen Daten geschieht

[5] Siehe auch: Karsten Weber in Telepolis: [»Selbstverpflichtung vs. Rechtsanspruch«](#) (Februar 2000) und Declan McCullagh in Wired: [»Is TRUSTe Trustworthy?«](#) (November 1999)

Die private Organisation [Trust-e](#) wurde gegründet, um ein freiwilliges, verpflichtendes Regelwerk für den Datenschutz zu etablieren und so das Vertrauen der Konsumenten in den elektronischen Handel aufzubauen. Firmen wie RealNetworks und Microsoft gehören Trust-e an und verpflichten sich, die gemeinsam erstellten Richtlinien einzuhalten. Im Fall von RealNetworks wurden jedoch auch die selbst gesetzten Trust-e-Richtlinien verletzt. Nach einer Entschuldigung und dem Versprechen, dass das nicht wieder vorkommt, ist jedoch nichts weiter geschehen. Der moralischen Aufgabe scheint die Trust-e nicht gewachsen zu sein. [5] Andererseits bemüht sich die Wirtschaft um die Erhaltung des Markenrechtes im Netz und nimmt dafür gerne die Hilfe des Staates in Anspruch.

Um zu beweisen, dass die Abhängigkeiten keinesfalls unveränderlich sind, haben wir in unserem [Experiment](#) selbst unbemerkt eine »softe« Netzwerk-Hierarchie innerhalb unserer Hochschule aufgebaut und uns selbst an deren Spitze gesetzt.

Die Fragen die oft auftauchen sind: »Welche konkreten Gefahren gehen von der Überwachung aus? Was kann mir schon passieren, wenn jemand weiß, dass ich diese und jene Website besucht habe? Ich habe nichts zu verbergen!« Auf den ersten Blick mag das für den einen oder anderen sicher so akzeptabel sein. Nur welche Folgen kann das wirklich haben? Ein bißchen personalisierte Werbung im Gegenzug zu kostenlosen Angeboten im Internet zu erhalten, das ist ja nicht weiter schlimm, ist oft als Argument zu hören.

Aber konstruieren wir doch mal einen fiktiven Fall: Eric Example schaut sich in fünf Jahren ein paar Schmuddel-Sex-Filmchen aus dem Internet an, und vielleicht noch einen Film über das Marihuana-Rauchen. Vielleicht wurde auch gar nicht inhaliert, jedenfalls in dreißig Jahren möchte Smith US-Präsident werden und dann steht mit einem mal in der Presse: früher hat er sich »unanständige« Filme angeschaut, und schon ist er erledigt, aus der Traum vom Weißen Haus.

Oder Bettina Beispiel sucht einen neuen Arbeitsplatz. Der vielversprechende Arbeitgeber läßt routinemäßig eine Recherche über sie durchführen und stellt fest, dass sie vor einiger Zeit mit einer Wahrscheinlichkeit von 70% regelmäßig nach Selbsthilfegruppen für Alkoholranke im Internet gesucht hat. Tja, pech gehabt.

Harte Hierarchien

Das Internet als ganzes besteht aus vielen unterschiedlich organisierten Netzwerken, die über Router miteinander verbunden sind. Üblicherweise werden solche Netzwerke hierarchisch aufgebaut, das heißt mehrere Benutzer verbinden sich über eines oder mehrere Gateways mit dem nächst größeren Netzwerk. Es gibt jedoch an keiner Stelle einen Raum, der niemandem gehört.

[6] Siehe Wolfgang J. Koschnick in

Telepolis: [»Schmuddel-Sex und Rassismus im Internet lassen sich kaum verbieten«](#) (Mai 1997)

[7] Siehe Patrick Goltzsch in

Telepolis: [»Werkeln an der Zollstation«](#), November 2000

[8] Florian Rötzer in Telepolis:

[»Chinas Regierung führt schärfere Internetgesetze ein«](#) (Oktober 2000) und [»Saudi Arabien sperrt wegen Pornographie Zugang zu den Yahoo-Clubs«](#) (August 2000)

Übergangspunkte von einem Netzwerk in ein anderes sind ideale Punkte, um den Datenverkehr zu kontrollieren.

Beispiele dafür wären an Schulen oder Bibliotheken installierte Systeme wie [SmartFilter](#), im größeren Maßstab blockierte T-Online bereits 1997 den Zugang zu einer Website[6], allerdings mit nur mäßigem Erfolg. Im Juni 2000 war die International Federation of the Phonographic Industry bei den deutschen Providern für ein Filtersystem, welches das illegale Kopieren von Musik über das Netz verhindern soll.[7] In China und Saudi Arabien werden über staatlich lizenzierte Provider die Zugriffe auf bestimmte Angebote gesperrt.[8]

Die Zuweisung von leserlichen Namen zu IP-Adressen [9]

erfolgt über Nameserver, die ebenfalls hierarchisch aufgebaut sind. Der oberste »A« root server wird von [Network Solutions](#), einem von der US-Regierung beauftragten Unternehmen, verwaltet. Die Regulierung des inzwischen demonopolisierten Registrierungsmarktes

[10] soll das ebenfalls von der US-Regierung initiierte *Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers* ([ICANN](#)) übernehmen.

[9] Ähnlich wie in einem

Telefonbuch, genauere Erklärung

bei NetPlanet: [»Adressierung im Internet«](#)

[10] Siehe das [»Green Paper«](#)

vom Januar 1998 des [US Department Of Commerce](#)

2000 ließ Milosevic zur Wahlnacht in Serbien oppositionelle Websites 24 Stunden lang aus dem Nameserver für .org.yu-Domains auf andere Inhalte umleiten. [11] Die angekündigte alternative Berichterstattung zu den staatlichen Medien im Netz wurde dadurch stark behindert. Das Regime hatte Druck auf den Verwalter der .org.yu Domain unter Druck gesetzt.

[11] Christian Ahlert in Telepolis:

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[12] Details zu diesen Vorgängen

in den [Pressemitteilungen von Voteauction](#)

[13] Details zum Voteauction-Fall

und den Interessen des CORE:


Armin Medosch in Telepolis:

»Email aus USA (Zensur am Beispiel von Voteauction)«,

November 2000

Aus technischer Sicht sind keine zentralen Stellen zur Namensverwaltung notwendig. Es sind nicht einmal Namen notwendig, diese existieren nur als komfortable Möglichkeit, eine bestimmte IP-Nummer anzusprechen, die man sich ähnlich leicht wie eine Telefonnummer merken könnte. Interesse an einem zentralen und gesicherten Namenssystem haben vor allem Firmen, die gewisse Marken ins Netz übertragen oder dort neue aufbauen wollen. Im Zweifelsfall werden diese global eindeutigen Namen an denjenigen vergeben, der aus wirtschaftlicher Sicht den größten Anspruch darauf hat.

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Internet Privat eV Homepage. Wegen ätzender Probleme durch SPAM-Robots, die unsere Webseiten nach verwertbaren Mail-Adressen abgrasen ...
[www.saar.de/](#) - 5k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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→, ←, ...
[www.heise.de/tp/](#) - 26k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[Bundesdatenschutzgesetz \(BDSG\)](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

_____, netlaw.de. STRÖMER RECHTSANWÄLTE. _____.
Bundesdatenschutzgesetz (BDSG). Vom 20. ...
[www.netlaw.de/gesetze/bdsg.htm](#) - 101k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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[Quotations about the Internet](#)

Internet Quotation Appendix. This is a listing of quotations as a complement to my paper Why the Internet is Good. It is not the ...
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... So einfach lässt sich das glücklicherweise nicht sagen, amerikanische Juristen sahen das im Fall von Link in neuem Fenster anzeigen **vote-auction** jedoch anders ...

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[Das Netzwerk ist dezentral](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

... Jahr zuerst von Link in neuem Fenster anzeigen Domain Bank Inc der Name entzogen, nach einer Neuregistrierung eines ähnlichen Namens (**vote-auction.com**) in ...

[odem.org/insert_coin/mythen/dezentral.html](#) - 34k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[Manipulationen und Reaktionen](#) - [[Translate this page](#)]

... [7] Näheres dazu in Link in neuem Fenster anzeigen »Das Netzwerk ist dezentral«, Diese Manipulation erstellten wir nach der **Vote-Auction**-Affäre, in welcher ...

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[Description of filter system](#)

... [22] More in Link in neuem Fenster anzeigen »The network is peripheral«, We created this manipulation after the **Vote-Auction**-affair, in which the CoreNic by ...

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Übersicht	Aktuelle Ausgabe	Linkpool Medien	Impressum	Anschrift EMA	Übersicht	Übersicht	Aktuelle Übersicht	New Entries
Neues Medi	Abonnement	Linkpool Kultur	Das Projekt	Gästebuch	DaimlerChrysler		Suche	Suche
Neues Kult	Archiv	et wird er	Personen	Jobs	boost		Stellen	Registrieren
Termine Medien		Interview mit Al	Portalvorschau	Dragan Espenschied			Praktika	Login
Termine Kultur		von Marko Schache	Jobs				Kooperationen	
			Feedback				Anzeige aufgeben	
			Pressepiegel				Login	
			Disclaimer					

Seit ihren Web-Projekten "Assoziationsblaster" und "Bodenständig" sind Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude in der Stuttgarter Kreativen-Szene längst keine Unbekannten mehr. Vor kurzem wurden die beiden ehemaligen Merz-Akademie-Studenten für ihre Diplomarbeit "insert_coin" mit dem SWR-Medienkunstpreis in der Sparte "Interaktiv" belohnt. Marko Schacher hat die beiden Internet-Freaks zum Interview getroffen



Dass es so einfach wäre, den Web-Datenverkehr an der Merz Akademie und damit 250 Personen zu kontrollieren, hatten Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude zunächst nicht gedacht. Mit einer selbst entwickelten Filter-Software konnten beide die auf den hauseigenen Monitoren angezeigten Web-Inhalte und E-Mails nach Belieben verändern. Munter tauschen sie "Stoiber" gegen "Strauss" und "Kohl" gegen "Schröder" aus, verlinkten die Netscape-Startseite mit einer Porno-Site und leiteten alle "Spiegel"-Leser zu "Focus" um. Aber niemand bemerkte es. Und vor allem: Niemand regte sich darüber auf. Doch lesen Sie selbst:

Erstmal Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum "Internationalen Medienkunstpreis" in der Sparte "Interaktiv". Wie sahen die Presse-Reaktionen aus?

Espenschied: In "Telepolis" wurde unsere Arbeit innerhalb einer Berichterstattung über die Medienkunstpreis-Verleihung als "Studentenstreich" bezeichnet, da waren wir doch etwas eingeschnappt.

Freude: Der Journalist mochte offensichtlich die Veranstaltung, den Rahmen, in der die Medienkunst präsentiert wurde, nicht, hat sich unsere Arbeit aber auch überhaupt nicht angeschaut, sondern nur die Präsentation gesehen und dachte offenbar, das sei alles nur

ein Fake, so interessante Manipulationen könne man automatisch ja gar nicht vornehmen.

Wie habt ihr euch bei der Preisverleihung im Karlsruher ZKM gefühlt? Die Veranstaltung kam im Fernsehen sehr "steif" rüber...

Espenschied: Die Verleihung war schon okay. Schade, dass wir nur vier Minuten zum Präsentieren hatten. Insgesamt ist die Präsentation ganz gut angekommen. Wir haben ja ein paar Witzchen reingebaut und zum Beispiel bei den Reise-Seiten unter www.zeit.de "Athen" gegen "Kabul" ausgetauscht, wodurch sich die Schlagzeile "Kabul wie es singt und kracht" ergab. Eine Rede von Stoiber haben wir so verändert, dass der viel Nazi-Zeug schwafelt. Zuerst hatten wir da Bedenken, dann dachte wir "Ach was, wir müssen ja auch irgendwie einen bleibenden Eindruck hinterlassen".

Freude: Bei der Fernsehausstrahlung haben die verantwortlichen TV-Redakteure unsere Präsentation der Arbeit leider vollständig rausgestrichen. Vor Ort haben wir ein paar Beispiele unserer Filter gezeigt und auch ein paar Worte mit Markus Brock gewechselt. Wahrscheinlich hatten die Kameramänner aber Probleme, unsere Präsentation technisch rüberzubringen. Wir haben ja mit Notebook und per Videobeamer präsentiert. Im Fernsehen hätte man die Beispiele wohl nicht lesen können.



In eurer Dankesrede, die über TV ging, habt ihr lediglich eurer Professorin Olia Lialina gedankt...

Freude: Die Dankesrede haben sie auch gekürzt, wohl weil die ziemlich holprig war.

Wie waren die Reaktionen der eingeladenen Gäste auf euer Projekt vor Ort, bei der Preisverleihung im Karlsruher ZKM?

Espenschied: Nur positiv. Es hat - glaube ich - niemand zu verbissen aufgefaßt. Es hat uns niemand vorgeworfen, das wir eine "Schweinerei" gemacht hätten.

Freude: Die meisten haben verstanden, dass es ein Experiment war, um herauszufinden, wie die Leute reagieren, und es eben auch entlarvend sein sollte. Ich glaube nicht, dass jemand auf uns jetzt böse ist. Dagegen mögen jetzt viele denken "Um Gotteswillen, es ist ja schlimm, was man mit so einem Server alles anstellen kann"

Während de Projekts gab es von Seiten der Merz-Akademie-Studenten kaum Reaktionen. Geht denn jetzt - nach der öffentlichen Preisverleihung - ein Aufschrei durch die Merz Akademie?

Freude: Von der Merz Akademie schaut definitiv kaum jemand auf die Seiten. Ich bin mir sicher, dass sich auch der Direktor bisher nicht die Seiten angeschaut hat. In den Log-Files sind nur sehr wenige Zugriffe von der Merz Akademie. Wir waren aber schon immer die Exoten an der Merz Akademie. Seit Olia Lialina hier ist, ist sie auch eine Exotin. Ab da waren wir die Exoten im Exoten-Kurs.

Inwieweit war Olia Lialina an eurem Projekt beteiligt?

Espenschied: Olia hat vor allem die Verantwortung getragen. Was wir da gemacht haben, war ja schon brisant. Olia war die einzige, die informiert war.

Freude: Wobei die Werkstatt-Leute jetzt trotzdem alles mir in die Schuhe schieben.

Espenschied: Olia hat uns ermutigt, das Projekt durchzuführen. Wir haben ja hauptsächlich nachts gearbeitet, damit das niemand merkt. Irgendwann haben wir den Kontakt mit der Außenwelt fast vollkommen verloren und nur noch unsere Log-Files und Statistiken angeschaut. Da ist es schon wichtig, dass mal jemand kommt, und dir Tipps gibt.

Hattet ihr während des Projekts nie rechtliche Bedenken?

Freude: Klar, die haben wir halt runtergeschluckt. Wir haben aber ganz bewußt nur Akademie intern gefiltert und nicht in Sachen, die verschlüsselt waren, eingegriffen. Natürlich wären in der Lage gewesen, herauszufinden, wer sich welche Websites anschaut. Anhand der Urzeiten wissen wir auch, wer um welche Urzeit abends noch an der Akademie ist. Zu unserem Entsetzen ist ja fast überhaupt keine Porno-Seite angeschaut worden.

Wer kaum auf die Idee, den Merz-Akademie-Server im Rahmen einer Diplomarbeit zu manipulieren?

Freude: Die Idee ist uns mal mehr oder weniger zufällig beim Essen gekommen. Ich weiß gar nicht mehr, von wem sie ursprünglich ausging. Das hat sich irgendwie so hoch geschaukelt.

Espenschied: Wir waren immer schon von Text besessen. Weil der Computer mit Text, der ja auf klar definierten Symbolen basiert, am besten umgehen kann. Die Suchmaschinen, Archive und Protokolle funktionieren ja alle mit Text. Eigentlich haben all unsere Projekte immer etwas mit Text zu tun, mit dem Speichern und Indizieren von Wörtern.



Habt ihr mit dem Preis gerechnet?

Espenschied: Eigentlich ist unsere Arbeit doch eher ungewöhnlich für die Sparte "Interaktiv" des SWR-Medienkunstpreises. Wenn es um interaktive Arbeiten geht, sind das doch meist interaktive Filme, wo du mit der Maus über ein Bild fährst und suchst, wo man drauf klicken kann. Die Medienkunst kommt ja ganz stark aus dem Videobereich.

Freude: Die Leute sind visuelle Arbeiten gewohnt. Unsere Arbeit ist ja letztendlich eine sehr theoretische, gesellschafts-politische Arbeit. Da tun sich die Leute, die normalerweise Medienkunst behandeln, schwer damit. Schon die SWR-Leute hatten ja Schwierigkeiten, unsere Arbeit, in Bilder umzusetzen. Wenn wir unsere Arbeit nicht gekannt hätten, hätten wir aufgrund des TV-Beitrags nichts geschmalt. Die haben eher über die Entwicklung des Internets und über Computer-Viren geschwafelt, als über unser Projekt.

Umso überraschter müßtet ihr sein, den "Medienkunstpreis" erhalten zu haben.

Espenschied: Die Preise haben ja andere Leute vergeben.

Freude: Dieselbe Arbeit hatten wir mit dem nahezu gleichen Text beim diesjährigen Prix Ars Electronica eingereicht und zwar in der Kategorie "Aktivismus". Der Experte der Vor-Jury hat allerdings nur einmal auf die Startseite geschaut, das war alles. Das ist natürlich enttäuschend, wenn sich die Leute nicht die Zeit nehmen, die Arbeiten zu beurteilen. Beim Prix Ars Electronica solltest du eben schon einen Namen haben und mit optisch attraktivem Material aufwarten können, sonst hast Du keine Chance. Beim SWR hatten wir da Glück, dass der Friedrich Kittler, Professor für Ästhetik und Geschichte der Medien an der Humboldt-Uni in Berlin, in der Jury war, und der sich für das Projekt interessiert hat.

Sehr ihr selbst "Insert_coin" denn als Medienkunst? Sehr visuell ist euer Projekt ja nicht.

Freude: Kunst muß ja nicht immer eine visuelle Geschichte sein. Schließlich gibt es ja auch Konzept-Kunst. Ich denke, das unsere Arbeiten schon künstlerische Elemente enthalten.

Espenschied: "insert_coin" kann auch als eine Art "elektronische Performance" gesehen werden. Wir haben ja auf die Reaktionen und Gewohnheiten der User reagiert. Die Ideen, die wir reinprojiziert haben, reagieren ja teils überspitzt auf Geschichten, die tatsächlich passiert sind, zum Beispiel auf die CDU-Aktion "Netz gegen rechts". Wir haben das Projekt aber nicht mit der Intention gemacht, jetzt Künstler sein zu wollen.

Freude: "Kunst" ist ein Begriff, da können sich 1000 Leute darüber streiten und 2000 andere Meinungen haben. Mir selbst gefallen jedenfalls Kunstwerke, die eine politische oder gesellschaftliche Aussage haben, wie zum Beispiel diese Arbeit "Der deutschen Bevölkerung" von Hans Haacke, die ja in Berlin wahre Grabenkämpfe ausgelöst hat.

Espenschied: Ich fand die "Vote Auction"-Aktion klasse. Da wurde tatsächlich diskutiert, da ist was passiert. Sobald die Kunst eine tatsächliche Auswirkung hat, wird sie für mich interessant. Wenn im Medienkunstbereich Fakes gebaut werden, die zwar interessant aussehen, aber nicht funktionieren, finde ich das langweilig. In der ZKM-Ausstellung "Net Condition" wurde zum Beispiel ein System präsentiert, das angeblich Videokonferenzen

abcheckt und die Gesichter nach Algorithmen in die Sparten "Schön" und "Häßlich" einteilt. Als Idee fand ich das super. Du hast aber halt auch sofort gesehen, dass das mit einem Multimediaprogramm zusammengekllickt wurde. Wenn das wirklich funktioniert hätte, hätte das eine Brisanz gehabt. So aber war es ein flimmernder, blöd herumstehender, belangloser Kasten.

Freude: Ich finde es wichtig, dass die Werke nicht nur für ein Fachpublikum interessant sind. Es gibt ja tausende von Sachen, die kann man gar nicht verstehen, wenn man in der Thematik nicht drin ist.

Espenschied: Mit "insert_coin" haben wir versucht, ein gewisses Expertenwissen so rüberzubringen, dass jeder etwas damit anfangen kann. Gerade im Netz-Bereich gibt es ja diese Hacker-Kultur, die sehr elitär und arrogant ist. Wenn man da etwas nicht versteht und nachfragt, wird man angeschissen. Wir selbst haben uns bei unseren "insert_coin"-Seiten viel Mühe gegeben.

Ja, ja, die "Unmündigkeit des Users" beschäftigt euch schon seit Jahren...

Freude: Viele User sagen halt "Beim Auto weiß ich ja auch nicht, wie der Motor funktioniert". Das ist auch richtig. Fürs Autofahren reicht es aus, zu wissen, wo das Gaspedal, wo die Bremse, wo der Scheibenwischer, etc. ist. Beim Computer, der noch viel komplexer ist, wollen die Leute noch viel weniger wissen. Trotzdem soll das Internet Alltagsmedium sein, oder zumindest werden. Aber nur den wenigsten Leuten wird auch die Gelegenheit gegeben, das Internet zu verstehen. Den Leuten beizubringen, wie ein Computer funktioniert, ist nicht schwieriger, als ihnen Dreamweaver oder Word beizubringen.

Espenschied: Um verantwortlich handeln zu können, sollte man mindestens den groben Überblick haben und sich nicht von Benutzeroberflächen fernsteuern lassen.

Das klingt jetzt stark nach erhobenem Zeigefinger...

Espenschied: Wir wollen eine Hilfestellung geben. Natürlich wollen wir uns selbst auch die Möglichkeit geben, das Internet so zu erhalten, wie wir es haben wollen. Wenn das Netz komplett kommerziell kontrolliert wird, haben wir auch weniger Spaß am Leben.

Freude: Wenn man Politiker hört, gibt es im Netz nur zwei Themen: Terroristen, Kinderschänder und ähnliche böse Leute und eben E-Commerce. Es gibt aber viel, viel, viel mehr Dinge, die man mit dem Internet machen kann, und die viel interessanter sind. Das Schwierige ist, dass die Leute, die kommerzielle Interessen haben, natürlich mächtiger sind und die Medien einfacher beeinflussen können.

Glaubt ihr, dass euer Projekt "insert_coin" an der Hochschule der Medien anders abgelaufen wäre?

Freude: Nein, garantiert nicht. Selbst wenn wir das Projekt an der Technischen Universität in Vaihingen gemacht hätten, wäre es genauso verlaufen - mit dem Unterschied, dass eben nicht 250 Leute davon betroffen gewesen wären, sondern meinetwegen 20 000. Da ist

natürlich die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass jemandem etwas auffällt größer. Zum Schluß, als das Projekt öffentlich war, haben wir ja aber erst richtig auf die Pauke gehauen.

Wäre damals der Merz-Akademie-Server nicht abgestürzt, hätte der Werkstattleiter gar nichts mitbekommen, und ihr hättet euch gar nicht geoutet?

Espenschied: Als der Server ausgefallen ist und wir in der Folge quasi ertappt wurden, haben wir uns schon geärgert, dass das Projekt nur so kurz gelaufen ist. Wir hatten ja erst einen Monat protokolliert. Verschiedene Filter mit den richtig interessanten Geschichten waren erst zwei Wochen lang aktiv.

Freude: Schon vor dem Server-Ausfall hat es verschiedene Gelegenheiten gegeben, bei denen das Projekt eigentlich hätte auffallen müssen. Während der sogenannten "Wahlwochen" saß die gesamte Akademie in der Aula, um sich die Studentenarbeiten, darunter auch einige Internet-Arbeiten anzusehen. Bei diesen Internetarbeiten haben wir zum Beispiel ein Projekt namens "LEDA" in "LEDER" umbenannt und mit Blümchen-Hintergrund versehen. Diese grafischen Mißgeschicke wurden vom Vortragenden geschickt übergeben, die Namensveränderung wurde auf irgendwelche Witzbolde geschoben. Zudem hatten wir auf jede Website, die offline auf dem Merzakademie-Server lag, einen ganz häßlichen Werbebanner "Klick here for good education" gepackt. Der Banner wurde während der Vorträge mit einem leisen Schmunzeln zur Kenntnis genommen - aber das war's dann auch. Die Leute im Saal dachten, der Banner sei Bestandteil der Arbeit, die Leute, welche die Arbeit gemacht hatten, haben wiederum gedacht "Naja, okay, jetzt macht die Merz Akademie zur Finanzierung ihres Webservers eben Werbebanner auf alle Homepages drauf.

Was hat sich durch den Server-Ausfall und das Zwangs-Outing geändert?

Freude: Eigentlich hat sich dadurch nichts verändert. An einem Montag ist der Server ausgefallen und lief dann einen halben Tag nicht. Abends haben wir es geschafft, einen - ungefilterten - Ersatzserver unter gleicher Adresse zum Laufen zu bringen. Am Mittwoch kam vom Leiter der Medienwerkstatt dann eine Rundmail, in der er darauf hinwies, dass wir persönliche Daten der Studenten hätten protokollieren können.

Espenschied: Wir haben uns daraufhin per Rundmail geoutet und eine Anleitung angeboten, wie man die Filter abschalten kann. Während des Projekts wurde die Anleitung ganze sieben mal aufgerufen - und dann noch drei mal von ein und derselben Person. Es hat auch kaum jemand von den Feedback-Möglichkeiten Gebrauch gemacht, die wir bei allen Manipulationen eingebaut haben. Also haben wir uns immer größeren Unsinn ausgedacht und sind an die Grenzen unserer Vorstellungskraft gekommen. Internet wird eben als Konsum-Medium angesehen. Kaum jemand will in Kontakt mit jemanden treten, den er nicht kennt. Wenn man Zeug bekommt, das einem nicht gefällt, macht man halt das Fenster zu.

Freude: Selbst Monate nach dem Projekt hat eigentlich kaum jemand die Tragweite des Projekts verstanden. Es gab einige, die erschrocken waren. Doch der trägen Masse war das egal. Die Merz Akademie ist ja sehr stolz darauf, dass die Studenten zur Medienkompetenz ausgebildet werden - das gilt offensichtlich im wesentlichen aber nur für die Bereiche Film,

Fernsehen und Medientheorie. Im Bereich Internet dürfe das noch eine Weile dauern.

Welchen Einfluß hatte "insert_coin" auf eure Stellung innerhalb der Merz Akademie und auf eure Einstellung gegenüber der interaktiven Gesellschaft?

Freude: Für alle Mitarbeiter der Medienwerkstatt bin ich seitdem ein rotes Tuch, noch stärker als vorher, obwohl der Direktor uns natürlich gratuliert hat und auch bei den Veranstaltungen anwesend war. Im Wesentlichen hat das Projekt viele unserer Vermutungen bestätigt. Dass die Leute die Manipulationen nicht im Vorfeld entdecken würden, war uns im Grunde klar. Wenn etwas auf einer Seite komplett falsch ist, zum Beispiel da "Schröder" statt "Kohl" steht, wird das eben auf den Webmaster geschoben. Nachdem das Projekt aber öffentlich war und klar war, was wir Drastisches angestellt hatten, hätte ich eigentlich schon Reaktionen erwartet. Zumindest hätte ich mir erhofft, dass sich die Leute mehr Gedanken über das Medium Internet und seine Möglichkeiten machen.

Espenschied: Über den Schrecken der Nicht-Reaktionen bin ich inzwischen drüber weg gekommen. Realistisch kann man einfach nicht erwarten, dass danach alle aufschreien "Auja, erzählt uns jetzt, wie alles geht".

Denkt ihr über eine Fortsetzung des Projekts nach?

Espenschied: Da müßten wir den entsprechenden Rahmen haben. Wenn wir an keiner Hochschule gewesen wären, wo hätten wir dann mit dem Projekt hingehen können? An anderen Institutionen, die das Web tatsächlich als Arbeitsmedium gebrauchen, wäre das Projekt schwieriger geworden.

Hat euch noch keine Firma engagiert, um mit einem ähnlichen Projekt die Aufmerksamkeit und "Mündigkeit" der eigenen Angestellten zu testen?

Freude: Da würde ich sofort mitmachen. Aber die Idee hast bisher nur du gehabt.

Wie sieht euer Leben nach der Merz Akademie aus?

Freude: Derzeit arbeite ich drei Tage die Woche in der Agentur AGI und helfe dort bei der Konzept-Programmierung. Mal sehen, vielleicht hänge ich eine Doktorarbeit dran.

Espenschied: Ich bin schon während des Diploms als HTML-Lehrer an der Mrz Akademie eingesprungen. Im Moment mache ich dort die Internet-Einführung für die zweiten Semester und versuche, den Studenten nicht nur Flash oder Dreamweaver vorzuführen, sondern ihnen auch zu zeigen, was im Hintergrund abläuft.

Achja: Welche Note habt ihr denn für "insert_coin" als Diplomarbeit bekommen?

Freude: Wir haben eine 1,2 gekriegt. Die Präsentation war aber auch schlecht. Und die meisten Dozenten haben sich die Arbeit im Netz auch wieder nicht angeschaut.

Ein Auszug aus diesem Interview erschien in LIFT

Weitere Infos zu "insert_coin":

www.online-demonstration.org/insert_coin

weitere Projekte:

www.assoziationsblaster.de

www.catercapillar.de

www.bodenstaendig.de

Infos zum Medienkunstpreis:

www.medienkunstpreis.de

"Telepolis"-Artikel zum Medienkunstpreis:

www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/html/result.xhtml?url=/tp/deutsch/inhalt/sa/9827/1.html&words=Medienkunstpreis

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Übersicht	Aktuelle Ausgabe	Linkpool Medien	Impressum	Anschrift EMA	Übersicht	Übersicht	Aktuelle Übersicht	New Entries
Neues Medi	Abonnement	Linkpool Kultur	Das Projekt	Gästebuch	DaimlerChrysler		Suche	Suche
Neues Kult	Archiv	et is rega	Personen	Jobs	boost		Stellen	Registrieren
Termine Medien		Interview with A	Portalvorschau	gan Espenschied			Praktika	Login
Termine Kultur		<i>of Marko schacher</i>	Jobs			Kooperationen	Anzeige aufgeben	Login
			Feedback					
			Pressespiegel					
			Disclaimer					

Since their Web projects "Assoziationsblaster" and "native" are Dragan Espenschied and Alvar joy in the Stuttgart creative scene long no more unknown quantities. Recently the two former Merz academy students were recompenced for their thesis (diploma) "insert_coin" with the SWR Medienkunstpreis in the section "interactive". Marko schacher met the two InterNet Freaks to the interview



The fact that it would be so simple had first not thought to control the Web data traffic at the Merz academy and thus 250 persons Dragan Espenschied and Alvar joy. With could both developed filter often commodity Web contents and enamels indicated on the internal monitors as desired change. Lively they exchange "Stoiber" against "bunch" and "Kohl" against "Schroeder", linked the Netscape starting side with a Porno Site and rerouted all "Spiegel" readers too" focus ". But nobody noticed it. And above all: Nobody excited itself over it. But you read:

Erstmal congratulations on the "international media art price" in the section "interactive". How did the press reactions look?

Espenschied: In "Telepolis" our work was called within a reporting over the media art award of the prize "student caper", there we had nevertheless somewhat caught.

Joy: Journalist liked obviously meeting, whom framework, in which the media art was presented, not, has itself our work in addition, at all not looked at, but only seen the presentation and thought obviously, that was everything only a Fake, so interesting manipulations could one automatically at all does not make.

How you you during the award of the prize in the Karlsruher ZKM felt? The meeting came

in the television very "rigidly" more rueber...

Espenschied: The award already was okay. It harms that we had only four minutes for presentation. Altogether the presentation arrived completely good. We clean-built a few Witzchen and for example with the travel sides under www.zeit.de "Athens" against "Kabul" exchanged, whereby the headline "Kabul sings itself like it and cracks" resulted in. We in such a way changed a speech of Stoiber that much Nazi things schwafelt. First we had there doubts, then thought we "oh which, we must also somehow a lasting impression left".

Joy: During the fernsehausstrahlung the responsible persons of TV editors have our presentation of the work unfortunately completely rausgestrichen. Locally we have a few examples of our filters shown and also a few words with Markus let us break into changed. Probably the camera men had however problems, our presentation technically rueberzubringen. We presented with Notebook and by Videobeamer. In the television one could probably not have read the examples.



In your thank speech, which went over TV, have you only your Professorin Olia Lialina thanked...

Joy: They also shortened the thank speech, probably because those was rather holprig.

How were the reactions of the invited guests to your project locally, during the award of the prize in the Karlsruher ZKM?

Espenschied: Only positively. It understood - I believe - nobody to bite. It did not accuse anybody to us, which we would have made a "mess".

Joy: Most understood that it was an experiment, in order to find out, how the people react, and it to evenly also be exposing should. I do not believe that someone is bad now on us. On the other hand now many may think "around God will, it are bad, which one can employ with so a server of everything"

While de Projekts hardly gave it on the part of the Merz academy students to reactions. - after the public award of the prize - does a proclamation go now through the Merz academy?

Joy: From the Merz academy someone definitely hardly looks on the sides. I am sure me that also the director did not look at itself so far the sides. In the log files are only very few accesses of the Merz academy. We were however always the Exoten at the Merz academy. Since Olia Lialina is here, she is also a exotin. We were the Exoten off there in the Exoten

course.

To what extent was Olia Lialina involved in your project?

Espenschied: Olia carried above all the responsibility. Which we made there, was already explosive. Olia was the none, which was informed.

Joy: Whereby the workshop people now nevertheless everything for me into the shoes push.

Espenschied: Olia encouraged us to accomplish the project. We worked mainly at night, so that that does not notice anybody. Sometime we nearly perfectly lost the contact with the external world and anschaut only our log files and statistics. There it is already important the fact that times someone comes and Tipps gives you.

Had you during the project never legal doubts?

Joy: Clearly, those we swallowed stop. We filtered however completely consciously only academy internally and did not intervene not in things, which were coded. Able it would have been natural to find out who which Websites looks at itself. On the basis the primeval times we know also, who around which primeval times in the evening still at the academy is. To our frightening nearly at all no Porno side was looked at.

Who hardly on the idea to manipulate the Merz academy server in the context of a thesis (diploma)?

Joy: The idea came us times more or less coincidentally when eating. I do not know no more, from whom she originally proceeded. That swung itself somehow so highly.

Espenschied: We were always already possessed by text. Because the computer can deal with text, which is based on clearly defined symbols, best. The search machines, archives and minutes function all with text. Actually all our projects have to always do something with text, with the storing and the indicating of words.



You with the price calculated?

Espenschied: Actually our work is nevertheless rather unusual for the section "interactive" of the SWR Medienkunstpreises. If it concerns interactive work, are nevertheless usually interactive films, where you drive and search with the mouse over a picture, where one can

click drauf. The media art comes completely strongly from the video range.

Joy: The people are used visual to work. Our work is finally a very theoretical, socio-political work. There the people, which normally treat media art, do heavily thereby. Already the SWR people had difficulties, our work, to convert into pictures. If we had not known our work, we would have fastened nothing due to the TV contribution. Those geschwafelt rather over the development of the Internets and over computer viruses, as over our project.

The more surprised would have to be you the "media art art price" to have received.

Espenschied: The prices assigned different people.

Joy: The same work we had submitted almost same text with that with the Prix of this year of acre Electronica in the category "activism". The expert of the prejury looked that however only once on the starting side, was everything. That is natural disappointing, if the people do not take themselves the time to judge the work. With the Prix of acre Electronica you should have been able to offer evenly already a name and optically attractive material, otherwise you do not have a chance. With the SWR we had there luck the fact that the Friedrich Kittler, professor for aesthetics and history of the media at the Humboldt university was in Berlin, in the jury and which in the project was interested.

Very it "Insert_coin" as media art? Very your project is not visual.

Joy: Art does not have to be always a visual history. Finally there is also concept art. I think, which our work already artistic elements contains.

Espenschied: "insert_coin electronic performance" can be seen "also as a kind". We reacted to the Reaktionen and habits the user. The ideas, which we reinprojeziert, react partly exaggerated to stories, which actually happened, for example to the CDU action "net approximately right". We did not make the project however with the intention to want to be now artists.

Joy: "art" is a term, there can 1000 people about it argue and 2000 other opinions have. Anyhow works of art, which have a political or social statement, please me as for example this work "of the German population" from Hans Haacke, which released true trench combats in Berlin.

Espenschied: I found the "Vote Auction" action class. There actually one discussed, there which one happened. As soon as the art has an actual effect, it becomes interesting for me. If within the media art range Fakes are built, which look interesting, but not to function, do not find I that boringly. In the ZKM exhibition "Net condition" was presented for example a system, which abcheckte allegedly video conferences and which according to Algorithmen into the sections "beautiful" and "ugly" divide faces. As idea I found the super. You saw however stop also immediately that with a Multimediaprogramm one together-clicked. If that had really functioned, an explosiveness would have had. So however it was a flickering, blood standing, inconsequential box.

Joy: I find it important that the works are not only interesting for a specialized public. There are thousands of things, which one cannot at all understand, if one is not in the topic in it.

Espenschied: With "insert_coin" we tried, a certain expert knowledge rüberzubringen in such a way that each somewhat thereby can begin. Straight one in the network area gives it this hacker culture, which is very elitaer and arrogant. If one does not understand and inquires there somewhat, becomes one angeschissen. We ourselves gave us with our "insert_coin" sides much trouble.

Yes, the "minority users" employs you already for years...

Joy: Many user do not say stop "with the car white I also, like the engine functioned". That is also correct. For driving a car it is sufficient to know where the accelerator pedal, where the brake, where the windshield wiper is, etc.. With the computer, which is still many more complex, the people want to know still many less. Nevertheless the InterNet should be everyday life medium, or at least become. But only also the opportunity is given to the few people to understand the InterNet. The people to teach, how a computer functions, is not more difficult, than teaching to them Dreamweaver or Word.

Espenschied: Um verantwortlich handeln zu können, sollte man mindestens den groben Überblick haben und sich nicht von Benutzeroberflächen fernsteuern lassen.

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Espenschied: Wir wollen eine Hilfestellung geben. Natürlich wollen wir uns selbst auch die Möglichkeit geben, das Internet so zu erhalten, wie wir es haben wollen. Wenn das Netz komplett kommerziell kontrolliert wird, haben wir auch weniger Spaß am Leben.

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Freude: Nein, garantiert nicht. Selbst wenn wir das Projekt an der Technischen Universität in Vaihingen gemacht hätten, wäre es genauso verlaufen - mit dem Unterschied, dass eben nicht 250 Leute davon betroffen gewesen wären, sondern meinetwegen 20 000. Da ist natürlich die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass jemandem etwas auffällt größer. Zum Schluß, als das Projekt öffentlich war, haben wir ja aber erst richtig auf die Pauke gehauen.

Wäre damals der Merz-Akademie-Server nicht abgestürzt, hätte der Werkstattleiter gar nichts mitbekommen, und ihr hättet euch gar nicht geoutet?

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einen Monat protokolliert. Verschiedene Filter mit den richtig interessanten Geschichten waren erst zwei Wochen lang aktiv.

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Espenschied: Da müßten wir den entsprechenden Rahmen haben. Wenn wir an keiner Hochschule gewesen wären, wo hätten wir dann mit dem Projekt hingehen können? An anderen Institutionen, die das Web tatsächlich als Arbeitsmedium gebrauchen, wäre das Projekt schwieriger geworden.

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Freude: Da würde ich sofort mitmachen. Aber die Idee hast bisher nur du gehabt.

Wie sieht euer Leben nach der Merz Akademie aus?

Freude: Derzeit arbeite ich drei Tage die Woche in der Agentur AGI und helfe dort bei der Konzept-Programmierung. Mal sehen, vielleicht hänge ich eine Doktorarbeit dran.

Espenschied: Ich bin schon während des Diploms als HTML-Lehrer an der Mrz Akademie eingesprungen. Im Moment mache ich dort die Internet-Einführung für die zweiten Semester und versuche, den Studenten nicht nur Flash oder Dreamweaver vorzuführen, sondern ihnen auch zu zeigen, was im Hintergrund abläuft.

Achja: Welche Note habt ihr denn für "insert_coin" als Diplomarbeit bekommen?

Freude: Wir haben eine 1,2 gekriegt. Die Präsentation war aber auch schlecht. Und die meisten Dozenten haben sich die Arbeit im Netz auch wieder nicht angeschaut.

Ein Auszug aus diesem Interview erschien in LIFT

Weitere Infos zu "insert_coin":

www.online-demonstration.org/insert_coin

weitere Projekte:

www.assoziationsblaster.de

www.catercapillar.de

www.bodenstaendig.de

Infos zum Medienkunstpreis:

www.medienkunstpreis.de

"Telepolis"-Artikel zum Medienkunstpreis:

www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/html/result.xhtml?url=/tp/deutsch/inhalt/sa/9827/1.html&words=Medienkunstpreis

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"Internet wird eben als Konsum-Medium angesehen"

Interview mit Alvar Freude und Dragan Espenschied

von Marko Schacher

Seit ihren Web-Projekten "Assoziationsblaster" und "Bodenständig" sind Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude in der Stuttgarter Kreativen-Szene längst keine Unbekannten mehr. Vor kurzem wurden die beiden ehemaligen Merz-Akademie-Studenten für ihre Diplomarbeit "insert_coin" mit dem SWR-Medienkunstpreis in der Sparte "Interaktiv" belohnt. Marko Schacher hat die beiden Internet-Freaks zum Interview getroffen



Dass es so einfach wäre, den Web-Datenverkehr an der Merz Akademie und damit 250 Personen zu kontrollieren, hatten Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude zunächst nicht gedacht. Mit einer selbst entwickelten Filter-Software konnten beide die auf den hauseigenen Monitoren angezeigten Web-Inhalte und E-Mails nach Belieben verändern. Munter tauschen sie "Stoiber" gegen "Strauss" und "Kohl" gegen "Schröder" aus, verlinkten die Netscape-Startseite mit einer Porno-Site und leiteten alle "Spiegel"-Leser zu "Focus" um. Aber niemand bemerkte es. Und vor allem: Niemand regte sich darüber auf. Doch lesen Sie selbst:

Erstmal Herzlichen Glückwunsch zum "Internationalen Medienkunstpreis" in der Sparte "Interaktiv". Wie sahen die Presse-Reaktionen aus?

Espenschied: In "Telepolis" wurde unsere Arbeit innerhalb einer Berichterstattung über die Medienkunstpreis-Verleihung als "Studentenstreich" bezeichnet, da waren wir doch etwas eingeschnappt.

Freude: Der Journalist mochte offensichtlich die Veranstaltung, den Rahmen, in der die Medienkunst präsentiert wurde, nicht, hat sich unsere Arbeit aber auch überhaupt nicht angeschaut, sondern nur die Präsentation gesehen und dachte offenbar, das sei alles nur ein Fake, so interessante Manipulationen könne man automatisch ja gar nicht vornehmen.

Wie habt ihr euch bei der Preisverleihung im Karlsruher ZKM gefühlt? Die Veranstaltung kam im Fernsehen sehr "steif" rüber...

Espenschied: Die Verleihung war schon okay. Schade, dass wir nur vier Minuten zum Präsentieren hatten. Insgesamt ist die Präsentation ganz gut angekommen. Wir haben ja ein paar Witzchen reingebaut und zum Beispiel bei den Reise-Seiten unter www.zeit.de "Athen" gegen "Kabul" ausgetauscht, wodurch sich die Schlagzeile "Kabul wie es singt und kracht" ergab. Eine Rede von Stoiber haben wir so verändert, dass der viel Nazi-Zeug schwafelt. Zuerst hatten wir da Bedenken, dann dachte wir "Ach was, wir müssen ja auch irgendwie einen bleibenden Eindruck hinterlassen".

Freude: Bei der Fernsehausstrahlung haben die verantwortlichen TV-Redakteure unsere Präsentation der Arbeit leider vollständig rausgestrichen. Vor Ort haben wir ein paar Beispiele unserer Filter gezeigt und auch ein paar Worte mit Markus Brock gewechselt. Wahrscheinlich hatten die Kameramänner aber Probleme, unsere Präsentation technisch rüberzubringen. Wir haben ja mit Notebook und per Videobeamer präsentiert. Im Fernsehen hätte man die Beispiele wohl nicht lesen können.



In eurer Dankesrede, die über TV ging, habt ihr lediglich eurer Professorin Olia Lialina gedankt...

Freude: Die Dankesrede haben sie auch gekürzt, wohl weil die ziemlich holprig war.

Wie waren die Reaktionen der eingeladenen Gäste auf euer Projekt vor Ort, bei der Preisverleihung im Karlsruher ZKM?

Espenschied: Nur positiv. Es hat - glaube ich - niemand zu verbissen aufgefaßt. Es hat uns niemand vorgeworfen, das wir eine "Schweinerie" gemacht hätten.

Freude: Die meisten haben verstanden, dass es ein Experiment war, um herauszufinden, wie die Leute reagieren, und es eben auch entlarvend sein sollte. Ich glaube nicht, dass jemand auf uns jetzt böse ist. Dagegen mögen jetzt viele denken "Um Gotteswillen, es ist ja schlimm, was man mit so einem Server alles anstellen kann"

Während de Projekts gab es von Seiten der Merz-Akademie-Studenten kaum Reaktionen. Geht denn jetzt - nach der öffentlichen Preisverleihung - ein Aufschrei durch die Merz Akademie?

Freude: Von der Merz Akademie schaut definitiv kaum jemand auf die Seiten. Ich bin mir sicher, dass sich auch der Direktor bisher nicht die Seiten angeschaut hat. In den Log-Files sind nur sehr wenige Zugriffe von der Merz Akademie. Wir waren aber schon immer die Exoten an der Merz Akademie. Seit Olia Lialina hier ist, ist sie auch eine Exotin. Ab da waren wir die Exoten im Exoten-Kurs.

Inwieweit war Olia Lialina an eurem Projekt beteiligt?

Espenschied: Olia hat vor allem die Verantwortung getragen. Was wir da gemacht haben, war ja schon brisant. Olia war die einzige, die informiert war.

Freude: Wobei die Werkstatt-Leute jetzt trotzdem alles mir in die Schuhe schieben.

Espenschied: Olia hat uns ermutigt, das Projekt durchzuführen. Wir haben ja hauptsächlich nachts gearbeitet, damit das niemand merkt. Irgendwann haben wir den Kontakt mit der Außenwelt fast vollkommen verloren und nur noch unsere Log-Files und Statistiken angeschaut. Da ist es schon wichtig, dass mal jemand kommt, und dir Tipps gibt.

Hattet ihr während des Projekts nie rechtliche Bedenken?

Freude: Klar, die haben wir halt runtergeschluckt. Wir haben aber ganz bewußt nur Akademie intern gefiltert und nicht in Sachen, die verschlüsselt waren, eingegriffen. Natürlich wären in der Lage gewesen, herauszufinden, wer sich welche Websites anschaut. Anhand der Urzeiten wissen wir auch, wer um welche Urzeit abends noch an der Akademie ist. Zu unserem Entsetzen ist ja fast überhaupt keine Porno-Seite angeschaut worden.

Wer kaum auf die Idee, den Merz-Akademie-Server im Rahmen einer Diplomarbeit zu manipulieren?

Freude: Die Idee ist uns mal mehr oder weniger zufällig beim Essen gekommen. Ich weiß gar nicht mehr, von wem sie ursprünglich ausging. Das hat sich irgendwie so hoch geschaukelt.

Espenschied: Wir waren immer schon von Text besessen. Weil der Computer mit Text, der ja auf klar definierten Symbolen basiert, am besten umgehen kann. Die Suchmaschinen, Archive und Protokolle funktionieren ja alle mit Text. Eigentlich haben all unsere Projekte

immer etwas mit Text zu tun, mit dem Speichern und Indizieren von Wörtern.



Habt ihr mit dem Preis gerechnet?

Espenschied: Eigentlich ist unsere Arbeit doch eher ungewöhnlich für die Sparte "Interaktiv" des SWR-Medienkunstpreises. Wenn es um interaktive Arbeiten geht, sind das doch meist interaktive Filme, wo du mit der Maus über ein Bild fährst und suchst, wo man drauf klicken kann. Die Medienkunst kommt ja ganz stark aus dem Videobereich.

Freude: Die Leute sind visuelle Arbeiten gewohnt. Unsere Arbeit ist ja letztendlich eine sehr theoretische, gesellschafts-politische Arbeit. Da tun sich die Leute, die normalerweise Medienkunst behandeln, schwer damit. Schon die SWR-Leute hatten ja Schwierigkeiten, unsere Arbeit, in Bilder umzusetzen. Wenn wir unsere Arbeit nicht gekannt hätten, hätten wir aufgrund des TV-Beitrags nichts geschmalt. Die haben eher über die Entwicklung des Internets und über Computer-Viren geschwafelt, als über unser Projekt.

Umso überraschter müßtet ihr sein, den "Medienkunstpreis" erhalten zu haben.

Espenschied: Die Preise haben ja andere Leute vergeben.

Freude: Dieselbe Arbeit hatten wir mit dem nahezu gleichen Text beim diesjährigen Prix Ars Electronica eingereicht und zwar in der Kategorie "Aktivismus". Der Experte der Vor-Jury hat allerdings nur einmal auf die Startseite geschaut, das war alles. Das ist natürlich enttäuschend, wenn sich die Leute nicht die Zeit nehmen, die Arbeiten zu beurteilen. Beim Prix Ars Electronica solltest du eben schon einen Namen haben und mit optisch attraktivem Material aufwarten können, sonst hast Du keine Chance. Beim SWR hatten wir da Glück, dass der Friedrich Kittler, Professor für Ästhetik und Geschichte der Medien an der Humboldt-Uni in Berlin, in der Jury war, und der sich für das Projekt interessiert hat.

Sehr ihr selbst "Insert_coin" denn als Medienkunst? Sehr visuell ist euer Projekt ja nicht.

Freude: Kunst muß ja nicht immer eine visuelle Geschichte sein. Schließlich gibt es ja auch Konzept-Kunst. Ich denke, das unsere Arbeiten schon künstlerische Elemente enthalten.

Espenschied: "insert_coin" kann auch als eine Art "elektronische Performance" gesehen werden. Wir haben ja auf die Reaktionen und Gewohnheiten der User reagiert. Die Ideen, die wir reinprojiziert haben, reagieren ja teils überspitzt auf Geschichten, die tatsächlich passiert sind, zum Beispiel auf die CDU-Aktion "Netz gegen rechts". Wir haben das Projekt aber nicht mit der Intention gemacht, jetzt Künstler sein zu wollen.

Freude: "Kunst" ist ein Begriff, da können sich 1000 Leute darüber streiten und 2000 andere Meinungen haben. Mir selbst gefallen jedenfalls Kunstwerke, die eine politische oder gesellschaftliche Aussage haben, wie zum Beispiel diese Arbeit "Der deutschen Bevölkerung" von Hans Haacke, die ja in Berlin wahre Grabenkämpfe ausgelöst hat.

Espenschied: Ich fand die "**Vote Auction**"-Aktion klasse. Da wurde tatsächlich diskutiert, da ist was passiert. Sobald die Kunst eine tatsächliche Auswirkung hat, wird sie für mich interessant. Wenn im Medienkunstbereich Fakes gebaut werden, die zwar interessant aussehen, aber nicht funktionieren, finde ich das langweilig. In der ZKM-Ausstellung "Net Condition" wurde zum Beispiel ein System präsentiert, das angeblich Videokonferenzen abcheckt und die Gesichter nach Algorithmen in die Sparten "Schön" und "Häßlich" einteilt. Als Idee fand ich das super. Du hast aber halt auch sofort gesehen, dass das mit einem Multimediaprogramm zusammengeklickt wurde. Wenn das wirklich funktioniert hätte, hätte das eine Brisanz gehabt. So aber war es ein flimmernder, blöd herumstehender, belangloser Kasten.

Freude: Ich finde es wichtig, dass die Werke nicht nur für ein Fachpublikum interessant sind. Es gibt ja tausende von Sachen, die kann man gar nicht verstehen, wenn man in der Thematik nicht drin ist.

Espenschied: Mit "insert_coin" haben wir versucht, ein gewisses Expertenwissen so rüberzubringen, dass jeder etwas damit anfangen kann. Gerade im Netz-Bereich gibt es ja diese Hacker-Kultur, die sehr elitär und arrogant ist. Wenn man da etwas nicht versteht und nachfragt, wird man angeschissen. Wir selbst haben uns bei unseren "insert_coin"-Seiten viel Mühe gegeben.

Ja, ja, die "Unmündigkeit des Users" beschäftigt euch schon seit Jahren...

Freude: Viele User sagen halt "Beim Auto weiß ich ja auch nicht, wie der Motor funktioniert". Das ist auch richtig. Fürs Autofahren reicht es aus, zu wissen, wo das Gaspedal, wo die Bremse, wo der Scheibenwischer, etc. ist. Beim Computer, der noch viel komplexer ist, wollen die Leute noch viel weniger wissen. Trotzdem soll das Internet Alltagsmedium sein, oder zumindest werden. Aber nur den wenigsten Leuten wird auch die Gelegenheit gegeben, das Internet zu verstehen. Den Leuten beizubringen, wie ein Computer funktioniert, ist nicht schwieriger, als ihnen Dreamweaver oder Word beizubringen.

Espenschied: Um verantwortlich handeln zu können, sollte man mindestens den groben Überblick haben und sich nicht von Benutzeroberflächen fernsteuern lassen.

Das klingt jetzt stark nach erhobenem Zeigefinger...

Espenschied: Wir wollen eine Hilfestellung geben. Natürlich wollen wir uns selbst auch die Möglichkeit geben, das Internet so zu erhalten, wie wir es haben wollen. Wenn das Netz komplett kommerziell kontrolliert wird, haben wir auch weniger Spaß am Leben.

Freude: Wenn man Politiker hört, gibt es im Netz nur zwei Themen: Terroristen,

Kinderschänder und ähnliche böse Leute und eben E-Commerce. Es gibt aber viel, viel, viel mehr Dinge, die man mit dem Internet machen kann, und die viel interessanter sind. Das Schwierige ist, dass die Leute, die kommerzielle Interessen haben, natürlich mächtiger sind und die Medien einfacher beeinflussen können.

Glaukt ihr, dass euer Projekt "insert_coin" an der Hochschule der Medien anders abgelaufen wäre?

Freude: Nein, garantiert nicht. Selbst wenn wir das Projekt an der Technischen Universität in Vaihingen gemacht hätten, wäre es genauso verlaufen - mit dem Unterschied, dass eben nicht 250 Leute davon betroffen gewesen wären, sondern meinetwegen 20 000. Da ist natürlich die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass jemandem etwas auffällt größer. Zum Schluß, als das Projekt öffentlich war, haben wir ja aber erst richtig auf die Pauke gehauen.

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Hat euch noch keine Firma engagiert, um mit einem ähnlichen Projekt die Aufmerksamkeit und "Mündigkeit" der eigenen Angestellten zu testen?

Freude: Da würde ich sofort mitmachen. Aber die Idee hast bisher nur du gehabt.

Wie sieht euer Leben nach der Merz Akademie aus?

Freude: Derzeit arbeite ich drei Tage die Woche in der Agentur AGI und helfe dort bei der Konzept-Programmierung. Mal sehen, vielleicht hänge ich eine Doktorarbeit dran.

Espenschied: Ich bin schon während des Diploms als HTML-Lehrer an der Mrz Akademie eingesprungen. Im Moment mache ich dort die Internet-Einführung für die zweiten Semester und versuche, den Studenten nicht nur Flash oder Dreamweaver vorzuführen, sondern ihnen auch zu zeigen, was im Hintergrund abläuft.

Achja: Welche Note habt ihr denn für "insert_coin" als Diplomarbeit bekommen?

Freude: Wir haben eine 1,2 gekriegt. Die Präsentation war aber auch schlecht. Und die meisten Dozenten haben sich die Arbeit im Netz auch wieder nicht angeschaut.

Ein Auszug aus diesem Interview erschien in LIFT

Weitere Infos zu "insert_coin":

www.online-demonstration.org/insert_coin

weitere Projekte:

www.assoziationsblaster.de

www.catercapillar.de

www.bodenstaendig.de

Infos zum Medienkunstpreis:

www.medienkunstpreis.de

"Telepolis"-Artikel zum Medienkunstpreis:

www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/html/result.xhtml?url=/tp/deutsch/inhalt/sa/9827/1.html&words=Medienkunstpreis

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Web

Your search - **related:www.medienkultur-stuttgart.de/thema02/2archiv/news7/mks7alvar.htm** - did not match any documents.

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Inke Arns

Soziale Technologien
Formen des Widerstands in der elektroni-
schen Öffentlichkeit

ELEKTRONISCHER ZIVILER UNGEHORSAM

Critical Art Ensemble (CAE)

Electronic Disturbance Theatre (EDT)

etoy

RTMark

DETOURNEMENT SOZIALER TECHNOLOGIEN

Übermorgen.com

Institute for Applied Autonomy (IAA)

Heath Bunting / Kayle Brandon

Renaud Auguste-Dormeuil

Surveillance Camera Players (SCP)

Bureau of Inverse Technology (BIT)

0100101110101101.org

SICHTBARMACHUNG VON MACHTSTRUKTUREN IN RÄUMEN ELEKTRONISCHER KOMMUNIKATION

Marko Peljhan

world-information.org

Dragan Espenschied / Alvar Freude

Knowbotic Research

ENTWICKLUNG AUTONOMER KOMMUNIKATIONSSYSTEME

Name.Space

INSULAR Technologies

DIGITALE EIGENTUMSFRAGEN

Rolux

AUFKLÄRERISCHER MEDIENAKTIVISMUS

BigBrotherAwards

odem.org

Chaos Computer Club (CCC)

privatkopie.net

„Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel ...“

Das vorangestellte Zitat stammt von John Perry Barlow, dem Mitbegründer der amerikanischen Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF), das dieser in einem Manifest der weltweiten Netz-Community anlässlich der Verabschiedung des „Communication Decency Act“ im Februar 1996 präsentierte. Barlows *Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace* ist eine wütende Reaktion auf den Versuch des amerikanischen Senats, durch einen Zusatz zur amerikanischen Telekommunikationsgesetzgebung Inhalte im Internet zu regulieren.¹ Barlow erklärt in seiner *Unabhängigkeitserklärung* den Cyberspace zu einem Raum außerhalb der Souveränität der „Regierungen der industriellen Welt“ und ruft die „Zivilisation des Geistes im Cyberspace“ aus. Erscheint der „Cyberspace“, den Barlow proklamiert, zunächst als idealer anarchischer Ort, ähnlich der von Hakim Bey beschriebenen „Temporären Autonomen Zonen“², vergleicht er ihn an anderer Stelle jedoch auch mit dem Wilden Westen des 19. Jahrhunderts, einem quasi rechtsfreien Raum, in dem die „Pursuit of Happiness“ jede Tat rechtfertigte, die im Namen dieses ‚unveräußerlichen Rechts‘ begangen wurde. Die vorgebliche Radikalität von Barlows *Unabhängigkeitserklärung* erweist sich also bei näherer Betrachtung als problemlos mit dem Neoliberalismus der amerikanischen Neuen Rechten vereinbar.

Die beiden britischen Sozialwissenschaftler Richard Barbrook und Andy Cameron haben diese eklektische Ideologie daher zu Recht als „kalifornisch“ bezeichnet.³ Für Barbrook und Cameron ist diese eskapistische und technikdeterministische „kalifornische Ideologie“ (mit ihren Organen *Wired* und *Mondo 2000*) das Resultat einer „seltsamen Verschmelzung der kulturellen Boheme aus San Francisco mit den High-Tech-Industrien von Silicon Valley“, die den „freischwebenden Geist der Hippies mit dem unternehmerischen Antrieb der Yuppies“ verbindet. Diese Verschmelzung der Gegensätze – des sozialen, teils anarchischen Liberalismus der Linken und des Anti-Etatismus und wirtschaftlichen Neoliberalismus der Rechten – wurde, so Barbrook und Cameron, durch einen vollkommen überzogenen Glauben an das emanzipatorische Potenzial der neuen Informationstechnologien ausgelöst.

Die euphorische Aufbruchstimmung Anfang der 1990er Jahre, die nicht nur bei Vertretern der „kalifornischen Ideologie“ Fuß gefasst hatte, hat in den letzten Jahren eine kolossale Dämpfung erfahren, unter anderem dadurch, dass ab Mitte der 1990er Jahre die Marktökonomie massiv ins Internet einzog und dort mehr und mehr die so genannte „Geschenköko-

¹ „Regierungen der industriellen Welt, ihr müden Giganten aus Fleisch und Blut, ich komme aus dem Cyberspace, der neuen Heimat des Geistes. Im Namen der Zukunft bitte ich euch, Vertreter einer vergangenen Zeit: Lasst uns in Ruhe! Wo wir uns versammeln, habt ihr keine Macht mehr.“ (Auszug aus: John Perry Barlows *Unabhängigkeitserklärung des Cyberspace*, 1996, <http://www.uni-magdeburg.de/iphi/seminare/ethik/barlow.html>).

² Hakim Bey (Peter Lamborn Wilson), *TAZ – Die Temporäre Autonome Zone*, Berlin 1994 [Original: New York 1991].

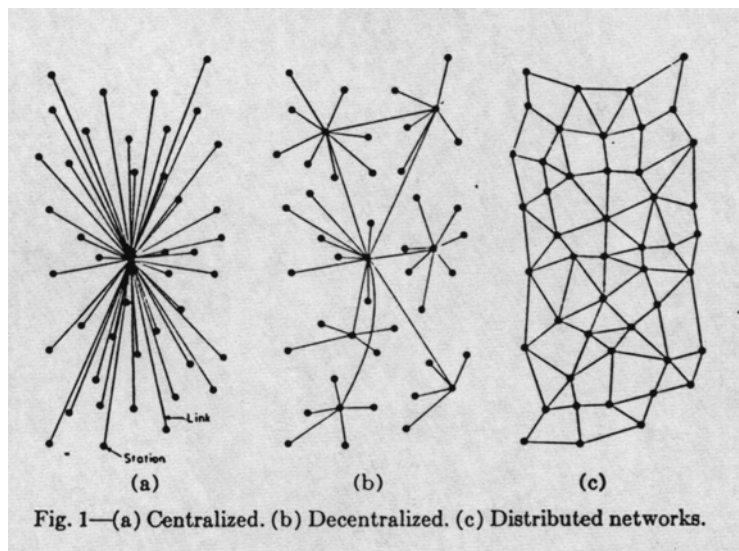
³ Richard Barbrook / Andy Cameron, „Die kalifornische Ideologie“, in: nettime (Hg.), *Netzkritik. Materialien zur Internet-Debatte*, Berlin 1997, S. 15-36.

nomie“ verdrängte. Je stärker Unternehmen das Netz zu nutzen begannen, desto mehr wurde und wird von Seiten des Staates und der Wirtschaft eine Verrechtlichung forciert, die die seit den 1960er Jahren gewachsenen Freiräume des Internet beschneidet. Der international wachsende, vermeintlich rechtsfreie Raum des Internet kollidiert ab Mitte der 1990er Jahre zunehmend mit nationalen Ordnungen; die neuen Strukturen des Internet stoßen auf bestehende soziale und rechtliche Strukturen der Gesellschaft. Im Gefolge der Wirtschaft halten ab Mitte der 1990er Jahre auch die Rechtsanwälte Einzug in das Internet.⁴ In vielen Ländern greifen Gerichte und staatliche Behörden in das Internet ein, um auch hier gesetzliche Regularien zu Kryptographie und Urheberrechtsschutz⁵ durchzusetzen (unter anderem durch den Einsatz so genannter technischer Rechtekontroll- oder Digital-Rights-Management-Systeme) – siehe den Fall der Internet-Musiktauschbörse Napster.

In der zweiten Hälfte der 1990er Jahre starten Regierungen weltweit verschiedene Versuche zur Regulierung von Internet-Inhalten. 1996 tritt der umstrittene „Communications Decency Act“ in den USA in Kraft, der den Gebrauch von ‚unanständigen‘ Wörtern im Internet verbietet; 1997 wird er für verfassungswidrig erklärt. In China müssen sich 1996 Nutzer und Internet Service Provider (ISPs) bei der Polizei registrieren lassen, und die Regierung versucht, den Zugang zu politisch unliebsamen Websites zu unterbinden. In Deutschland sperren Provider den Zugriff auf den holländischen Provider xs4all, auf dessen Servern eine Kopie der in Deutschland verbotenen linksautonomen Zeitschrift *Radikal* liegt. Im selben Jahr entscheidet ein deutsches Gericht, dass CompuServe den Zugang zu rund 200 Newsgroups, die sich im weitesten Sinne mit Sexualität beschäftigen, unterbinden muss (Pornographie-Vorwurf). Die Sperrung sorgt weltweit für Aufsehen und Empörung. Ebenfalls in Deutschland, genauer: Nordrhein-Westfalen, sorgt der Wunsch nach einem von Neonazi-Inhalten und Kinderpornografie „gesäuberten“ Internet seit 2000 für eine Diskussion über einen regierungsamtlichen Einbau von Filtern ins weltweite Netz. Das netzaktivistische Projekt *insert_coin* von Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude hat jedoch eindringlich gezeigt, dass mit der Zensur und Ausblendung von Netzinhalten auch eine Manipulation jeglichen Contents möglich wird – und mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit unbemerkt bleibt.

⁴ „Für die neuen Generationen von Nutzern gibt es nur eine Information, die frei und möglichst weit zirkulieren soll, und das ist Werbung. Alle andere Information ist für sie Ware. Um nun in diesem promiskuitiven Milieu eine Information (z.B. Börsendaten, Lehrmaterial, Musikstücke) derjenigen und nur derjenigen zugänglich zu machen, die dafür bezahlt haben, müssen in das Internet zusätzliche, aufwendige Schutzmechanismen, Zonen mit Zugangskontrollen und kryptographisch abgesicherte Copyrights Control Systems eingezogen werden. Die sog. Rechteindustrie (Bertelsmann, Sony, Time-Warner usw.) arbeitet seit etwa 1994 nach Kräften daran, ihre Waren über das Netz verkaufbar zu machen und technisch abzusichern.“ (Volker Grassmuck, „Freie Software: Geschichte, Dynamiken und gesellschaftliche Bezüge. Bericht im Rahmen des Forschungsprojektes „Von der Ordnung des Wissens zur Wissensordnung digitaler Medien“, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Ver 1.0, September 2000)

⁵ Zu Copyright und Musik im Netz vgl. *mikro.lounge #7: Sonic Outlaws – Copyright und Musik im Netz*, WMF / Berlin 7.10.1998 (<http://www.mikro.org/Events/19981007.html>) sowie das von Volker Grassmuck organisierte Symposium *Napster und die Folgen*, Hochschule für Grafik und Buchkunst Leipzig, 26. Januar 2001 (<http://www.hgb-leipzig.de/~vgrass/semi-napster/symp.html>).



Zentralisiertes, dezentrales und verteiltes Netzwerk⁶

Das Internet wurde in den 1960er Jahren nicht als ein solches ‚Massenmedium‘ konzipiert, zu dem es heute geworden ist. Strukturell unterscheidet es sich von zentralisierten Sendemedien wie Fernsehen oder Radio durch seine verteilte Netzstruktur. Dieser besondere, ursprünglich auf „Unverwundbarkeit“ hin konzipierte technische Aufbau des Internet ist bis heute der Hauptgrund für seine oft „anarchisch“ genannte Struktur, die sich nach wie vor fast jeglicher politischer oder wirtschaftlicher Kontrolle entzieht. Dies geschieht zum Beispiel durch permanentes Nomadisieren von inkriminierten Daten durch das Netz. In den 1990er Jahren setzt eine breite Entwicklung und Verfügbarkeit kostengünstiger, digitaler Technologien und Medien ein. Mit der seit Beginn der 1990er Jahre möglich gewordenen Kopplung dieser digitalen Technologien (zum Beispiel Personal Computer) an das Internet, das jetzt durch seine erste grafische Oberfläche zunehmend populär wird, entsteht ein Medienverbund, der fast jeder/m (zumindest in der westlichen Welt) potenzielle Sendefähigkeit garantiert. Hierdurch entstehen neue Arten von Praktiken, die man „taktische“ oder „kleine Medien“ nennen kann. Beiden gemeinsam ist, dass sie den Nutzern nicht nur die Fähigkeit zu (passivem) Lesen, sondern auch und vor allem zu (aktivem) Schreiben in die Hand geben. Während die hierarchische und zentralisierte Sendestruktur der Massenmedien nur eine Einweg-Kommunikation (besser: Ausstrahlung ohne Rückkanal) erlaubt, ermöglicht und vereinfacht der Einsatz so genannter „Do-It-Yourself-Medien“ (wie Mailboxen, Internet-Mailinglisten, Newsgroups, Webseiten) die Schaffung alternativer Öffentlichkeiten und den Aufbau translokaler Gemeinschaften. Wichtig ist einzig und allein, so schreibt Hakim Bey in der *Temporären Autonomen Zone*, die „Offenheit und Horizontalität der Struktur“ (Bey 1994, S. 122)

⁶ Aus: Paul Baran, „On Distributed Communication Networks“, in: IEEE Transactions on Communication Systems, March 1964, S. 1-9, hier: S. 1.

Hakim Beys *Temporäre Autonome Zonen* sind nomadisierende Praktiken und Zusammenschlüsse, die nicht an die Existenz spezifischer Technologien oder Orte gebunden sind. Allerdings wird die für die Schaffung einer solchen „Temporären Autonomen Zone“ notwendige Kommunikation durch das Internet – oder „Spinnengewebe“, wie Hakim Bey das Netz nennt – erleichtert.⁷ Bei der „Temporären Autonomen Zone“ handelt es sich nach Beys Worten um einen „Aufstand, der nicht zur direkten Konfrontation mit dem Staat führt, wie eine Operation einer Guerilla, die ein Gebiet (Land, Zeit, Imagination) befreit und sich dann auflöst, um sich irgendwo / irgendwann zu re-formieren, bevor der Staat sie zerschlagen kann.“ (Bey 1994, S. 113) Ihre größte Stärke ist, so Bey weiter, neben ihrer zeitlichen Begrenzung ihre Unsichtbarkeit. Hier trifft sich sein Konzept mit Michel de Certeaus berühmter Definition von Taktiken, die er in seiner *Kunst des Handelns*⁸ formuliert hat. Die Taktik ist per se eine „Bewegung ‚innerhalb des Sichtfeldes des Feindes‘, [...] die sich in einem von ihm kontrollierten Raum abspielt.“⁹ Sie muss, da sie nicht über einen eigenen Ort verfügt, unsichtbar sein, denn sie hat, im Gegensatz zur Strategie, nicht die Möglichkeit eines Rückzugs auf eine Basis oder in ein Lager, die ihr vorausschauendes Handeln erlauben würde. Ihr „Nicht-Ort“ ermöglicht ihr zweifellos die Mobilität, zwingt sie jedoch auch dazu, „günstige Gelegenheiten“ zu nutzen. Insgesamt gesehen, ist die Taktik eine Kunst des Schwachen, wie Clausewitz am Beispiel der List in seiner Abhandlung *Vom Kriege* notierte.¹⁰ Der Taktik geht es mittels praktischer, pragmatischer Finten darum, analog zur rhetorischen Bewegung der antiken Sophistik, „die Position des Schwächsten so stark wie möglich zu machen“.¹¹

NETZ(KUNST)AKTIVISMUS: DAS INTERNET ALS TAKTISCHES WERKZEUG

Temporäre, taktische Zusammenschlüsse, die sich nomadisierender Werkzeuge bedienen, finden sich auch im so genannten Netzaktivismus der 1990er Jahre. Netzaktivismus beziehungsweise aktivistische Netzkunst umfasst unterschiedliche Strategien, die von der Einrichtung alternativer Kommunikations- und Informationskanäle bis hin zu praktiziertem „elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsam“ reichen. Der „ermöglichende“ oder vernetzende Einsatz bezeichnet dabei eine auf Herstellung von Kommunikation angelegte Verwendung. In der zweiten Hälfte der 1990er Jahre vernetzen sich zum Beispiel verstärkt Umwelt- und Menschen-

⁷ „Das Spinnengewebe bedarf keiner Computertechnologie, um zu existieren. Mündliche Botschaften, Post, das marginale Zine-Netzwerk, ‚Telefonketten‘ und ähnliches reichen, um ein Informations-Spinnengewebe zu schaffen.“ (Bey 1994, S. 122).

⁸ Michel de Certeau, *Kunst des Handelns*, Berlin 1988 [frz. Original: *L'invention du quotidien. 1. Arts de faire*, Paris 1980].

⁹ De Certeau zitiert an dieser Stelle von Bülow: „Strategie ist die Wissenschaft von kriegerischen Bewegungen außerhalb des Sichtbereiches des Gegners; Taktik, innerhalb desselben.“ (S. 368).

¹⁰ Vgl. Carl von Clausewitz, *Vom Kriege*, Bonn 1980, S 387.

¹¹ De Certeau 1988, S. 91. Er zitiert an dieser Stelle Aristoteles: „Aus dem schwächsten von zwei Argumenten das stärkste machen.“ (Aristoteles, *Rhetorik*. II, Kap. 24, 1402a). Auf die Bedeutung der Rhetorik für die Formen, die „die Wiederkehr des Unterdrückten im Bereich einer Ordnung“ ermöglichen (verbale Verkürzung, Verdichtung, Doppel- und Widersinnigkeiten, Verschiebungen, etc.), hat bereits Freud in seinen Untersuchungen zum Witz hingewiesen. Vgl. Sigmund Freud, „Der Witz“, in: *Gesammelte Werke*, Bd. VI.

rechtsaktivisten sowie Globalisierungskritiker, die dem so genannten „Empire“ Paroli bieten wollen, und organisieren ihren Protest über das Internet.

Neben dem Aufbau solch autonomer Kommunikationssysteme zählt die Strategie des „elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams“ („Electronic Civil Disobedience“) zu den wichtigsten Praktiken des Netzaktivismus. Dieses Konzept, das von der US-amerikanischen Künstlergruppe Critical Art Ensemble (CAE) 1996 geprägt wurde, überträgt das Prinzip des zivilen Ungehorsams in den elektronischen Datenraum:

The strategy of ECD [Electronic Civil Disobedience] should not be a mystery to any activists. They are the same as traditional CD [Civil Disobedience]. ECD is a nonviolent activity by its very nature, since the oppositional forces never physically confront one another. As in CD, the primary tactics are trespass and blockage. Exits, entrances, conduits, and other key spaces must be occupied by the contestational force in order to bring pressure on legitimized institutions engaged in unethical or criminal actions. Blocking information conduits is analogous to blocking physical locations; however, electronic blockage can cause financial stress that physical blockage cannot, and it can be used beyond the local level. ECD is CD reinvigorated. What CD once was, ECD is now.¹²

Während sich ziviler Ungehorsam gegen lokalisierbare Machtzentren und Institutionen (zum Beispiel Regierungseinrichtungen, Ministerien, Unternehmenszentralen) richtet, deren reibungsloses Funktionieren er durch Blockade des Zugangs temporär stört, reicht, so die These des CAE Mitte der 1990er Jahre, diese gewaltlose Strategie heute nicht mehr aus. Unternehmen sind zu transnationalen, global agierenden Korporationen geworden, die sich zunehmend von konkreten Orten in den Cyberspace verlagern. Diese Korporationen können Provokationen des zivilen Ungehorsams ausweichen, da sich ihre Existenz zunehmend in einen nomadischen elektronischen Datenstrom verlagert:

[A] major change in the representation of power [has] occurred over the past twenty years. Power once represented itself as a visible sedentary force through various types of spectacle (media, architecture, etc.), but it has instead retreated into cyberspace where it can nomadically wander the globe, always absent to counterforces, always present whenever and wherever opportunity knocks.¹³

¹² Critical Art Ensemble, *Electronic Civil Disobedience and other Unpopular Ideas*, New York 1996, S. 18.

¹³ CAE 1996, S. 29. Und an anderer Stelle: „Blocking the entrance to a building, or to some other resistant action in physical space, can prevent reoccupation (the flow of personnel), but this is of little consequence so long as information-capital continues to flow.“ (CAE 1996, 9).

Um unter diesen Umständen noch wirksam zu sein, sollte sich ziviler Ungehorsam nicht länger nur der Blockade physischer Orte widmen,¹⁴ sondern vielmehr den Fluss von Informationen selbst hemmen:

Blocking information access is the best means to disrupt any institution, whether it is military, corporate, or governmental. When such action is successfully carried out, all segments of the institution are damaged.¹⁵

Der strategische Ort des Widerstandes erweitert sich also, folgt man dem CAE, von den Straßen in das Internet, denn:

To fight a decentralized power requires the use of a decentralized means.¹⁶

Einige Netzaktivisten bezeichnen diese Form des elektronischen Protestes im Netz als „Hacktivismus“. Zurückgeführt werden kann dieser Begriff, der sich aus den Worten „Hacken“ und „Aktivismus“ zusammensetzt, auf Aktionen des Electronic Disturbance Theatre (EDT), das 1998 eine Serie von Protestaktionen gegen Webseiten der mexikanischen Regierung organisierte und mit globaler Unterstützung durchführte („FloodNet“, siehe unten). Diese Art von „Hacktivismus“ zielt in den meisten Fällen auf eine Unterbrechung der Kommunikationsfähigkeit des „Gegners“ ab und steht somit in eklatantem Widerspruch zum „Hacker“-Primat des „möglichst optimalen, ungehinderten Datenflusses“.¹⁷

Einen ihrer spektakulärsten Erfolge konnte die internationale Netz-Community in dem bekannten Fall *etoy vs. EToys* (1999-2000) für sich verbuchen. Diese zeitgenössische Version von David gegen Goliath ist ein Beispiel dafür, wie sich eine „Temporäre Autonome Zone“, in diesem Fall *Toywar*, spontan aus verteilt agierenden Individuen bildete, einen „Realitätshack“ ausführte und danach wieder verschwand. Wenn keine Gegenkräfte dies verhindern, werde sich jedoch in Zukunft der ursprünglich freie Raum des Internet in einen Raum perfekter Kontrolle verwandeln, so die These des amerikanischen Juristen Lawrence Lessig, die er 1999 in „Code and other Laws of Cyberspace“¹⁸ aufstellte. Der aggressive Kampf um Domainnamen im Rahmen der Kommerzialisierung des Internet ist nur ein erstes Symptom

¹⁴ “[A]s capital has increasingly become decentralized, breaking through national boundaries and abandoning the cities, street action has become increasingly useless.” (CAE 1996, S. 11)

¹⁵ CAE 1996, S. 13.

¹⁶ CAE 1996, S. 23.

¹⁷ An dem Streit, der sich 1998 an den „virtuellen Sit-Ins“ des EDT entzündete, wurde das immer wieder aufbrechende „Hacker / Aktivisten-Schisma“ (CAE) deutlich, in dem sich ‚alte‘ und ‚neue‘ Netzkulturen (man könnte auch sagen: das „Technik“- und das „Politikprimat“) unversöhnlich gegenüberstehen: “Here are two groups motivated to accomplish similar anti-authoritarian ends, but which cannot seem to find a point of intersection. While the [hackers] live on-line, the [activists] live in the street, and both are unknowingly defeated by a communication gap for which neither is responsible. The schism between the knowledge and technical skill has to be closed, to eliminate the prejudices held by each side (hacker intolerance for the technologically impaired, and activist intolerance for those who are not politically correct).” (CAE 1996, 20).

¹⁸ Lawrence Lessig, *Code and other Laws of Cyberspace*, New York 1999 (<http://www.code-is-law.org/>).

auf dem Weg dorthin. Die „Zonen“ und „Grenzen der Freiheit“ im Netz werden auch in Zukunft aufs Neue bedrängt werden und sich dementsprechend verschieben – die eingangs skizzierte technische Struktur des Internet wird jedoch (hoffentlich) verhindern, dass sie ganz verschwinden. Die „Temporäre Autonome Zone“ ist erfinderisch und flink und sucht sich neue Räume, wenn die angestammten Plätze bedroht sind. Die „TAZ“ ist nicht utopisch, in der unmittelbaren Bedeutung des Wortes, denn sie ist kein Nicht-Ort. Im Gegenteil: „*Die TAZ ist irgendwo.*“ Sie liegt an der Schnittstelle vieler Kräfte, sie bildet sich dort, wo viele Vektoren sich überschneiden. Dies können relative, instabile und dezentrale Nicht-Orte sein, ein „Gegen-Netz“ oder eine Art Netz-Untergrund. Der Theoretiker und lustvolle Praktiker der „Temporären Autonomen Zone“ ist sich sicher, „dass das offizielle Netz es niemals schaffen wird, das Spinnengewebe oder das Gegenetz auszuschalten – Datenpiraterie, ungenehmigte Transmissionen und der freie Informationsfluss können nicht eingefroren werden.“ (Bey 1994, S. 123) Die Tatsache, dass das Internet schon allein aufgrund seiner dezentralen Struktur nie komplett beherrschbar, homogenisierbar oder kontrollierbar sein wird, scheint dieser Hoffnung Recht zu geben.

FORMEN DES WIDERSTANDS IN DER ELEKTRONISCHEN ÖFFENTLICHKEIT

Technische Strukturen sind jedoch jederzeit veränderbar. Ob der freie Fluss von Informationen wirklich nicht kanalisiert, kontrolliert und gegebenenfalls „eingefroren“ werden kann, wird angesichts der Entwicklungen der letzten Jahre immer fraglicher. Der (öffentliche?) Raum des Internet ist längst nicht mehr so offen, wie noch vor ein paar Jahren. Seit dem Einsetzen des Netzbooms Anfang der 1990er Jahre wird die Architektur des Internet, so wie wir sie bislang kannten, zunehmend durch Partikularinteressen bedroht. Vor allem die (Unterhaltungs-)Industrie arbeitet massiv an der Schließung des offenen Raums Internet (Stichwort Digital Rights Management Systeme, DRM). Im juristischen Bereich bedeutet dies zum Beispiel, dass die Urheberrechtsgesetze „nicht im Sinne der Urheber, sondern der sich zentralisierenden Content-Industrie auf die erwartete Internet-Distribution neu konzipiert“¹⁹ werden. So soll zum Beispiel der Gesetzesentwurf der Bundesregierung zur Novellierung des Urheberrechts, der seit August 2002 vorliegt, das Recht zum privaten Vervielfältigen, das in der analogen Welt jedem in begrenztem Umfang offen steht und zum festen Bestandteil des Alltags der Nutzer in der Informationsgesellschaft geworden ist, im digitalen Raum einschränken. Dies würde zu einer massiven Einschränkung der Informationsfreiheit in der vielbeschworenen Informationsgesellschaft führen. Die Initiative privatkopie.net fordert dagegen für die demokratische Informationsgesellschaft ein Urheberrecht, das die Teilhabe aller am kulturellen Leben sowie die Informations- und Meinungsfreiheit garantiert. Es geht dabei, wie Pit

¹⁹ Pit Schultz, „Internet: A Public Domain? Hybride Öffentlichkeiten: Netz-Aktivismus gegen Content-Industrie“, in: Marius Babias, Achim Könnecke, *Die Kunst des Öffentlichen*, Dresden 1998, S. 132-147, hier: S. 146.

Schultz bereits 1998 schrieb, nicht mehr um Utopien, sondern darum, „lediglich das Mindestmaß an frei verfügbaren Wissensgrundlagen für eine funktionierende Demokratie im Zeitalter ihrer elektronischen Vernetzung einzufordern.“ (Schultz 1998, S. 146f.)

Wir haben es, ganz allgemein formuliert, mit unterschiedlichen Formen der Schließung elektronischer Öffentlichkeiten zu tun, gegen die KünstlerInnen und NetzaktivistInnen verschiedene Formen des Widerstands entwickeln. Neben einem eher „klassischen“ aufklärerischen Medienaktivismus (wie ihn zum Beispiel privatkopie.net, odem.org und der CCC vertreten) hat sich in den letzten Jahren eine Vielfalt hybrider künstlerisch-aktivistischer Netz-Praktiken herausgebildet, die – angesichts der sich potenzierenden „Gesellschaft des Spektakels“ – über reine Informationskampagnen oder Unterschriftensammlungen hinausgehen. In Anlehnung an das 1998 von der autonomen a.f.r.i.k.a.-Gruppe, Luther Blissett und Sonja Brünzels herausgegebene *Handbuch der Kommunikationsguerilla* lassen sich folgende subversiv-künstlerische Verfahren nennen, die im Netz neue Aktualisierung erfahren: Camouflage, Überidentifizierung, Fake und Fälschung, subversive Affirmation, Collage / Montage sowie Entwendung und Umdeutung (Détournement). Darüber hinaus kam es zu verschiedenen Umsetzungen des Konzeptes des „elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams“, zu diversen kreativen Détournements von (Gesellschafts-)Technologien und zur (zumindest konzeptuellen) Entwicklung radikal-autonomer Kommunikationssysteme. Auf unterschiedliche Weise werden Fragen nach der „Natur“ des digitalen Eigentums gestellt (vgl. gwobush.com, dowchemical.com, textz.com, etoy / toywar) und Machtstrukturen in Räumen elektronischer Kommunikation sichtbar gemacht (vgl. makrolab).

Im Folgenden sollen Projekte und Aktivitäten von Gruppen und Individuen (KünstlerInnen, AktivistInnen) vorgestellt werden.

ELEKTRONISCHER ZIVILER UNGEHORSAM

Critical Art Ensemble (CAE)

<http://www.critical-art.net>

Das CAE ist ein Kollektiv von fünf KünstlerInnen aus unterschiedlichen Bereichen, „exploring the intersections between art, technology, radical politics and critical theory“ (vgl. Website). Neben der wichtigen Publikation von *Electronic Civil Disobedience and other Unpopular Ideas* (New York, 1996), in der das Konzept des „elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams“ entwickelt wird, hat das CAE in den letzten Jahren Projekte vor allem in den Bereichen Biotech und Tactical Media durchgeführt. Biotech Projekte seit 1996: *Flesh Machine*, *Society for Reproductive Anachronisms*, *Cult of the New Eve*, *GenTerra*, *Contestational Biology*, *Molecular Invasion*. Zum Themenkomplex Tactical Media schreibt CAE: “Tactical Media is situational,

ephemeral, and self-determinating. It encourages the use of any media that will engage a particular, socio-political context in order to create molecular interventions and semiotic shocks that contribute to the negation of the rising intensity of authoritarian culture.” Tactical Media-Projekte seit 1992: *The Therapeutic State* (1992), *Radio Commercials* (1993), *Useless Technology* (1994), *Diseases of Consciousness* (1997), *International Campaign for Free Alcohol and Tobacco for the Unemployed* (Sheffield, 1998), *Radio Bikes* (Graz, 2000), *Tactical Gizmology Workshop* (Eyebeam, New York, 2002).

Electronic Disturbance Theatre (EDT)

<http://www.thing.net/~rdom/ecd/ecd.html>

Das Konzept des elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams entstand aus dem seit 1994 betriebenen globalen Internetaktivismus der mexikanischen Zapatistas und ihrer Anhänger. Zwei ihrer Unterstützer, Stefan Wray und Ricardo Dominguez, sind wichtige Vertreter des elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams. Wray unterhält eine Website zu Theorie und Praxis des elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams, und Dominguez, der als Mitglied des Critical Art Ensemble einer der Co-Autoren von *Electronic Civil Disobedience* ist, arbeitet als Redakteur bei The Thing, einem unabhängigen, aus einer Kunstmailbox hervorgegangenen Internet Service Provider in New York. Wray und Dominguez sind außerdem Mitglieder der Gruppe Electronic Disturbance Theatre²⁰ (EDT), die für ihre Software „FloodNet“ (FlutNetz) bekannt geworden ist. Seit April 1998 hat das EDT unter anderem die Webseite der mexikanischen Regierung wegen ihres Vorgehens gegen die Zapatistas gezielt mit ihrer FloodNet-Software angegriffen. FloodNet ist ein verteiltes, auf Massenbeteiligung basierendes System, das automatisch die anzugreifende Website aufruft. Beteiligen sich genügend Leute an einem solchen FloodNet-Angriff, wird der Server mit einer Welle von Anfragen überflutet, die er nicht mehr abarbeiten kann.²¹ Die Webseite ist für alle weiteren Anfragen blockiert und vorübergehend nicht mehr erreichbar. Bei einem FloodNet-Angriff handelt es sich also um ein virtuelles Sit-In.²² Neben dem simplen Blockade-Effekt gibt es auch subtilere Vorgehensweisen; beispielsweise suchten automatisierte Anfragen nach der Seite mit dem Dateinamen „human_rights“. Da es diese Seite auf dem Server nicht gab, erschien in der (allerdings nur für den Systemadministrator einzusehenden) Log-Datei des Servers die Meldung „human_rights not found on this server“. Während der *Ars Electronica* 1998 in Linz wurde FloodNet außerordentlich scharf von der Organisation Hackers for Electronic Art (HEART) kritisiert. Hacker lehnen solche Angriffe generell ab, da diese a) nicht kunstvoll genug sind, um als genuines Hacken zu gel-

²⁰ Den Begriff Electronic Disturbance prägte das Critical Art Ensemble. Vgl. Critical Art Ensemble, *The Electronic Disturbance*, New York 1994.

²¹ Ein öffentlich durchgeführtes virtuelles Sit-In blockiert also den Zugang zu bestimmten Websites für eine begrenzte Zeit und ist daher, so Reinhold Grether, „einem Lohnrunden-Warnstreik vergleichbar, ein Mittel zivilen Ungehorsams, das der Gegenseite Un- und Kampfesmut signalisiert.“ (Reinhold Grether, „Wie die Etoy-Kampagne geführt wurde. Ein Agentenbericht“, in: *Telepolis*, 9.2.2000 (<http://www.heise.de/tp/>).

²² Für die Diskussion über die FloodNet-Software auf Nettime vgl. Nettime-Archiv, Juni-November 1998.

ten und b) weil die empfindliche Netzinfrastruktur generell, so die Hacker-Ethik, nicht durch „undifferenzierte“ Angriffe gestört werden dürfe. Die Aktivisten des EDT ihrerseits hielten dagegen, dass ihre Taktik sehr zielgerichtet und vor allem nicht (wie die typischen, von „Skript-Kiddies“²³ ausgeführten Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)-Angriffe) anonym sei. FloodNet wurde jedoch auch von anderen Netzaktivisten kritisiert. Unter anderem wurde EDT vorgeworfen, eine zu kurzsichtige Strategie zu verfolgen. Geert Lovink, holländischer Medientheoretiker und Netzaktivist, schrieb dazu: „Hacktivism should [...] not just temporarily shoot down enemy servers. We need to be much more careful, flexible, remain under cover. FloodNet originates from an actual public space lost and gone. Perhaps it is trying to reconstruct the loss in a much too easy way. In our experience, here in Amsterdam, the digital public sphere is a long term project, with thousands of people involved. In part, our work is invisible, and contains many random elements. Activists, by nature, are hasty. They want to get things done. Yet protection and restructuring of the public sphere is not a simple problem to solve. So let us come up with many models and examine which ones work, and which don't. That's hacktivism for me.“²⁴

etoy – “the first streetgang on the information super highway”

<http://www.etoys.com>

1999 stürzte sich der neu gegründete US-amerikanische Internet-Spielzeugversand eToys²⁵ daran, dass die Schweizer Künstlergruppe etoy²⁶ eine ganz ähnliche Internetadresse hatte, die potenzielle Kunden verwirren könnte. etoy waren seit Mitte der 1990er Jahre unter anderem durch ihr Projekt „Digital Hijack“²⁷ und durch ihre perfekte Firmensimulationsstrategie bekannt. Die Spielzeugfirma bot der Künstlergruppe (so die Künstler) 500.000 US\$ für den Verkauf der Domain an. etoy lehnte die „feindliche Übernahme“ jedoch ab. Obwohl die Künstler ihre URL schon ein paar Jahre länger besaßen als die Spielzeugfirma ihre Adresse, erließ im November 1999 ein Richter am Los Angeles Superior Court auf Antrag von eToys.com eine einstweilige Verfügung („temporary injunction“) gegen die Verwendung des Domainnamens etoy.com durch die Künstlergruppe. Die Künstlergruppe lenkte ein und nahm bis zur endgültigen Entscheidung durch das Gericht ihre Website freiwillig vom Netz. Was

²³ „Skript-Kiddies“ (Skript-Kinder), abschätzi ge Bezeichnung von Hackern für Jugendliche, denen die Fähigkeit zum ‚genuinen‘ Hacken abgeht und die sich daher bei fertigen Skripten bedienen und aus diesen ihre DDoS-Software zusammenstellen, ohne jedoch ein tieferes Verständnis dessen zu haben, was diese anrichten kann.

²⁴ Geert Lovink, Gespräch mit A. Galloway, „Hacking Activism. An Email Dialogue between Alex Galloway and Geert Lovink“, in: Nettime, 10.2.1999, <http://www.nettime.org/nettime.w3archive/199902/msg00058.html>.

²⁵ eToys (<http://www.eToys.com>).

²⁶ etoy (<http://www.etoys.com>).

²⁷ etoy, „Digital Hijack“ (<http://www.hijack.org/>, 1996). „For a period of four months in 1996, the etoy gang legally hacked into five major search engines devising a trap for net travellers and technology tourists of the time. With the twilight zone of the medium forming the place of action, search engines were transformed into a stage, designed as a merger between a Hollywood action movie script and a real life airplane hijacking. This was a shocking experience and a violent attack on the innocent Internet user of the time. It became known as the digital hijack – and the members of etoy as the first street gang on the information super highway.“ (Nicolas Primmich, „Gesamtkunstwerk“, in: *Rohrpost*, 17.12.2002 (http://www.hansbernhard.com/publications/publications_about/2002/Gesamtkunstwerk.doc)).

dann jedoch folgte, versetzte zunächst etoy und dann die internationale Netz-Community in Rage: Die Firma Network Solutions, die für die Vergabe und die Eintragungen von Domains in das Hauptverzeichnis zuständig war, löschte Anfang Dezember 1999 die URL etoy.com aus eben jenem Hauptverzeichnis, ein Schritt, der nicht durch die einstweilige Verfügung gedeckt war. etoy war nun auch nicht mehr per E-Mail erreichbar. Die Netz-Existenz der Gruppe war gelöscht worden. Als Antwort auf das Verhalten von Network Solutions und eToys entwickelte eine Community von Netzaktivisten um die US-amerikanische Künstler- und Aktivistengruppe RTMark (siehe unten) den etoy-Solidaritäts-Fond und die *Toywar*-Plattform, deren erklärtes Ziel es war, die Firma eToys zu zerstören. Weniger pathetisch ausgedrückt: Es ging darum, den Wert der eToys-Aktien mit allen zur Verfügung stehenden Mitteln so weit wie möglich nach unten zu drücken. In den folgenden Wochen griffen Aktivisten die Website von eToys mit verschiedenen Mitteln (zum Beispiel virtuelle Sit-Ins) an, die, so las man in einer augenzwinkernd bis ernst gemeinten Pressemitteilung von RTMark,²⁸ für den darauffolgenden 70-prozentigen Wertverlust der eToys-Aktien in der Nasdaq-Notierung verantwortlich gemacht wurden. Wie Reinhold Grether, Internet-Forscher und Mitentwickler der *Toywar*-Kampagne, schrieb, nutzte man dabei den sowieso im Abstieg begriffenen Trend der eToys-Aktie und münzte diese Marktwertverluste in der Außendarstellung geschickt in einen Erfolg für etoy um. etoy-Unterstützer waren in sämtlichen mit eToys befassten Investorenforen kontinuierlich präsent und streuten dort entsprechende Negativ-Nachrichten. Für die „virtuellen Sit-Ins“ wurde eine neue Version der FloodNet-Software eingesetzt, die von der Gruppe Electronic Disturbance Theatre (EDT) ursprünglich zur Unterstützung der mexikanischen Zapatistas entwickelt worden war. Das raffinierteste Skript war wahrscheinlich „killer-toy.html“, ein nicht-lineares Skript, das die Warenkörbe auf eToys.com unablässig füllte, ohne jemals einen Kauf zu tätigen. Es handelte sich dabei um automatisierte Anfragen, die – bildlich gesprochen – mit ihren virtuellen Einkaufswagen über die eToys.com-Seiten zogen, Kinderspielzeug tausendfach in diesen Einkaufswagen stapelten – und natürlich nie zur Kasse gingen. Das „virtuelle Shop-In“ hatte einzig und allein den Zweck, den eToys-Server zur Abarbeitung von Routinen anzuhalten und letztendlich zu überlasten. Auch wenn von Seiten der Aktivisten betont wurde, dass man darauf achtete, den Server nur kurzfristig anzugreifen und unter keinen Umständen völlig außer Gefecht zu setzen (weil es, so Grether, um den „symbolischen Ausdruck der Breite des Protests und nicht um einen Terroranschlag“ ging), führte das virtuelle Sit-In zehn Tage in der Vorweihnachtszeit 1999 doch zur fast kompletten Blockade des eToys-Servers.²⁹ Die *Toywar*-Website³⁰ war ein symbolisches „Schlachtfeld“, ein Online-Solidaritäts-Spiel, in dem die UnterstützerInnen von etoy in Form von playmobilar-tigen, mit virtuellen Waffen ausgerüsteten Avataren aufmarschierten. Die Spielankündigung

²⁸ Pressemitteilung von RTMark: „Finally, total victory for etoy (rtmark press release)“, in: *rohrpost*, 26.1.2000 (<http://www.mikro.org/rohrpost>).

²⁹ Vgl. CNN-Bericht (<http://cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/9912/17/mlld.00.html>).

³⁰ *Toywar* (<http://www.toywar.com/>).

las sich folgendermaßen: “On your team, thousands of players. Your opponents: eToys and its shareholders—as long as they still own shares. The stakes: art, free expression and life on the Internet.” Die Pro-etoy-Community wurde auf dem Höhepunkt der Kampagne durch 1798 Avatare visualisiert, die auf der Website demonstrativ Stellung bezogen. etoy und RTMark setzten mit der *Toywar*-Plattform der normalerweise bilderlosen, strukturellen Gewalt(strategie) der Ökonomie im Netz eine eben diese bilderlose Gewalt visualisierende Strategie entgegen. Birgit Richard schreibt dazu: „Die [mediale] Gewalt ist bilderlos, deshalb muss das Imaginäre Futter bekommen: etoy nutzen die Symbole ökonomischer Bildermacht und die Kriegsmetapher in spielerischer Form. Sie bebildern ihren [...] Kampf gegen eine Spielzeugfirma, um die abstrakten Vorgänge der Gewalt zu zeigen, die für Nicht-Eingeweihte nur schwer nachvollziehbar sind und erreich[t]en [so] den Support einer großen Webcommunity.“ (Richard 2001, S. 205).³¹ Nach drei Monaten ließ eToys.com Ende Januar 2000 die Klage gegen die Künstlergruppe fallen – nicht zuletzt auch wohl wegen der heftigen Gegenreaktionen, die die Firma zu spüren bekommen hatte.³² Dieser spektakuläre Erfolg hat gezeigt, dass das Internet beziehungsweise die Nutzung kleiner oder taktischer Medien durch eine globale Netzgemeinschaft von Aktivisten in günstigen Fällen, so Reinhold Grether, die Selbstorganisation einer „Gegen-Macht“ erlaubt, die einen gut organisierten Gegner an die Wand spielen kann.

RTMark

<http://www.rtmark.com>

Eine der Hauptaufgaben der Künstler- und Aktivistengruppe RTMark (sprich: „arty mark“, ein Wortspiel mit „trademark“ und „arty“) besteht darin, subversive Aktivitäten zu finanzieren. Die US-amerikanische Gruppe unterstützt Leute finanziell, die zum Beispiel großen Konzernen kleine Streiche spielen wollen. Auf der Website von RTMark befindet sich eine öffentlich einsehbare Datenbank („The Mutual Funds“) mit verschiedenen „Fördertöpfen“ für subversive Aktivitäten. RTMark sieht die Aufgabe der „Mutual Funds“ darin, Auftraggeber und Auftragnehmer zusammenzuführen. Ähnlich wie an der Börse können Geldgeber in verschiedene Unternehmungen investieren. Die „Dividende“ ist nicht finanzieller Natur, sondern besteht in der Aufmerksamkeit in den Massenmedien und in persönlicher Genugtuung. So wurde die Barbie Liberation Organisation (BLO) über die „Mutual Funds“ finanziell unterstützt. Die Aktion bestand darin, in einem Supermarkt die Sound-Chips von Barbie- und G.I.-Joe-Puppen auszutauschen. Danach sagten die G.I.-Joes „Wanna go shopping?“ und die Barbies „Dead

³¹ Zur strukturellen Gewalt im Netz, zur performativen Eigenschaft von Domainnamen im Netz und zu aktuellen Formen des Netzaktivismus (unter anderem etoy, RTMark) vgl. auch Birgit Richard, „Am Anfang war das Wort: Domain war’s! Zur Gewalt des Eigennamens in virtuellen Welten“, in: *Kunstforum International*, Bd. 153, Januar-März 2001, S.202-229.

³² etoy.AGENT027: “VICTORY*VICTORY*VICTORY*VICTORY*VICTORY!”, in: *Nettime*, 25.1.2000 (<http://www.nettime.org/nettime.w3archive/200001/msg00143.html>).

men tell no lies“. In einem anderen Projekt versteckte ein Computerprogrammierer im Auftrag von RTMark zwei schwule Polizisten in dem Videospiel SimCopter. Desweiteren unterstützte RTMark die Schweizer Netzkunstgruppe etoy bei ihrer juristischen Auseinandersetzung mit dem amerikanischen Spielzeugversand Etoys. Auch die Website vote-auction.com der Gruppe Übermorgen.com, auf der zur amerikanischen Präsidentenwahl 2000 Wählerstimmen meistbietend versteigert wurden, wurde von RTMark unterstützt.

Immer wieder irritiert die Gruppe Internetbenutzer durch ‚gefakte‘ Webseiten, die den offiziellen Seiten von Politikern und Unternehmen zum Verwechseln ähnlich sehen. Ziel solcher Fakes wurde unter anderem schon George W. Bush, dessen angeblichen Kokain-Erfahrungen unter der Adressen GWBush.com in Erinnerung gerufen wurden. In einer Pressekonzferenz forderte Bush daraufhin vor laufender Fernsehkamera, dass „die Freiheit ihre Grenzen“ haben müsse und stellte sich so selbst bloß.

Weitere gefakte Websites waren unter anderem die der internationalen Organisationen GATT (Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) www.gatt.org und die der World Trade Organisation WTO.org (beide 2001). Über Anfragen, die von anderen Handelsorganisationen an die gefakte WTO-Website gerichtet wurden, nahm RTMark im Namen der WTO Kontakt mit Interessenten auf. In ihrer Aktion „The Yes Men“ (2001-2002) schickte die Gruppe einen gewissen Andy Bichelbaum als einen offiziellen Vertreter der WTO zu internationalen Konferenzen (unter anderem in Salzburg), wo er Erstaunliches zur Lage der Weltwirtschaft berichtete, die „Faulheit der Italiener“ verurteilte und das Ende der WTO verkündete (vgl. das Doku-Video auf der Website). Aus einer Selbstdarstellung der Yes Men:

The Yes Men sind die Töchter einer Website: www.gatt.org. Geboren zu einem Zeitpunkt, als das alte „General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade“ (GATT) bereits durch die Welthandelsorganisation (WTO / World Trade Organisation) ersetzt worden war, hat [gatt.org](http://www.gatt.org) die Aufmerksamkeit von CEOs, JuristInnen, JournalistInnen und anderen Splittergruppen der westlichen herrschenden Klassen auf sich konzentriert. Die Leute hinter der Website haben in den vergangenen zwei Jahren mit großem Vergnügen Einladungen zu internationalen Tagungen (<http://theyesmen.org/wto/>, <http://theyesmen.org/finland/>) und etablierten Fernsehsendungen angenommen (<http://theyesmen.org/tv.html>), und zwar als Vertreter der WTO. Ihre berühmt-berüchtigten PowerPoint-Präsentationen werden gerne als „Naked Lunch der Globalisierung“ bezeichnet (siehe besonders www.theyesmen.org/hamburger). In allen Fällen wurden The Yes Men von Personen eingeladen, die die Parodie (<http://gatt.org/>) für die offizielle Website der WTO (<http://www.wto.org/>) hielten.

Kürzlich, am 21. Mai, kündigte ein Vertreter der Welthandelsorganisation einem schockierten, aber Anteil nehmenden Publikum in Sydney die Auflösung seiner Organisa-

tion an (<http://theyesmen.org/tro/disband.rtf>, <http://theyesmen.org/tro/cpa.html>). Er gab bekannt, dass sich die WTO als neue Organisation rekonstituieren werde, und zwar mit dem erklärten Ziel, statt der Reichen nun die Armen dieser Welt zu unterstützen. (http://gatt.org/trastat_e.html).

Diese sensationelle Ankündigung rief weltweites Echo hervor, unter anderem eine erregte Debatte im kanadischen Parlament, wo der Abgeordnete John Duncan im Plenarsaal das Wort ergriff und fragte, „welche Auswirkungen dies auf unsere Positionen zu Holz, Landwirtschaft und anderen Streitfragen bezüglich des Welthandels haben“ werde.

Zu diesem Zeitpunkt prangerte das Hauptquartier der WTO in Genf den „Vertreter“ als Hochstapler an: „Obwohl wir den Humor [des Hochstaplers] zu schätzen wissen, möchten wir nicht, dass angesehenere Nachrichtenorganisationen wie die Ihre zu denen zählen, die hinters Licht geführt werden.“ „Diesmal handelt es sich nicht um Humor“, sagte Andy Bichlbaum, der die WTO in Sydney „repräsentierte“. „Wir wollen die WTO tatsächlich auflösen und ihre Charta umschreiben, sodass die Armen von der Handelspolitik profitieren, statt darunter zu leiden.“

Bei früheren Auftritten hofften The Yes Men, beim Publikum diverser Veranstaltungen Entsetzen hervorzurufen, indem sie Ideen zum Freihandel auf ihre logischen Konsequenzen hin zuspitzten. Im September 2000 setzten sie sich vor einem positiv gestimmten Publikum internationaler JuristInnen im österreichischen Salzburg für den Verkauf von Wählerstimmen an die meistbietende Firma ein (<http://theyesmen.org/wto/ppt/>).

Im Juni 2001 stellten sie einem begeisterten Publikum von TextilforscherInnen in Tampere, Finnland, den Management-Freizeitanzug vor. Diese Telepräsenz-Technologie soll es ManagerInnen ermöglichen, ArbeiterInnen in so genannten Sweatshops mit Hilfe eines knapp einen Meter langen goldenen Phallus ferngesteuerte Elektroschocks zu verabreichen. (<http://theyesmen.org/finland/photos.html>).

Im Mai 2002 versuchten The Yes Men, skeptische Studierende der Universität Plattsburgh, New York, davon zu überzeugen, dass das Welthungerproblem mit Hilfe des Recyclings von McDonald's-Hamburgern (<http://theyesmen.org/hamburger/>) aus Post-Konsumenten-Abfall zu lösen sei.

Die neueste Aktion von RTMark besteht aus der gefakten Website Dow-Chemical.com (2002/2003), auf der sich der gleichnamige amerikanische Chemie-Konzern zu seiner Rückzugs- und Nicht-Entschädigungs-Strategie aus dem verseuchten Bhopal bekennt. Durch einen Chemie-Unfall starben in der indischen Stadt Bhopal in den 1984 Jahren Tausende Menschen. Diese Website führte aufgrund einer gerichtlich angeordneten „einstweiligen Verfügung“ („temporary injunction“) nicht nur zu einer temporären Schließung der gesamten The Thing-Website durch den Provider Verio, sondern auch zur Kündigung des Vertrag mit The

Thing zum 28. Februar 2003 durch den Provider (vgl. dazu den Text von Martin Conrads, „Den Netzaktivismus auf die Straße tragen“, in: *Statement-Reader Die Offene Stadt: Anwendungsmodelle*, hrsg. v. Marius Babias und Florian Waldvogel, Essen 2003).

DETOURNEMENT SOZIALER TECHNOLOGIEN

Übermorgen.com

<http://www.ubermorgen.com>

Nach der zeitweiligen Loslösung von der von ihm mitbegründeten, sich als Firma tarnenden Künstlergruppe etoy im Jahr 1999 gründete Hans Bernhard (a.k.a. etoy.HANS, etoy.BRAINHARD, hans_extrem, e01) zusammen mit Maria Haas (a.k.a. Liz oder Lizvix) die Firma *ubermorgen.com*, die in Deutschland, Österreich, der Schweiz und Bulgarien registriert ist. Handlungsfelder von *Übermorgen* sind Software-Entwicklung, Lizenz-Verträge, angewandtes Design und Beratungstätigkeiten für multinationale Unternehmen sowie Aktions-, Performance- und massenmediale Kommunikationskunst. *Übermorgen* bezeichnet seine Aktivitäten als „Media Hacking“ und verbreitet seine Inhalte mittels „Guerilla-Marketing-Taktiken“ bzw. mittels des so genannten „Schock-Marketing“. Auch das auf einer Idee von James Baumgartner basierende und von *Übermorgen* weiterentwickelte Projekt *[V]ote-auction* (2000) (heute www.vote-auction.net) basierte auf dieser Marketing- und Kommunikations-Strategie. Unter dem eingängigen Slogan „Bringing capitalism and democracy closer together!“ wurde US-amerikanischen Wählern pünktlich zur Präsidentschaftswahl 2000 (G. W. Bush vs. Gore) die Möglichkeit angeboten, ihre Stimme im Internet über eine Online-Auktions-Plattform meistbietend zu versteigern. Die angebotenen Stimmen eines ganzen US-Bundesstaates sollten dann an den Meistbietenden verkauft und der entsprechende Anteil am Erlös den Stimmenverkäufern ausbezahlt werden. In beneidenswerter Klarheit wurde so die Verschränkung von Kapital und (Stimm-)Macht demonstriert. Während individueller Stimmenverkauf in allen US-Bundesstaaten und auf Bundesebene zwar streng verboten ist, wird dieses Verbot nämlich durch massive (legale) Wahlkampfspenden großer Wirtschaftsunternehmen permanent unterlaufen. Die Resonanz in den Massenmedien war überwältigend. In den drei Monaten vor der Wahl gab *Übermorgen* am Tag bis zu fünf Radio- und TV-Interviews und bis zu 20 Interviews per E-Mail und Telefon. Verschiedene US-amerikanische Staatsanwälte kündigten insgesamt 13 Gerichtsverfahren gegen *Übermorgen.com* an. In vier US-Bundesstaaten wurden wirkliche Verfahren eingeleitet (Missouri, Chicago, Massachusetts und Wisconsin) und einstweilige Verfügungen ausgesprochen. Aufgrund eines Richterspruchs in Illinois wurde die Domain der Website zweimal gesperrt, konnte aber unter leicht verändertem Namen jeweils wieder – rechtzeitig für die Wahlen selbst – online gehen. Der

Fernsehsender CNN berichtete sieben Mal über *[V]ote-auction* und widmete dem Thema am 24. Oktober 2000 eine halbstündige Folge der Justiz-Sendung „Burden of Proof“ unter dem Titel „Bidding for Ballots: Democracy on the Block“. Insgesamt sollen bis zu 450 Millionen Medienkonsumenten von der Aktion erfahren haben. Da den Vertretern von *[V]ote-Auction* jedoch letztendlich keine illegalen Aktivitäten nachgewiesen werden konnten, wurden die Gerichtsverfahren in allen Bundesstaaten (außer in Illinois) eingestellt. Übermorgen stellt alle in diesen Verfahren generierten Originaldokumente (Klagen, Gerichtsurteile, etc.) in Ausstellungen aus und nennt diese „foriginals“ (eine Kombination aus „forged“/gefälscht und „original“). Die so realisierte permanente Verquickung von Fakt und Fiktion verweist auf einen extrem erweiterten Materialbegriff, der für Übermorgen auch (internationales) Recht, Demokratie und globale Kommunikation (Input-Feedback-Loops) umfasst.

Institute for Applied Autonomy (IAA)

<http://www.appliedautonomy.com>

Das US-amerikanische Institute for Applied Autonomy (IAA) untersucht die Strukturen des öffentlichen Raums im Zeitalter elektronischer Überwachung, analysiert die Grenzen der freien Meinungsäußerung und entwickelt technologische Lösungen, die AktivistInnen bei subversiven Aktionen unterstützen sollen. Der wichtigste Tätigkeitsbereich des IAA ist das Feld der so genannten „Contestational Robotics“ oder „Widerständigen Robotik“. Das IAA kehrt die traditionellen Beziehungen zwischen Robotern und autoritären Machtstrukturen um, indem es Roboter entwickelt, die den Bedürfnissen, den Anforderungen und den finanziellen Möglichkeiten kulturell widerständiger Kräfte entsprechen. Es hat bislang vier „Contestational Robots“ gebaut: „GraffitiWriter“, „StreetWriter“, „Little Brother“ („Pamphleteer“) und die Netzapplikation „iSee“. Der „GraffitiWriter“ ist ein kleiner Roboter, der programmiert bzw. über das Internet ferngesteuert werden kann, um beliebige Texte mit einer Geschwindigkeit von 15 km/h auf horizontalen Flächen aufzutragen. Der Schreib- bzw. Druckprozess ähnelt dabei dem eines Nadeldruckers. Er kann in überwachten Räumen oder während öffentlicher Veranstaltungen eingesetzt werden. Beim „StreetWriter“ handelt es sich um einen umgebauten Kleintransporter, der während der Fahrt Nachrichten auf die Straße schreiben kann. Diese Nachrichten können von hohen Gebäuden oder niedrig fliegenden Flugzeugen gelesen werden und bis zu mehreren Hundert Metern lang sein. „Little Brother“ („Pamphleteer“) ist ein kleiner humanoider Roboter, der unermüdlich Flugblätter verteilen kann. Das aktuellste Projekt des IAA ist „iSee“. Dabei handelt es sich um eine netzbasierte Applikation, die die Standorte von Closed-Circuit-Überwachungskameras (CCTV) im öffentlichen Raum auflistet. Die BenutzerInnen können mittels eines PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) diejenigen Wege und Routen herausfinden, die nicht durch Kameras überwacht werden, und sich so unbeobachtet durch den öffentlichen Raum bewegen.

Heath Bunting / Kayle Brandon

<http://www.irational.org>

Der britische Künstler Heath Bunting interessiert sich für die Herstellung von Kommunikation und die Schaffung sozialer Kontexte und Verbindungen von virtuellem und physischem Raum. Während Bunting in den 1980er Jahren mittels Graffiti psycho-geographische Interventionen in urbane Räume vollzog, sich im Kontext von Fax- und Mail Art und Londoner Piratenradios engagierte, wurde er in den 1990er Jahren zu einem der exponiertesten Vertreter der so genannten „net.art“, einer informellen Gruppe vorrangig europäischer NetzkünstlerInnen, die dem Mitte der 1990er Jahre einsetzenden Internethype kritisch gegenüberstanden. Zwischen 1994 und 1997 entwickelte Bunting künstlerische Projekte vorwiegend im Internet. Heath Bunting war in dieser Zeit einer der profiliertesten Netzkünstler und einer der ersten, die sich aus der Netzkunst wieder zurückzogen. Er erkundet Reiserouten für die unkontrollierte Überwindung europäischer Staatsgrenzen. Das von der Tate Modern London in Auftrag gegebene Internet-Projekt *BorderXing Guide* (2001) dokumentiert die illegalen Grenzübertritte innerhalb und außerhalb Europas, die Heath Bunting und Kayle Brandon in den letzten Jahren im Selbstversuch vollzogen. *BorderXing Guide* versteht sich als Anleitung zum Grenzübertritt ohne Papiere. Als Briten besitzen Bunting und Brandon zwar EU-Pässe, gehen jedoch solche Wege durch Wälder, Flüsse, Berge und Tunnel, die Flüchtlinge und Papierlose wählen müssen, um von einem Land in ein anderes zu gelangen. Die Informationen, die Bunting und Brandon in Form von Fotografien, detaillierten Aufzeichnungen, Karten und lakonischen Kommentaren zu den einzelnen Routen auf der Website zur Verfügung stellen, sind jedoch nicht für jede/n InternetnutzerIn zugänglich. Um Zugang zu dem Projekt zu erhalten, muss man physisch zu einem der weltweit verteilten „Social Servers“ reisen (Orte mit öffentlichem Internet-Zugang), die Buntings Vertrauen genießen. Die Zugangsbegrenzung zu *BorderXing Guide* verfolgt dabei mehrere Ziele: Zum einen geht es um die Einbettung des Virtuellen in einen spezifischen sozialen Kontext. Zum anderen verweist das Projekt auf den paradoxen Zusammenhang zwischen einer immer besseren Vernetzung innerhalb der westlichen Welt (Geld, Güter, Informationen) und deren gleichzeitiger Abschottung gegenüber unerwünschten Einwanderern. *BorderXing* spielt mit seinen Prinzip der „umgekehrten Authentifizierung“ zudem auf die alltäglichen Erfahrungen illegaler GrenzgängerInnen an.

Renaud Auguste-Dormeuil

Seit Mitte der 1990er Jahre widmet sich Renaud Auguste-Dormeuil der Untersuchung von Überwachungs- und Sicherheitssystemen, deren Präsenz im urbanen öffentlichen Raum heute allgegenwärtig geworden ist. Dabei geht es dem Künstler nicht, wie den Hackern, um das Aufzeigen möglicher Sicherheitslücken und Schwachstellen, sondern darum, auf die

ubiquitäre Präsenz dieser Systeme hinzuweisen und potentielle Schutz- oder Gegenmaßnahmen gegen das Dispositiv der Kontrolle zu entwickeln. Er zeichnet die Standorte von Überwachungskameras in Stadtpläne ein, die es ihren BenutzerInnen erlauben, sich unbeobachtet durch den Stadtraum zu bewegen. Die auf diesem Prinzip basierende vierteilige Posterserie *Quatre itinéraires d'importantes manifestations parisiennes autorisées par la Préfecture de Police (Vier wichtige, von der Polizeipräfektur genehmigte Demonstrationsrouten in Paris, 1998)* listet die Positionen von Überwachungskameras an vier wichtigen Demonstrationsachsen in Paris auf. Akribisch verzeichnet jede Karte, deren Layout sich an der offiziellen Straßenverkehrskarte der Pariser Bushaltestellen anlehnt, welche Institution entlang dieser vier Routen welche Arten von Kameras betreibt. Von Ende 1999 bis Anfang 2000 bot der Künstler eine *Paris Mabuse Visit Tour* an (Video, 60 min.). Dabei handelte es sich um eine einstündige touristische Stadtrundfahrt durch Paris in einem Kleinbus, der die TeilnehmerInnen zu den „ungewöhnlichsten Standorten von Videoüberwachungskameras“ im 1. und 2. Arrondissement brachte. Im Video *De l'art de se camoufler chez soi (Von der Kunst, sich zu Hause zu verstecken, 1998, 40 min.)* führt der Künstler, ähnlich den Video-Heimwerkertipps im Baumarkt, die Konstruktion falscher Flurdecken, doppelter Wände und Bücherregale vor, hinter denen man Zuflucht vor Verfolgern finden kann. Ein weiteres Projekt, das sich mit der Ambivalenz von Lokalisierung und Kontrolle im Zeitalter der Satellitennavigation befasst, ist *GPS (2001, variable Maße)*. Die zunächst ästhetisch-dekorativ erscheinende, in den Farben Gelb, Magenta und Grün gehaltene abstrakte Wandmalerei im Vortragsraum der Kokerei Zollverein erweist sich auf den zweiten Blick als eine Visualisierung der Funktionsweise des Global Positioning System (GPS). GPS erlaubt weltweit eine auf 30 Meter genaue Ortung von Personen oder Objekten, die mit einem entsprechenden Empfänger ausgestattet sind.

Surveillance Camera Players (SCP)

<http://www.notbored.org/the-scp.html>

Die Surveillance Camera Players spielen seit Mitte der 1990er Jahre kurze Stücke vor den Überwachungskameras von New York. Ihre erste Aufführung fand im Dezember 1996 in der U-Bahn-Station Union Square statt. Gegeben wurde eine Drei-Minuten-Version von Alfred Jarrys *Père Ubu* – genau 100 Jahre nach der Premiere des skandalumwitterten Avantgardestücks. Weil die Überwachungskameras (noch) keinen Ton aufzeichnen können, werden alle Stücke stumm aufgeführt. Dialoge werden nicht gesprochen, sondern, ähnlich wie die Zwischentitel im Stummfilm, auf Texttafeln gezeigt. Inzwischen gehören neben selbstgeschriebenen Stücken auch Kurzfassungen von Werken wie Samuel Becketts *Warten auf Godot*, Edgar Allan Poes *Der Rabe* oder George Orwells *1984* zum Repertoire der Surveillance Camera Players. Das Publikum der Kurzstücke besteht aus dem Sicherheitspersonal, das die Bilder der Überwachungskameras ansieht, und aus den Passanten, die zufällig an den

Aufführungsorten der SCP vorbeikommen. Die Aufführungen enden zumeist damit, dass Wachmänner der bespielten Orte oder Institutionen die Gruppe auffordern, aufzuhören und nach Hause zu gehen. Auf der Website der Gruppe findet sich neben akribischen Beschreibungen der Aufführungen auch eine Reihe von theoretischen Texten über die Aktivitäten der SCP. Diese bringen ihre Aktionen unter anderem mit Antonin Artauds *Theater der Grausamkeit*, dem politischen Straßentheater von Gruppen wie zum Beispiel dem *Living Theatre* und Guy Debords Konzeption der „Konstruktion von Situationen“ in Verbindung. Das Internet benutzen die SCP nur, um Informationen über ihre Aktivitäten zu verbreiten.

Bureau of Inverse Technology (BIT)

<http://www.bureauit.org/>

Das Bureau of Inverse Technology wurde 1992 von Natalie Jeremijenko in Melbourne, Australien, gegründet, 1997 als Firma in Delaware (USA) etabliert und operiert seither weltweit. Das Büro fungiert auch als Informationsagentur, die die Bedürfnisse des Informationszeitalters bedient. Die angebotenen Produkte umfassen Wirtschaftsindizes, Netzwerkeinrichtungen und Visualisierungsvorrichtungen, wie auch Videos, Musik oder spezielle Installationen. Die „Suicide Box“ (1996) bestand aus einer automatischen Kamera, die an der Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco installiert wurde und auf vertikale Bewegungen reagierte, die von der Brücke ausgingen. Jede dieser vertikalen Bewegungen wurde aufgezeichnet. „BIT Plane“ (1997-99 [<http://www.bureauit.org/plane/>]) ist ein umgebautes fernsteuerbares Spionage-Modellflugzeug (Spannweite 20 inches [= 50 cm]), das, ausgerüstet mit einer Videokamera, über ‚feindliches‘ Territorium fliegen und dort Aufnahmen machen kann. Aufgrund seiner geringen Abmessungen kann es auch solches Gelände überfliegen, das für andere Flugkörper unzugänglich ist. Der erste Überwachungsflug fand 1997 über dem Silicon Valley in Kalifornien statt: “[!]n an aerial reconnaissance over the Silicon Valley California 1997, bit plane flew solo and undetected into the glittering heartland of the Information Age. Video generated in this exercise includes footage retrieved over no-camera zones Apple, Lockheed, Nasa Ames, Netscape, Xerox Parc, Interval Research, Atari, Hewlett Packard, Oracle, Yahoo, SGI, Sun Microsystems.” (vgl. Website)

0100101110101101.org (Bologna)

<http://0100101110101101.org/>

http://0100101110101101.org/home/life_sharing/

<http://0100101110101101.org/home/vopos/>

Das italienische Netzkunst-Duo, das sich der Einfachheit halber auch „zero one dot org“ nennen lässt, ist Ende der 1990er Jahre durch seine radikalen Kopier-Projekte bekannt geworden, in denen es sich mit Fragen von Original und Reproduktion, Autorenschaft, Copy-

right und Plagiat im Internet auseinander setzte. Seit Anfang 2001 arbeitet es an der Realisierung seines bislang umfangreichsten und aufwendigsten Projektes, das unter dem Titel *Glasnost (Transparenz)* läuft. Hierbei handelt es sich um ein Selbstüberwachungssystem, das unablässig Daten über das Leben der beiden Mitglieder von 0100101110101101.org sammelt und diese Informationen unzensuriert öffentlich macht. Der erste Schritt zur Realisierung von *Glasnost* war das Projekt *life_sharing* (2001). *life_sharing*, ein Anagramm des Begriffs *file sharing*, ermöglicht Internet-NutzerInnen den direkten Online-Zugang zum Computer der Künstler. Alle auf der Festplatte befindlichen Daten – Texte, Bilder, Software, privater Mailverkehr, etc. – unterliegen der Gnu Public License (GPL) und sind insofern frei zugänglich und kopier- und manipulierbar: „*life_sharing* is a brand new concept of net architecture turning a website into a hardcore personal media for complete digital transparency.“ Seit dem Beginn des Projektes *VOPOS* (Januar 2002) trägt das Duo GPS-Transmitter (Global Positioning System), die in regelmäßigen Abständen die Koordinaten der Künstler an deren Website senden, auf die die Öffentlichkeit jederzeit zugreifen kann. Die Daten werden auf Stadtkarten übertragen und visualisieren somit ständig den aktuellen Aufenthaltsort der Künstler: „*Glasnost* explores the contradictions of privacy in the era of information technology, mirroring the obsession of society in collecting and archiving personal data.“

SICHTBARMACHUNG VON MACHTSTRUKTUREN IN RÄUMEN ELEKTRONISCHER KOMMUNIKATION

Marko Peljhan / Projekt Atol: „makrolab“ (1997-2007)

<http://makrolab.ljudmila.org>

Marko Peljhans *makrolab* wurde erstmals während der *documenta X* 1997 in Kassel aufgebaut, operierte Anfang 2000 an der Westküste Australiens und im Frühsommer 2002 in Schottland. Beim *makrolab* handelt es sich um eine autonome Forschungs-, Arbeits- und Wohneinheit, vom Aussehen her einem *Skylab* nicht unähnlich. Graham Mann, einer der Besucher im *makrolab II*, das Anfang 2000 auf Rottneest Island vor der Westküste Australien installiert wurde, beschreibt dieses folgendermaßen: „*Makrolab II* is a Gibsonesque hexagonal prism bristling with antennae and weather instruments. It was shipped onto the island in a Seatainer, then plugged into communications networks and satellite links. It produces its own power, recycles its water, and supports a crew of up to seven. [...] Like a spaceship, it needs to support its occupants without drawing on the local, ubiquitous, market-oriented, oversupply of consumer goods. It moves to different locations to sample different weather patterns, animal movements and datascares which Earth has to offer.“³³ Diese mobile Forschungssta-

³³ Graham Mann, in: Bruce Sterling, *A Visit to the Makrolab*, in: Nettime, 21.4.2000 (<http://www.nettime.org>).

tion kartographiert mit Hilfe von allerlei technischem Gerät die „Topographie der Signale“³⁴ im gesamten elektromagnetischen Spektrum – als eine Art privates ECHELON-System:³⁵ Es ist ausgerüstet mit Sende- und Empfangsantennen,³⁶ die verschiedene Signalbereiche erfassen und dort zirkulierende Datenströme aufzeichnen können. Diese Datenströme enthalten Informationen aus den unterschiedlichsten Quellen: aus privaten Telefongesprächen, satellitengesteuerten Navigationssystemen und militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Kommunikationen. Neben der Telekommunikation kartographiert das Projekt außerdem auch diverse natürliche Phänomene: „[T]his is the territory through which phone conversations, faxes, radio and TV programs, and reports transmitted over satellites and space probes flow. In short, this is a world in which ordinary phone conversations intermingle with strategic debates between corporations or military headquarters, and with atmospheric phenomena, meteorological shifts and paths of bird migrations.“³⁷ In Kassel klinkte sich das *makrolab* in Telefonate und andere Arten von Kommunikationen ein, die in dieser Zeit über internationale INMARSAT-Telekommunikationssatelliten liefen. Der amerikanische Künstler Brian Springer, der einige Zeit im *makrolab* arbeitete, schrieb später: „Wir näherten uns dem Himmel über dem Lutterberg als einer lebendigen Bücherei, aus deren Regalen uns Stimmen, Bilder und Datenkommunikation entgegenströmten.“³⁸ Untersucht wurde zum Beispiel, so Marko Peljhan, wer die INMARSAT-Satelliten zu welchen Zwecken benutzte, „wie bestimmte Machtstrukturen [...] sich der Technologie bedienen und was da verborgen wird“, und auch die Anfälligkeit privater Telekommunikation.³⁹ Das *makrolab*, das als zehnjähriges Forschungsprojekt geplant ist, wird abseits großer Städte oder Ausstellungen an möglichst abgelegenen Orten aufgebaut (Lutterberg bei Kassel, Rottneest Island vor der Westküste Australiens, Athol Estate in Schottland) und soll 2007 konsequenterweise mit einer Installation in der Antarktis abgeschlossen werden. Peljhan verfolgt in diesem Projekt eine Strategie, die er „Insulation /

³⁴ Dieter Daniels, Text zu Marko Peljhan, in: *ciTy. Internationaler Medienkunstpreis 2000*, Südwestrundfunk Baden Baden, ZKM Zentrum für Kunst und Medientechnologie Karlsruhe, 2000, S. 94-97, hier: S. 95.

³⁵ „What makrolab does, is basically using the principle of ECHELON.“ (Marko Peljhan, „makrolab | lecture 310897. the makrolab lecture in the 100 days program“, *documenta X*, Kassel, 31.08.1997). ECHELON ist ein von der amerikanischen National Security Agency (NSA) betriebenes weltweit operierendes elektronisches System zum Abhören kommerzieller Telekommunikationssatelliten. Es wird von den Vereinigten Staaten vor allem für die Überwachung nichtmilitärischer Ziele – Regierungen, Organisationen oder Firmen außerhalb der USA – unter anderem für Wirtschaftsspionage eingesetzt. Vgl. Oliver Schröm, „Verrat unter Freunden. Wie die NSA, Amerikas größter und verschwiegenster Geheimdienst, deutsche Firmen ausspioniert und dabei einen Milliarden Schaden anrichtet“, in: *Die Zeit*, 30.9.1999, S. 13ff.

³⁶ Das makrolab verfügt über „access to a wide spectrum of short wave, L-Band, and mobile radio frequencies, tele-printer and satellite telephone systems (INMARSAT), Internet and satellite video transmissions.“ (Johannes Birringer, „MAKROLAB – A Heterotopia“, in: *Performing Arts Journal*, Herbst 1998 (<http://www.makrolab.ljudmila.org/reports/heterotopia.htm>)).

³⁷ Igor Zabel, „Umetnost, moč in javnost. Model Makrolab“ [Art, Power and the Public. Makrolab Model], in: *M'ars. Časopis Moderne galerije Ljubljana*. Jg. IX, 1997, Nr. 3-4. 1-8, S. 7.

³⁸ Brian Springer, in: Tilman Baumgärtel, „Kunst als Lauschangriff. Ein Gespräch mit Marko Peljhan über dessen Projekt Makrolab“, in: *Telepolis*, 6.10.1998 (<http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/special/info/6299/1.html>). Auch veröffentlicht in: Tilman Baumgärtel, *net.art. Materialien zur Netzkunst*, Nürnberg 1999, S. 136-141.

³⁹ Zu Greenpeace sagte Marko Peljhan: „Die wissen wahrscheinlich gar nicht, dass jedes Mal, wenn sie das Satelliten-Telefon auf ihrem Boot benutzen, ihre Gegner alles mithören können. Oder sie wissen es, aber es ist ihnen egal. Ich finde es sehr wichtig zu zeigen, dass die Privatsphäre nicht so geschützt ist, wie es die meisten Leute wahrscheinlich annehmen.“ (Peljhan, in: Baumgärtel 1999, 138).

Isolation“ (Isolierung / Isolation) nennt. Es handelt sich dabei um eine Kombination aus vollkommener physischer Isolation und gleichzeitig totaler medialer Vernetzung mit der Außenwelt: “[T]he project is located external to the exhibition venue, it is not accessible to the ordinary public, and its crew is shut away in a special environment entirely separate from its surroundings. The essential feature of the project, however, is that their retreat into the isolated system does not mean the interruption of all forms of communication” (Zabel 1997, 6). Erscheint das Ziel einer Isolation in einem explizit auf Kommunikation ausgerichteten Projekt zunächst wie ein Widerspruch,⁴⁰ wird jedoch schnell klar, dass diese Kappung aller herkömmlichen Verbindungen einer maximalen Intensivierung der Untersuchung des immateriellen Territoriums der Signale dient. Das *makrolab* ist einerseits *vollkommen isoliert* und andererseits *voll vernetzt*. Es erscheint daher wie eine radikale Umsetzung des McLuhanschen Prothesenmodells.⁴¹ Die physisch-geographische Isolierung (bei gleichzeitiger Vernetzung) soll der Besatzung die Unabhängigkeit von und gleichzeitige Reflexion der (auch medial vermittelten) gesellschaftlichen Bedingungen ermöglichen: “Insulation / isolation is understood as a vehicle to achieve independence from and reflection of the actual entropic social conditions” (Peljhan, *d X*, 1997). Der deklarierte Rückzug aus dem Spektakel bzw. aus der Gesellschaft des Spektakels⁴² (Peljhan spielte in seinem Vortrag während der *documenta X* auf Guy Debord und die Situationisten an) soll einen Raum der Ruhe und der Reflexion eröffnen, von dem aus eine Art Vogelschau auf die Topographie der Signale möglich wird, die zwischen den Zentren zirkulieren.⁴³ Darüber hinaus sollen durch diese „insulation / isolation“ auch die Voraussetzungen für eine intensiv(iert)e Kommunikation unter den Besatzungsmitgliedern geschaffen werden. Peljhans These ist, dass wenige Individuen in einer solchen „intensiven Isolierung“ mehr „evolutionären Code“ produzieren können als große politische Bewegungen. Unter „evolutionärem Code“ versteht Peljhan die experimentelle Erforschung und Entwicklung von Strategien und Verhaltensweisen in zeitgenössischen und zukünftigen Gesellschaften, die zunächst in der Laborsituation des *makrolab* getestet werden, um später dann im alltäglichen Leben eingesetzt werden zu können. Genau hier liegt das *utopische* Potenzial des *makrolab*. Es geht zunächst um eine Bewusstmachung des immateriellen Datenraums, der sich wie eine neue Dimension über den materiellen Raum legt. Der zweite Schritt besteht in einer Verdeutlichung der in dieser Datensphäre vorhandenen antagonistischen Machtinteressen einschließlich ihrer Strategien des Datensammelns, der Überwachung und Kontrolle. Gegen diese Strategien hat das *makrolab* – dies ist der dritte Schritt – seine Taktik der „counter-surveillance“ entwickelt. Diese Taktik besteht in der Umkehrung bzw. in der Demokratisierung der erwähnten Strategien (wie sie zum Beispiel

⁴⁰ “Isolation of course, in a communication project sounds like a contradiction in terms.” (Peljhan, Vortrag *documenta X*, Kassel, 31.08.1997).

⁴¹ Vgl. Marshall McLuhan, *Die magischen Kanäle. Understanding Media*, Dresden 1994.

⁴² Vgl. Guy Debord, *Die Gesellschaft des Spektakels*, Berlin 1996.

⁴³ Daniels 2000, S. 95.

ECHELON verwendet), die normalerweise nur von institutionellen, staatlichen oder privatwirtschaftlichen Stellen betrieben werden können. Die Weitergabe der so gewonnenen Informationen an Dritte ist jedoch nicht legal. Peljhan sucht mit seinen Kollegen daher nach juristischen Möglichkeiten, diese Informationen trotzdem an die Öffentlichkeit zu bringen, um so über Struktur und Inhalt dieses normalerweise unsichtbaren Informationsraums aufzuklären. Es geht Peljhan und seinen Mitstreitern darum, der Öffentlichkeit taktische, juristische und technologische Mittel an die Hand zu geben, um sich selbst ein Bild von den Überwachungs- und Kontrollmethoden und -möglichkeiten zu machen, die normalerweise militärischen oder staatlichen Einrichtungen oder global agierenden großen Unternehmen oder Medienkonglomeraten vorbehalten sind.⁴⁴

world-information.org

<http://world-information.org/>

<http://www.t0.or.at/t0>

World-information.org ist eine vom Netzkultur-Verein Public Netbase (Wien) initiierte Ausstellung zu Themen der Herstellung, Manipulation, Kontrolle und Distribution von Informationen in der so genannten „Informationsgesellschaft“. Sie wurde 2000 in Brüssel, 2001 in Wien und Ende 2002 in Amsterdam gezeigt und wanderte im März 2003 nach Belgrad und danach nach New Delhi. Die Ausstellung fragt danach, wie Technologien die Gesellschaft verändern bzw. sich auf Gesellschaft, Politik, Kultur, Kunst und Wirtschaft auswirken. Auf 32 Informationsdisplays wird die Entstehung und Manipulation der öffentlichen Meinung sowie die Gefährdung der Public Domain durch aktuelle juristische und technische Entwicklungen im Bereich von Copyright und Urheberrecht, durch Monopolbildungen im Bereich der Massenmedien und durch die Implementierung von Kontrollstrukturen im Internet dargestellt. Außerdem setzt sich das Projekt mit der verschärften Sicherheitsgesetzgebung seit dem 11. September 2001 auseinander, die unter anderem den umfassenden Einsatz biometrischer Kontrolltechnologien vorsieht.

⁴⁴ Das makrolab erforscht in experimenteller Weise auch die juristischen Möglichkeiten des ‚öffentlichen Abhörens‘: “[T]he essential thing about [makrolab] is the demonstration of the possibility of the legal use of means for research on the telecommunications spectrum. Telecommunications are the most regulated part of legislation in all the countries of the world, and are crucial to projects which act to open and not close the problems.” (Marko Peljhan, “Strategije Minimalnega Odpora – Analiza Taktičnega Delovanja v Družbi Kontrole” [Strategies of Minimal Resistance – Analysis of Tactical Work in the Surveillance Society], in: *Svet umetnosti Tečaj za kustose sodobne umetnosti 1999: Geopolitika in umetnost* [The World of Art Curatorial Course for Contemporary Art: Geopolitics and Art]. Hg. v. OSI/SCCA, Ljubljana 1999, S. 60-63).

Dragan Espenschied / Alvar Freude: „insert_coin“ (2000/2001)

http://www.odem.org/insert_coin/

http://www.online-demonstration.org/insert_coin/imkp2001.html

Zwei Personen kontrollieren 250 Personen. Um die Kompetenz und Kritikfähigkeit der Anwender bezüglich des Alltagsmediums Internet zu überprüfen, kontrollierten und manipulierten Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude im Rahmen ihrer Diplomarbeit *insert_coin* den Web-Datenverkehr an der Merz-Akademie in Stuttgart. So verwandelten sie beispielsweise Suchmaschinen in Denunzier-Portale, veränderten aktuelle Meldungen auf Nachrichtensites; selbst Wörter in privater Email-Kommunikation, die über Web-Interfaces wie Hotmail abgerufen wurden, liefen durch den von Espenschied und Freude manipulierten Proxy-Server (Filter). Und niemand bemerkte es. Authentizität vorzutäuschen, war ein Leichtes, denn auch die Adressen (URLs), die Daten im Web unverwechselbar auszeichnen, wurden von Espenschied und Freude kontrolliert. Als sie das Experiment den Studierenden und MitarbeiterInnen der Akademie bekannt machten, interessierte sich jedoch so gut wie niemand dafür. Obwohl die beiden eine simpel zu befolgende Anleitung veröffentlichten, mit der jeder selbständig den Filter ausschalten konnte, nahm sich nur ein verschwindend geringer Teil der Studierenden eine Minute Zeit, um eine einfache Einstellung vorzunehmen und so wieder an ungefilterte Daten heranzukommen. Noch mehrere Monate nach dem Ende des Experiments war der Web-Zugriff von den meisten Computern der Akademie ausgefiltert. Das Experiment von Espenschied und Freude konnte beweisen, dass Manipulation von Internet-Inhalten sehr einfach und effizient funktionieren kann. Das Internet ist keinesfalls unkontrollierbar, ohne Hierarchien oder unabhängig von bestehenden Machtverhältnissen. Und die Benutzer bewegen sich unmündig in einem Medium, das jeden Tag mehr Bedeutung in Politik, Wirtschaft und Privatleben gewinnt.

Knowbotic Research: „Minds of Concern: Breaking News“

<http://www.krcf.org>

<http://www.unitedwehack.ath.cx/>

Das Projekt *Minds of Concern: Breaking News* der Künstlergruppe Knowbotic Research, das Anfang Mai 2002 in der Ausstellung *Open_Source_Art_Hack* im New Yorker New Museum gezeigt wurde,⁴⁵ besteht aus einer Rauminstallation sowie einem „Public Domain Scanner“, also einer Software, die so genanntes „Portscanning“ erlaubt, das heißt, mit dieser Software kann man kontrollieren, wie bestimmte Computer an das Internet angeschlossen sind, welche Türen („Ports“) offen, welche geschlossen sind. Mittels Port-Scanning kann man die Verwundbarkeit bestimmter Server feststellen. Dies ist legal, so lange man nicht durch offene Türen oder Fenster in fremde Computer eindringt. Die Künstler geben den BenutzerInnen die

⁴⁵ "Minds of Concern: Breaking News" (2002), als Teil des Ausstellungsprojektes *Open_Source_Art_Hack*, The New Museum, 3.5.-30.6.2002 (<http://www.netartcommons.walkerart.org/>, <<http://unitedwehack.ath.cx/>>).

Möglichkeit, ein solches Port-Scanning nicht etwa auf Servern großer multinationaler Konzerne durchzuführen, sondern auf Servern von Nicht-Regierungs-Organisationen und kleiner, medienkultureller Institutionen. Damit wollen sie auf die Verwundbarkeit derjenigen AktivistInnen aufmerksam machen, die sich für Datensicherheit einsetzen. Das Projekt musste letztendlich vom Netz genommen werden, da der Provider des Museums dem Museum mit juristischen Konsequenzen drohte. Matthew Mirapaul schrieb dazu in der *New York Times* am 13.5.2002: "The dispute calls attention to one of the very points the piece is intended to make. Because the lines between public and private control of the Internet are not yet clearly defined, what artists want to do may be perfectly legal, but that does not mean they will be allowed to do it."

ENTWICKLUNG AUTONOMER KOMMUNIKATIONSSYSTEME

Name.Space

<http://www.name.space.xs2.net/>

1996 gründete der New Yorker Video- und Medienkünstler Paul Garrin, der in den frühen 1980er Jahren Assistent der VideokünstlerInnen Nam June Paik und Shigeko Kubota war, das Projekt Name.Space. Das Projekt sollte es jedem Netznutzer unabhängig vom Domain Name System (DNS) des Internet ermöglichen, seinen individuellen Domainnamen einzurichten. Bereits 1996 waren viele der begehrten Domainnamen – besonders solche mit generischen Top Level Domains wie .com, .org, .net, von denen es bis vor kurzem nur sieben gab – vergeben.⁴⁶ Bisher hat die US-amerikanische Firma Network Solutions Inc. (NSI) ein von der amerikanischen Regierung zugeteiltes Monopol auf die kostenpflichtige Vergabe dieser Domainnamen (100 US \$ / Jahr pro Domainname). Wie viele Vertreter der internationalen Netzcommunity übte auch Paul Garrin fundamentale Kritik am Domain Name System (DNS), dem er eine künstliche Verknappung von Top Level Domains unterstellte. Laut Garrin stellt die Monopolmacht von NSI eine Privatisierung von öffentlichem Gut, der Verkauf von (künstlich knapp gehaltenen) Domainnamen eine Kommerzialisierung des öffentlichen Raums des Internet dar. Garrin dazu in einem Interview: „Ich betrachte das Internet als öffentlichen Raum – so wie die Straßen. In den USA werden jetzt immer mehr Straßen privatisiert. Wenn du auf eine Straße gehst, die jemand gekauft hat, oder in eine Shopping Mall [...], betrittst du Privateigentum, und du hast nicht mehr das durch die Verfassung geschützte Recht, frei dei-

⁴⁶ Ein Domainname ist zum Beispiel „mikro“ in <http://www.mikro.org>. Diese Adresse ist – im Gegensatz zu der darunter liegenden IP-Nummer (www.mikro.org entspricht der IP-Nummer 194.95.161.64) – leicht zu merken und einmalig im Internet. Letzter Teil einer URL ist immer eine Top Level Domain. Diese können Generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs) oder Country Code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs) sein. gTLDs sind heute: .org (für Organisationen), .edu (für Universitäten), .com (für kommerzielle Körperschaften), .gov (für die Regierung der USA), .mil (für das Militär), .int (für internationale Organisationen), .net (für Netzprovider). Daneben gibt es ca. dreihundert zweilettrige länderspezifische Top Level Domains (ccTLDs) wie zum Beispiel .de, .ru, .uk.

ne Meinung zu äußern. Je mehr Orte privatisiert werden, desto weniger öffentliche Plätze gibt es, an denen man sagen kann, was man will. In den letzten Jahren hat es diese Gentrifizierung von ganzen Stadtvierteln gegeben, jetzt setzt eine Disneyfizierung des Netzes ein, die genauso gefährlich ist.“⁴⁷ Garrin wollte mit seiner Firma pgMedia daher das DNS durch ein eigenes Namenssystem ersetzen. Mit Name.Space wollte er beweisen, dass es zumindest technisch keine Grenze für die Anzahl von (Top Level) Domains gibt. Der Namensraum des Name.Space erlaubte – das behauptete zumindest Garrin – im Gegensatz zum heutigen DNS die Einführung einer unbegrenzten Anzahl von Top Level Domains *durch die einzelnen Nutzer*. Damit die Name.Space-Domainnamen von jedem ans Internet angeschlossenen Computer aufgerufen werden könnten, wollte pgMedia NSI zur Aufnahme der Name.Space-Domainnamen in den Rootserver File bewegen. Network Solutions lehnte ab. Die Klage, die Garrin daraufhin gegen NSI einreichte, wurde Anfang 2000 abschlägig beschieden. NSI behält das Monopol zur Vergabe von Domainnamen in generischen TLDs bis mindestens zum Jahr 2003. Garrin, der Ende der 1970er Jahre bei den Konzeptkünstlern Martha Rosler und Hans Haacke an der Cooper Union in New York studierte und dort die politische Variante dieser Kunst kennen gelernt hatte, sieht seine Firma pgMedia als ein politisches Unternehmen, das sich direkt aus seiner künstlerischen Arbeit entwickelt hat.⁴⁸ Garrin ist überzeugt, dass sich Künstler und unabhängige Medien ihre eigene technische und ökonomische Infrastruktur schaffen müssen, um unabhängig arbeiten zu können. Die Verbreitung unabhängiger Informationen und ‚unpopulärer‘, kritischer Ideen muss durch den Kauf eigener Bandbreite und die Schaffung einer eigenen Netzinfrastruktur gewährleistet werden. Die hierfür benötigten finanziellen Mittel sollen, so Garrin, durch eigene Firmen aufgebracht werden. Ein solcher ‚autonomer‘ Server ist Garrins *Mediafilter* (<http://www.mediafilter.org>), der seit März 1995 online ist. Hier findet man unabhängige Zeitschriften, die investigativen Journalismus fördern, zum Beispiel *Covert Action Quarterly* oder *The Balkan Media and Policy Monitor*. Im September 1997 brach auf der Mailingliste *Nettime*⁴⁹ ein heftiger Streit über Garrins Name.Space aus. Gestritten wurde weniger über die erklärten Ziele des Projekts (verschiedene Leute machten sich Gedanken über die notwendige Erweiterung des DNS), als vielmehr über die Vorgehensweise, mit der Garrin diese Ziele erreichen wollte. Da war zunächst Garrins Einzelkämpfertum. Protokolle und Standards werden im Internet eigentlich immer kollektiv erarbeitet, wie auch Rop Gongrijp in der Diskussion bemerkte: “This is not a problem that you solve on your own or with a few friends. Internet is built by hundreds of thousands of people that have programmed it. You can't solve this with three people, not from the structure

⁴⁷ Paul Garrin, Interview mit Tilman Baumgärtel, 20.4.1997, in: Tilman Baumgärtel, *[net.art] Materialien zur Netzkunst*, Nürnberg 1999, S. 92-101, hier: S. 96.

⁴⁸ Zu Paul Garrin vgl. auch Jutta Zaremba, „Medien(kampf)kunst. Paul Garrins Macht des Taktischen“, in: *Kunstforum International*, Bd. 153, Januar-März 2001, S. 195-201.

⁴⁹ Nettime ist eine internationale Mailingliste für Netzkritik, die seit 1995 besteht und heute über 1.500 Subscriber umfasst (<http://www.nettime.org>).

Name.Space has now. You solve this by working with large groups, involving universities etc.”⁵⁰ Garrin verstieß gegen dieses ‚Gesetz‘, indem er eigene Standards auf eigene Faust entwickelte. Garrin gab nach eigenen Worten dem „schnellen“ korporativen Modell eindeutig den Vorzug gegenüber „langsamen“ basisdemokratischen Entscheidungswegen. Durch die Gründung einer eigenen Firma, so die Kritiker weiter, schlage er (persönliches) Kapital aus einem gemeinsam verfolgten Ziel. Die weitreichendste Kritik an Garrins Name.Space kam von Rop Gongrijp, dem Leiter der holländischen Hacker-Organisation Hacktic und Mitglied des Amsterdamer Internet Service Providers xs4all. Laut Gongrijp funktioniere Name.space technisch überhaupt nicht, und sei daher auch keine Alternative zum bestehenden Domain Name System.⁵¹

INSULAR Technologies

<http://www.insular.net>

Ein anderes autonomes Kommunikationssystem entwickelt der slowenische Künstler Marko Peljhan seit 1999. *INSULAR Technologies* („International Networking System for Universal Long-distance Advanced Radio“) ist konzipiert als ein weltweites, unabhängiges, offen zugängliches und dezentrales Radionetzwerk, das parallel zu den herkömmlichen Kommunikationsstrukturen Daten, Text und Sprache überträgt. Es soll in erster Linie eine sichere Kommunikation zwischen unabhängigen Kultur-, Medien- und gesellschaftlichen Initiativen, Nicht-Regierungsorganisationen und Individuen gewährleisten, die unter Umständen in entfernten Gegenden oder Umgebungen mit begrenzter Connectivity operieren. Sichere Kommunikation wird durch den Einsatz von Verschlüsselung und durch die Existenz einer autonomen Infrastruktur gewährleistet, die darauf abzielt, die NutzerInnen unabhängiger von der gegenwärtigen bestehenden proprietären Telekommunikationsinfrastruktur (vor allem der kommerziellen Kommunikationssatelliten von INTELSAT) zu machen. *INSULAR Technologies* soll auch als Back-Up-System dienen und im Notfall bestehende digitale und analoge Netzwerke und Telekommunikationsinfrastrukturen ersetzen.

⁵⁰ Josephine Bosma. Interview with Rop Gongrijp, in: *Nettime*, 12.1.1997, <http://www.nettime.org/nettime.w3archive/199701/msg00026.html>.

⁵¹ Vgl. Boris Groendahl, „Plundering the Domain“, in: *Rewired – Journal of a Strained Net*, 3.2.1997, <http://www.rewired.com/97/0203.html>.

DIGITALE EIGENTUMSFRAGEN

Rolux

<http://www.rolux.org>

Rolux (Sebastian Lütgert) ist eines der unabhängigen kleinen Netzprojekte, die sich im Berlin der 1990er Jahren mit seinen leer stehenden Gebäuden und verlassenen Geländen im Umfeld von Clubs und Bars, Kunst und elektronischer Musik gebildet haben. Dazu gehört unter anderem auch mikro e.V., das bootlab, wo sich Lütgerts Arbeitsplatz befindet, Veranstaltungen wie (der inzwischen eingestellte) *last tuesday*, der (heute nicht mehr existierende) Club DaimlerChrysler, aber auch Mailinglisten wie Nettime und Rohrpost. Seit 2001 betreibt Lütgert / Rolux das Projekt textz.com,⁵² das mit dem flotten Spruch „we are the & in copy & paste“ wirbt. textz.com ist eine Datenbank für Texte. Man findet Texte mit und ohne Copyright, fiktionale und theoretische Texte, Manifeste und Songtexte. Da steht Theodor W. Adorno neben der autonomen a.f.r.i.k.a.-Gruppe, Douglas Adams neben Klaus Theweleit und Kathy Acker. Die Texte stammen aus unterschiedlichen Quellen. Sie werden entweder von den Autoren selbst eingereicht, als freie im Netz kursierende Texte von Mitwirkenden in die textz.com-Datenbank eingespeist oder von mit Scannern und Texterkennungssoftware bestückten UserInnen vom analogen Medium Papier in digitale ASCII-Files umgewandelt. Sebastian Lütgert selbst hat dem Projekt textz.com unter dem Titel „napster was only the beginning“ eine Einleitung vorangestellt, die eine wütende Ablehnung jeglicher proprietärer Schließungen („organized corporate piracy“) darstellt:

napster was only the beginning. an introduction to <http://textz.com> [v0.5]

a spectre is haunting the corporate world – the spectre of organized world-wide file-sharing. mp3, to name the most common synonym for the becoming-distributor of millions of former customers, has clearly shown that the flows of digital data are much more driven by people and formats than they are determined by legislation, ownership or the new global rules of the corporate-political. napster has reverse-engineered the ideology of a whole industry, and it has finally proven its total, complete and absolute obsolescence. the transnational companies that are now trying to break it up have started a war they will never be able to stop. there are going to be thousands of napsters.

<http://textz.com> is not even zero-point-five of them.

we are not the dot in dot-com, neither are we the minus in e-book. the future of online publishing sits right next to your computer: it's a \$50 scanner and a \$50 printer, both connected to the internet. we are the & in copy & paste, and plain ascii is still the format

⁵² Vgl. dazu auch Vali Djordjevic, „Nützliche Tools für den Netzintellektuellen. Minordomo und textz.com aus dem Hause ROLUX“, in: *Telepolis*, 23.7.2001.

of our choice. it shouldn't require a plug-in to read a book on the net, nor should it require a credit card. the text industry is a paper tiger. along with the mass erosion of their proprietary rights goes the vanishing of their digital watermarks. packed today, cracked tomorrow. whatever electronic gadgets they will come up with – they are all going to be dead media on their very release day. forget about your new kafka dvd. i already got it via sms.

this is not project gutenbergr. it is neither about constituting a canonical body of historical texts (by authors so classical that they've all been watching the grass from below for almost a century of posthumous copyright), nor is it about htmlifying freely available books into unreadable sub-chapterized hyper-chunks. texts relate to texts by other means than a href. just go to your local bookstore and find out yourself. the net is not a rhizome, and a digital library should not be an interactive nirvana. the conceptual poverty of today's post-academic, post-corporate public online services – and we haven't seen dot-museum yet – is not and has never been a desirable alternative to a future that will be controlled by the super-pervasive data-streams of the upcoming military-entertainment complex. there are still other options. nostalgia is slavery. stay home, read a book.

information does not want to be free. in fact it is absolutely free of will, a constant flow of signs of lives which are permanently being turned into commodities and transformed into commercial content. <http://textz.com> is not part of the information business. they say there was a time when content was king, but we have seen his head rolling. our week beats their year. ever since we have been moving from content to discontent, collecting scripts and viruses, writing programs and bots, dealing with textz as warez, as executables – something that is able to change your life. this is not promotional material. facing the unified principles of information – the combined horror of global communication and so-called guerilla marketing – there is no more need for media theory or cultural studies. the resistance against corporate culture can itself no longer remain in the cultural domain. you make a mistake if you see what we do as merely apolitical.

we are studying the coils of the serpent, watching the walk of the penguin, mapping the moves of our wired enemies. intellectual, digital and biological property – cornerstones of the new regimes of control – are the direct result of organized corporate piracy. they are not only replacing such obsolete notions as freedom, democracy, human rights and technological progress. all these new forms of ownership are, in the first place, attempts to expropriate people's work, data and bodies – just as they begin to acquire, for the first time in history, the technical means to organize them differently. today's global media and communication conglomerates are mafias, and we shouldn't count on what's left of the national governments when it comes to fighting back. "humanity won't

be happy until the last copyright holder is hung by the guts of the last patent lawyer."
napster was only the beginning. the nineties of the net are over. let's move on.

a.s.ambulanzen, berlin/germany, march 2001. no copyright <http://textz.com>⁵³

Im Mai 2002 hatte es die *F.A.Z.* abgelehnt, eine Vorabversion von Martin Walsers neuem Roman *Tod eines Kritikers* abzudrucken, da die Hauptfigur des Romans eine allzu deutliche Ähnlichkeit mit dem bekannten jüdischen Literaturkritiker Marcel Reich-Ranicki aufwies, vor allem aber weil der Roman ein „Repertoire antisemitischer Klischees“ enthielt. Daran anschließend entspann sich eine wilde Debatte in den Feuilletons der deutschen wie internationalen Medien, die daraufhin vom Suhrkamp Verlag mit einer Kopie des Manuskripts beliefert wurden. Dies geschah zum Teil über den Versand eines PDF-Dokuments, was zur Folge hatte, dass nicht lizenzierte Kopien im Internet auftauchten. Während sich der Suhrkamp Verlag dann schließlich trotz „kontroverser Diskussionen und Bedenken, die im Haus bestehen“, dazu entschloss, den Roman *Tod eines Kritikers* am 26. Juni 2002 vorzeitig zu veröffentlichen, war auch textz.com auf das Walser-Manuskript aufmerksam geworden. Als Pool für elektronisch publizierte, kritische Textproduktionen schien man hier jedoch nicht besonders von Walsers Werk angetan zu sein und beförderte auf der Website eine Datei mit dem Titel „walser.pdf“ kurzerhand in den virtuellen Papierkorb <http://textz.com/trash/walser.pdf>. Kurze Zeit später erhielt textz.com von Anwälten des Suhrkamp Verlags wegen angeblicher Urheberrechtsverstöße eine Abmahnung (<http://textz.com/trash/walser.txt>). Pikanterweise verbirgt sich hinter der verdächtigen Dateibenennung „walser.pdf“ nicht etwa das berüchtigte Walser-Manuskript, sondern Bruce Sterlings Veröffentlichung *The Hacker Crackdown – Law and Disorder on the Electronic Frontier*, ein von dem amerikanischen Autor als so genannte „Literary Freeware“ freigegebenes und autorisiertes E-Book, das sich mit den urheberrechtlichen Streitigkeiten und Grauzonen des elektronischen Publizierens auseinandersetzt. Die Betreiber von textz.com verstießen somit also keineswegs gegen die Veröffentlichungsrechte des Suhrkamp Verlags, dessen Rechtsabteilung schließlich nach einer kurzen Mailkorrespondenz auch nichts weiter von sich hören ließ. Am 24. Juni 2002 führte textz.com diesen Streich noch einen Schritt weiter: Statt Walsers Manuskript direkt als Textdatei zum Download anzubieten oder einen weiteren Link auf eine entsprechende Kopie zu setzen, veröffentlichte textz.com den 10.000 Zeilen umfassenden Quellcode eines Perl-Skripts (<http://textz.com/trash/walser.pl.txt>), das über einen entsprechenden Perl-Interpreter eine ASCII-Textversion von Walsers *Tod eines Kritikers* generieren kann. Ausdrücklich weist textz.com auf seiner Website darauf hin, dass dieses Skript nicht ohne die ausdrückliche, schriftliche Genehmigung des Suhrkamp Verlags in Frankfurt ausgeführt werden darf. Auch gehöre das „Reverse-Engineering der Schriften eines senilen deutschen Revisionisten nicht

⁵³ In: *Rohrpost*, 15.3.2001. Zusatz: „<http://textz.com> (a.k.a. <http://textwarez.com>) has been launched on february 28 2001, 10:00 CET. please support our system and contribute textz and bookz“.

gerade zum Kerngeschäft von textz.com“. Als freie Software unter der GNU General Public License der Free Software Foundation jedoch darf der Source-Code frei verteilt und modifiziert werden. Das Perl-Skript „walser.php“ enthält außerdem die Utility „makewalser.php“, mit der PHP-Skripte auch für andere Texte erstellt werden können.⁵⁴

AUFKLÄRERISCHER MEDIENAKTIVISMUS

BigBrotherAwards

<http://www.bigbrotherawards.de/>

Die „BigBrotherAwards Deutschland“ wurden ins Leben gerufen, um die öffentliche Diskussion um Privatsphäre und Datenschutz zu fördern – sie sollen missbräuchlichen Gebrauch von Technik und Informationen aufzeigen. Seit 1998 wird ein solcher „Preis“ in verschiedenen Ländern und seit dem Jahr 2000 auch in Deutschland an Firmen, Organisationen und Personen verliehen, die in nachhaltiger Weise die Privatsphäre von Menschen beeinträchtigen oder (persönliche) Daten Dritten zugänglich machen. Die deutschen BigBrother-Awards werden vom Bielefelder FoeBuD e. V. organisiert, der sich 1987 als Verein zur Förderung des öffentlichen bewegten und unbewegten Datenverkehrs gründete. Bekannt wurde der Verein durch Vernetzungsarbeit im Zerberus-Netz, seine Mailbox BIONIC, das Friedensnetzwerk ZaMir, das deutschsprachige Handbuch zu dem Verschlüsselungsprogramm Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) und seine monatliche Veranstaltungsreihe *Public Domain* zu Themen aus Zukunft und Technik, Wissenschaft und Politik, Kunst und Kultur.

odem.org

<http://www.odem.org>

<http://www.online-demonstration.de>

Websites von Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude mit Informationen zu Filter- und Zensur-Versuchen im Internet (besonders Nordrhein-Westfalen). „Die Düsseldorfer Bezirksregierung weiß, was nicht gut für uns ist: 6.000 Webseiten stehen bereits auf einer schwarzen Liste. Per Pilotversuch sollen die Internet-Provider in NRW gezwungen werden, zunächst zwei rechtsradikale Webseiten zu sperren. Ein taktisch gewählter Testballon für eine viel weitergehende Einschränkung des Grundrechts auf Informationsfreiheit.“ (Zitat aus der Ankündigung von *Public Domain*, Verein zur Förderung des öffentlichen bewegten und unbewegten Datenverkehrs e. V. Bielefeld, Feb. 2003). Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude (www.odem.org) haben ein Zensur-Experiment durchgeführt: Monatelang manipulierten sie alle Internet-Seiten, die von den Studenten der Merz Akademie in Stuttgart angeschaut wur-

⁵⁴ Vgl. Michael Thomas, „Tod einer Kritik. Walsers umstrittenes Buch als Perl-Script im Internet“, in: *Telepolis*. 27.6.2002.

den. Sie konnten sämtliche Inhalte kontrollieren, veränderten sie nach Belieben oder blockierten sie willkürlich – niemand protestierte (vgl. Espenschied & Freude: *insert_coin*, 2000-2001, siehe oben).

Chaos Computer Club (CCC)

<http://www.ccc.de>

„Der Chaos Computer Club ist eine galaktische Gemeinschaft von Lebewesen, unabhängig von Alter, Geschlecht und Rasse sowie gesellschaftlicher Stellung, die sich grenzüberschreitend für Informationsfreiheit einsetzt und mit den Auswirkungen von Technologie auf die Gesellschaft sowie das einzelne Lebewesen beschäftigt und das Wissen um diese Entwicklung fördert. Der CCC setzt sich für ein Menschenrecht auf zumindest weltweite, ungehinderte Kommunikation ein. Dies schließt natürlich technische Forschung, Entwicklung von entsprechenden technischen Hilfsmitteln und die Diskussion entsprechender technischer Sachgebiete sowie öffentliche Demonstrationen mit ein. Der Chaos Computer Club versteht sich als ein Forum der Hackerszene, eine Instanz zwischen Hackern, Systembetreibern und der Öffentlichkeit. Zunehmend ist diese Aufgabe in Teilbereichen (Netz-Zensur, Krypto-Regulierung) die einer Interessensvertretung, die versucht, durch Wissen Einfluss zu nehmen.“ (padeluum, <http://www.ccc.de/faq#ccc>)

privatkopie.net

<http://www.privatkopie.net>

Im Anschluss an die internationale Konferenz *Wizards of OS 2*⁵⁵ und den Workshop *Have you ever felt oppressed by technology? YOU WILL – Campaigning für Offene Kulturen und Freies Wissen*⁵⁶ initiierte mikro e. V. im Jahr 2002 zusammen mit anderen Organisationen die Initiative *privatkopie.net*, die sich für den Erhalt der Informationsfreiheit in der Informationsgesellschaft einsetzt. Anlass war der Gesetzesentwurf der Bundesregierung zur Novellierung des Urheberrechts, der seit August 2002 vorlag. Dieser Entwurf sah vor, das Recht zum privaten Vervielfältigen, das in der analogen Welt jedem in begrenztem Umfang offen steht und zum festen Bestandteil des Alltags der NutzerInnen in der Informationsgesellschaft geworden ist, im digitalen Raum einzuschränken. Die Initiative *privatkopie.net* fordert dagegen für die demokratische Informationsgesellschaft ein Urheberrecht, das die Teilhabe aller am kulturellen Leben sowie die Informations- und Meinungsfreiheit garantiert. Im Laufe von 2002 wurden über 30.000 Unterschriften gesammelt und im Dezember 2002 der Bundesjustizministerin übergeben.

⁵⁵ Haus der Kulturen der Welt, Berlin, 11.-13.10.2001.

⁵⁶ Workshop auf dem 18. *Chaos Communication Congress*, Berlin, 27.-29.12.2001.

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Inke Arns

Soziale Technologien

Formen des Widerstands in der elektroni-
schen Öffentlichkeit

ELEKTRONISCHER ZIVILER UNGEHORSAM

Critical Art Ensemble
(CAE)
Electronic Disturbance Theatre
(EDT)
etoy

RTMark

DETOURNEMENT SOZIALER TECHNOLOGIEN

Übermorgen.
com
Institute for Applied Autonomy
(IAA)
Heath Bunting / Kayle
Brandon
Renaud Auguste-
Dormeuil
Surveillance Camera Players
(SCP)
Bureau of Inverse Technology
(BIT)
0100101110101101.
org

SICHTBARMACHUNG VON MACHTSTRUKTUREN IN RÄUMEN ELEKTRONISCHER KOMMUNIKATION

Marko
Peljhan
world-information.
org
Dragan Espenschied / Alvar
Freude
Knowbotic

Research

**ENTWICKLUNG AUTONOMER
KOMMUNIKATIONSSYSTEME**

Name.

Space

INSULAR Technologies

DIGITALE

EIGENTUMSFRAGEN

Rolux

AUFKLÄRERISCHER

MEDIENAKTIVISMUS

BigBrotherAwards

odem.

org

Chaos Computer Club

(CCC)

privatkopie.

net

2

„Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel
...“

Das vorangestellte Zitat stammt von John Perry Barlow, dem Mitbegründer der amerikanischen Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF), das dieser in einem Manifest der weltweiten Netz-Community anlässlich der Verabschiedung des „Communication Decency Act“ im Februar 1996 präsentierte. Barlows *Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace* ist eine wütende Reaktion auf den Versuch des amerikanischen Senats, durch einen Zusatz zur amerikanischen Telekommunikationsgesetzgebung Inhalte im Internet zu regulieren.

¹ Barlow er-

klärt in seiner *Unabhängigkeitserklärung* den Cyberspace zu einem Raum außerhalb der Souveränität der „Regierungen der industriellen Welt“ und ruft die „Zivilisation des Geistes im Cyberspace“ aus. Erscheint der „Cyberspace“, den Barlow proklamiert, zunächst als idealer anarchischer Ort, ähnlich der von Hakim Bey beschriebenen „Temporären Autonomen Zonen“ ², vergleicht er ihn an anderer Stelle jedoch auch mit dem Wilden Westen des 19. Jahr-

hundreds, einem quasi rechtsfreien Raum, in dem die „Pursuit of Happiness“ jede Tat recht-

fertigte, die im Namen dieses ‚unveräußerlichen Rechts‘ begangen wurde. Die vorgebliche Radikalität von Barlows *Unabhängigkeitserklärung* erweist sich also bei näherer Betrachtung als problemlos mit dem Neoliberalismus der amerikanischen Neuen Rechten vereinbar.

Die beiden britischen Sozialwissenschaftler Richard Barbrook und Andy Cameron haben diese eklektische Ideologie daher zu Recht als „kalifornisch“ bezeichnet.

³ Für Barbrook und

Cameron ist diese eskapistische und technikdeterministische „kalifornische Ideologie“ (mit ihren Organen *Wired* und *Mondo 2000*) das Resultat einer „seltsamen Verschmelzung der kulturellen Boheme aus San Francisco mit den High-Tech-Industrien von Silicon Valley“, die den „freischwebenden Geist der Hippies mit dem unternehmerischen Antrieb der Yuppies“ verbindet. Diese Verschmelzung der Gegensätze – des sozialen, teils anarchischen Libera-

lismus der Linken und des Anti-Etatismus und wirtschaftlichen Neoliberalismus der Rechten – wurde, so Barbrook und Cameron, durch einen vollkommen überzogenen Glauben an das emanzipatorische Potenzial der neuen Informationstechnologien ausgelöst.

Die euphorische Aufbruchstimmung Anfang der 1990er Jahre, die nicht nur bei Vertretern der „kalifornischen Ideologie“ Fuß gefasst hatte, hat in den letzten Jahren eine kolossale Dämpfung erfahren, unter anderem dadurch, dass ab Mitte der 1990er Jahre die Marktökonomie massiv ins Internet einzog und dort mehr und mehr die so genannte „Geschenköko-

¹ „Regierungen der industriellen Welt, ihr müden Giganten aus Fleisch und Blut, ich komme aus dem Cyberspace, der neuen Heimat des Geistes. Im Namen der Zukunft bitte ich euch, Vertreter einer vergangenen Zeit uns in Ruhe! Wo wir uns versammeln, habt ihr keine Macht mehr.“ (Auszug aus: John Perry Barlows *Unabhängigkeitserklärung des Cyberspace*, 1996, <http://www.uni-magdeburg.de/iph/seminare/ethik/barlow.html>)
² Mark J. Bey (Peter Lamborn Wilson), *TAZ – Die Temporäre Autonome Zone*, Berlin 1994 [Original: New York 1991].

³ Richard Barbrook / Andy Cameron, „Die kalifornische Ideologie“, in: nettime (Hg.), *Netzkritik. Materialien Internet-Debatte*, Berlin 1997, S. 15-36.

nomie“ verdrängte. Je stärker Unternehmen das Netz zu nutzen begannen, desto mehr wur-

de und wird von Seiten des Staates und der Wirtschaft eine Verrechtlichung forciert, die die

seit den 1960er Jahren gewachsenen Freiräume des Internet beschneidet. Der

international wachsende, vermeintlich rechtsfreie Raum des Internet kollidiert ab Mitte der 1990er Jahre

zunehmend mit nationalen Ordnungen; die neuen Strukturen des Internet stoßen auf beste-

hende soziale und rechtliche Strukturen der Gesellschaft. Im Gefolge der Wirtschaft

halten ab Mitte der 1990er Jahre auch die Rechtsanwälte Einzug in das Internet.

⁴ In vielen

greifen Gerichte und staatliche Behörden in das Internet ein, um auch hier gesetzliche Regu- Ländern
 larien zu Kryptographie und Urheberrechtsschutz durchzusetzen (unter anderem durch
 den
 Einsatz so genannter technischer Rechtekontroll- oder Digital-Rights-Management-
 Systeme)
 – siehe den Fall der Internet-Musiktauschbörse
 Napster.

In der zweiten Hälfte der 1990er Jahre starten Regierungen weltweit verschiedene Ver-
 suche zur Regulierung von Internet-Inhalten. 1996 tritt der umstrittene „Communications De-
 cency Act“ in den USA in Kraft, der den Gebrauch von ‚unanständigen‘ Wörtern im
 Internet
 verbietet; 1997 wird er für verfassungswidrig erklärt. In China müssen sich 1996 Nutzer
 und
 Internet Service Provider (ISPs) bei der Polizei registrieren lassen, und die Regierung ver-
 sucht, den Zugang zu politisch unliebsamen Websites zu unterbinden. In Deutschland sper-
 ren Provider den Zugriff auf den holländischen Provider xs4all, auf dessen Servern eine Ko-
 pie der in Deutschland verbotenen linksautonomen Zeitschrift *Radikal* liegt. Im selben
 Jahr
 entscheidet ein deutsches Gericht, dass CompuServe den Zugang zu rund 200
 Newsgroups,
 die sich im weitesten Sinne mit Sexualität beschäftigen, unterbinden muss (Pornographie-
 Vorwurf). Die Sperrung sorgt weltweit für Aufsehen und Empörung. Ebenfalls in
 Deutschland,
 genauer: Nordrhein-Westfalen, sorgt der Wunsch nach einem von Neonazi-Inhalten und Kin-
 derpornografie „gesäuberten“ Internet seit 2000 für eine Diskussion über einen regierungs-
 amtlichen Einbau von Filtern ins weltweite Netz. Das netzaktivistische Projekt insert_coin
 von
 Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude hat jedoch eindringlich gezeigt, dass mit der
 Zensur
 und Ausblendung von Netzinhalten auch eine Manipulation jeglichen Contents möglich
 wird
 – und mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit unbemerkt
 bleibt.

⁴ „Für die neuen Generationen von Nutzern gibt es nur eine Information, die frei und möglichst weit
 zirkulieren
 sind, und das ist Werbung. Alle andere Information ist für sie Ware. Um nun in diesem promiskuitiven Milieu
 Information (z.B. Börsendaten, Lehrmaterial, Musikstücke) derjenigen und nur derjenigen zugänglich zu ma-
 chen, die dafür bezahlt haben, müssen in das Internet zusätzliche, aufwendige Schutzmechanismen, Zonen
 Zugangskontrollen und kryptographisch abgesicherte Copyrights Control Systems eingezogen werden. Die
 Rechteindustrie (Bertelsmann, Sony, Time-Warner usw.) arbeitet seit etwa 1994 nach Kräften daran, ihre
 Waren das Netz verkaufbar zu machen und technisch abzusichern.“ (Volker Grassmuck, „Freie Software: Ge-
 schichte, Dynamiken und gesellschaftliche Bezüge. Bericht im Rahmen des Forschungsprojektes „Von der Ord-
 nung des Wissens zur Wissensordnung digitaler Medien“, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Ver 1.0,
 September
 2000)

⁵ Zu Copyright und Musik im Netz vgl. *mikro.lounge #7: Sonic Outlaws – Copyright und Musik im Netz*, WMF /
 Berlin 7.10.1998 (<http://www.mikro.org/Events/19981007.html>) sowie das von Volker Grassmuck
 Symposium *Napster und die Folgen*, Hochschule für Grafik und Buchkunst Leipzig, 26. Januar 2001
 (<http://www.hgb-leipzig.de/vgrass/semi-napster/symp.html>).

Zentralisiertes, dezentrales und verteiltes Netzwerk

6

Das Internet wurde in den 1960er Jahren nicht als ein solches ‚Massenmedium‘ konzipiert, zu dem es heute geworden ist. Strukturell unterscheidet es sich von zentralisierten Sendemedien wie Fernsehen oder Radio durch seine verteilte Netzstruktur. Dieser besondere, ursprünglich auf „Unverwundbarkeit“ hin konzipierte technische Aufbau des Internet ist bis heute der Hauptgrund für seine oft „anarchisch“ genannte Struktur, die sich nach wie vor fast jeglicher politischer oder wirtschaftlicher Kontrolle entzieht. Dies geschieht zum Beispiel durch permanentes Nomadisieren von inkriminierten Daten durch das Netz. In den 1990er Jahren setzt eine breite Entwicklung und Verfügbarkeit kostengünstiger, digitaler Technologien und Medien ein. Mit der seit Beginn der 1990er Jahre möglich gewordenen Kopplung dieser digitalen Technologien (zum Beispiel Personal Computer) an das Internet, das jetzt durch seine erste grafische Oberfläche zunehmend populär wird, entsteht ein Medienverbund, der fast jeder/m (zumindest in der westlichen Welt) potenzielle Sendefähigkeit garantiert. Hierdurch entstehen neue Arten von Praktiken, die man „taktische“ oder „kleine Medien“ nennen kann. Beiden gemeinsam ist, dass sie den Nutzern nicht nur die Fähigkeit zu (passivem) Lesen, sondern auch und vor allem zu (aktivem) Schreiben in die Hand geben. Während die hierarchische und zentralisierte Sendestruktur der Massenmedien nur eine Einweg-Kommunikation (besser: Ausstrahlung ohne Rückkanal) erlaubt, ermöglicht und vereinfacht der Einsatz so genannter „Do-It-Yourself-Medien“ (wie Mailboxen, Internet-Mailinglisten, Newsgroups, Webseiten) die Schaffung alternativer Öffentlichkeiten und den Aufbau translokaler Gemeinschaften. Wichtig ist einzig und allein, so schreibt Hakim Bey in der *Temporären Autonomen Zone*, die „Offenheit und Horizontalität der Struktur“ (Bey 1994, S. 122)

⁶ Aus: Paul Baran, „On Distributed Communication Networks“, in: IEEE Transactions on Communication Systems,

Hakim Beys *Temporäre Autonome Zonen* sind nomadisierende Praktiken und Zusammenschlüsse, die nicht an die Existenz spezifischer Technologien oder Orte gebunden sind. Allerdings wird die für die Schaffung einer solchen „Temporären Autonome Zone“ notwendige Kommunikation durch das Internet – oder „Spinnengewebe“, wie Hakim Bey das Netz nennt – erleichtert. ⁷ Bei der „Temporären Autonomen Zone“ handelt es sich nach Beys Worten um einen „Aufstand, der nicht zur direkten Konfrontation mit dem Staat führt, wie eine Operation einer Guerilla, die ein Gebiet (Land, Zeit, Imagination) befreit und sich dann auflöst, um sich irgendwo / irgendwann zu re-formieren, *bevor* der Staat sie zerschlagen kann.“ (Bey 1994, S. 113) Ihre größte Stärke ist, so Bey weiter, neben ihrer zeitlichen Begrenzung ihre Unsichtbarkeit. Hier trifft sich sein Konzept mit Michel de Certeaus berühmter Definition von Taktiken, die er in seiner *Kunst des Handelns* ⁸ formuliert hat. Die Taktik ist per se eine „Bewegung ‚innerhalb des Sichtfeldes des Feindes‘, [...] die sich in einem von ihm kontrollierten Raum abspielt.“ ⁹ Sie muss, da sie nicht über einen eigenen Ort verfügt, unsichtbar sein, denn sie hat, im Gegensatz zur Strategie, nicht die Möglichkeit eines Rückzugs auf eine Basis oder in ein Lager, die ihr vorausschauendes Handeln erlauben würde. Ihr „Nicht-Ort“ ermöglicht ihr zweifellos die Mobilität, zwingt sie jedoch auch dazu, „günstige Gelegenheiten“ zu nutzen. Insgesamt gesehen, ist die Taktik eine Kunst des Schwachen, wie Clausewitz am Beispiel der List in seiner Abhandlung *Vom Kriege* notierte. ¹⁰ Der Taktik geht es mittels praktischer, pragmatischer Finten darum, analog zur rhetorischen Bewegung der antiken Sophistik, „die Position des Schwächsten so stark wie möglich zu machen“. ¹¹

NETZ(KUNST)AKTIVISMUS: DAS INTERNET ALS TAKTISCHES WERKZEUG

Temporäre, taktische Zusammenschlüsse, die sich nomadisierender Werkzeuge bedienen, finden sich auch im so genannten Netzaktivismus der 1990er Jahre. Netzaktivismus beziehungsweise aktivistische Netzkunst umfasst unterschiedliche Strategien, die von der Einrichtung alternativer Kommunikations- und Informationskanäle bis hin zu praktiziertem „elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsam“ reichen. Der „ermöglichende“ oder vernetzende Einsatz bezeichnet dabei eine auf Herstellung von Kommunikation angelegte Verwendung. In der zweiten Hälfte der 1990er Jahre vernetzen sich zum Beispiel verstärkt Umwelt- und Menschen-

⁷ „Das Spinnengewebe bedarf keiner Computertechnologie, um zu existieren. Mündliche Botschaften, Post, marginale Zine-Netzwerk, ‚Telefonketten‘ und ähnliches reichen, um ein Informations-Spinnengewebe zu schaffen.“ (Bey 1994, S.

⁸ Michel de Certeau, *Kunst des Handelns*, Berlin 1988 [frz. Original: *L'invention du quotidien. I. Arts de Paris*].

⁹ De Certeau zitiert an dieser Stelle von Bülow: „Strategie ist die Wissenschaft von kriegerischen außerhalb des Sichtbereiches des Gegners; Taktik, innerhalb desselben.“ (S.

¹⁰ Vgl. Carl von Clausewitz, *Vom Kriege*, Bonn 1980, S 387.

¹¹ De Certeau 1988, S. 91. Er zitiert an dieser Stelle Aristoteles: „Aus dem schwächsten von zwei Argumenten das stärkste machen.“ (Aristoteles, *Rhetorik*. II, Kap. 24, 1402a). Auf die Bedeutung der Rhetorik für die Formen, die „die Wiederkehr des Unterdrückten im Bereich einer Ordnung“ ermöglichen (verbale Verkürzung, Verdichtung, Doppel- und Widersinnigkeiten, Verschiebungen, etc.), hat bereits Freud in seinen *Zur Wirkung* wiesen. Vgl. Sigmund Freud, „Der Witz“, in: *Gesammelte Werke*, Bd. VI.

rechtsaktivisten sowie Globalisierungskritiker, die dem so genannten „Empire“ Paroli bieten wollen, und organisieren ihren Protest über das Internet.

Neben dem Aufbau solch autonomer Kommunikationssysteme zählt die Strategie des „elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams“ („Electronic Civil Disobedience“) zu den wichtigsten Praktiken des Netzaktivismus. Dieses Konzept, das von der US-amerikanischen Künstlergruppe Critical Art Ensemble (CAE) 1996 geprägt wurde, überträgt das Prinzip des zivilen Ungehorsams in den elektronischen Datenraum:

The strategy of ECD [Electronic Civil Disobedience] should not be a mystery to any activists. They are the same as traditional CD [Civil Disobedience]. ECD is a nonviolent activity by its very nature, since the oppositional forces never physically confront one another. As in CD, the primary tactics are trespass and blockage. Exits, entrances, conduits, and other key spaces must be occupied by the contestational force in order to bring pressure on legitimized institutions engaged in unethical or criminal actions. Blocking information conduits is analogous to blocking physical locations; however, electronic blockage can cause financial stress that physical blockage cannot, and it can be used beyond the local level. ECD is CD reinvigorated. What CD once was, ECD is now. [12](#)

Während sich ziviler Ungehorsam gegen lokalisierbare Machtzentren und Institutionen (zum Beispiel Regierungseinrichtungen, Ministerien, Unternehmenszentralen) richtet, deren leistungsloses Funktionieren er durch Blockade des Zugangs temporär stört, reicht, so die These des CAE Mitte der 1990er Jahre, diese gewaltlose Strategie heute nicht mehr aus. Unternehmen sind zu transnationalen, global agierenden Korporationen geworden, die sich zunehmend von konkreten Orten in den Cyberspace verlagern. Diese Korporationen

können
 Provokationen des zivilen Ungehorsams ausweichen, da sich ihre Existenz zunehmend
 in
 einen nomadischen elektronischen Datenstrom
 verlagert:

[A] major change in the representation of power [has] occurred over the past
 twenty
 years. Power once represented itself as a visible sedentary force through
 various
 types of spectacle (media, architecture, etc.), but it has instead retreated into cyber-
 space where it can nomadically wander the globe, always absent to
 counterforces,
 always present whenever and wherever opportunity knocks. ¹³

¹² Critical Art Ensemble, *Electronic Civil Disobedience and other Unpopular Ideas*, New York 1996, S.

¹³ CAE 1996, S. 29. Und an anderer Stelle: "Blocking the entrance to a building, or to some other resistant ac-
 tion in physical space, can prevent reoccupation (the flow of personnel), but this is of little consequence so long
 as information-capital continues to flow." (CAE 1996,
 9).

Um unter diesen Umständen noch wirksam zu sein, sollte sich ziviler Ungehorsam nicht län-
 ger nur der Blockade physischer Orte widmen, ¹⁴ sondern vielmehr den Fluss von Informatio-
 nen selbst
 hemmen:

Blocking information access is the best means to disrupt any institution, whether it
 is
 military, corporate, or governmental. When such action is successfully carried out,
 all
 segments of the institution are damaged. ¹⁵

Der strategische Ort des Widerstandes erweitert sich also, folgt man dem CAE, von
 den
 Straßen in das Internet,
 denn:

To fight a decentralized power requires the use of a decentralized means. ¹⁶

Einige Netzaktivisten bezeichnen diese Form des elektronischen Protestes im Netz
 als
 „Hacktivismus“. Zurückgeführt werden kann dieser Begriff, der sich aus den Worten
 „Hacken“
 und „Aktivismus“ zusammensetzt, auf Aktionen des Electronic Disturbance Theatre
 (EDT),
 das 1998 eine Serie von Protestaktionen gegen Webseiten der mexikanischen

Regierung organisierte und mit globaler Unterstützung durchführte („FloodNet“, siehe unten). Diese Art von „Hacktivismus“ zielt in den meisten Fällen auf eine Unterbrechung der Kommunikationsfähigkeit des „Gegners“ ab und steht somit in eklatantem Widerspruch zum „Hacker“-Primat des „möglichst optimalen, ungehinderten Datenflusses“.

Einen ihrer spektakulärsten Erfolge konnte die internationale Netz-Community in dem bekannten Fall *etoy vs. EToys* (1999-2000) für sich verbuchen. Diese zeitgenössische Version von David gegen Goliath ist ein Beispiel dafür, wie sich eine „Temporäre Autonome Zone“, in diesem Fall *Toywar*, spontan aus verteilt agierenden Individuen bildete, einen „Realitätshack“ ausführte und danach wieder verschwand. Wenn keine Gegenkräfte dies verhin-

dern, werde sich jedoch in Zukunft der ursprünglich freie Raum des Internet in einen Raum perfekter Kontrolle verwandeln, so die These des amerikanischen Juristen Lawrence

Lessig, die er 1999 in „Code and other Laws of Cyberspace“¹⁸ aufstellte. Der aggressive Kampf um Domainnamen im Rahmen der Kommerzialisierung des Internet ist nur ein erstes Symptom

¹⁴ “[A]s capital has increasingly become decentralized, breaking through national boundaries and the cities, street action has become increasingly useless.” (CAE 1996, S.

¹⁵ CAE 1996, S.

¹⁶ CAE 1996, S.

¹⁷ An dem Streit, der sich 1998 an den „virtuellen Sit-Ins“ des EDT entzündete, wurde das immer wieder auf-

brechende „Hacker / Aktivisten-Schisma“ (CAE) deutlich, in dem sich ‚alte‘ und ‚neue‘ Netzkulturen (man könnte auch sagen: das „Technik“- und das „Politikprimat“) unversöhnlich gegenüberstehen: “Here are two groups that are motivated to accomplish similar anti-authoritarian ends, but which cannot seem to find a point of convergence. While the [hackers] live on-line, the [activists] live in the street, and both are unknowingly defeated by a communication gap for which neither is responsible. The schism between the knowledge and technical skill has to be closed, to eliminate the prejudices held by each side (hacker intolerance for the technologically unskilled, and activist intolerance for those who are not politically correct).” (CAE 1996, S. 11)

¹⁸ Lawrence Lessig, *Code and other Laws of Cyberspace*, New York 1999 (<http://www.code-is-law.org/>).

auf dem Weg dorthin. Die „Zonen“ und „Grenzen der Freiheit“ im Netz werden auch in Zu-

kunft aufs Neue bedrängt werden und sich dementsprechend verschieben – die

eingangs skizzierte technische Struktur des Internet wird jedoch (hoffentlich) verhindern, dass sie

ganz verschwinden. Die „Temporäre Autonome Zone“ ist erfinderisch und flink und sucht

sich neue Räume, wenn die angestammten Plätze bedroht sind. Die „TAZ“ ist nicht utopisch,

in der unmittelbaren Bedeutung des Wortes, denn sie ist kein Nicht-Ort. Im Gegenteil: „Die

TAZ ist irgendwo.“ Sie liegt an der Schnittstelle vieler Kräfte, sie bildet sich dort, wo viele

Vektoren sich überschneiden. Dies können relative, instabile und dezentrale Nicht-Orte sein, ein „Ge-

gen-Netz“ oder eine Art Netz-Untergrund. Der Theoretiker und lustvolle Praktiker der „Tem-

porären Autonomen Zone“ ist sich sicher, „dass das offizielle Netz es niemals schaffen

wird das Spinnengewebe oder das Gegenetz auszuschalten – Datenpiraterie, ungenehmigte Transmissionen und der freie Informationsfluss können nicht eingefroren werden.“ (Bey 1994, S. 123) Die Tatsache, dass das Internet schon allein aufgrund seiner dezentralen Struktur nie komplett beherrschbar, homogenisierbar oder kontrollierbar sein wird, scheint dieser Hoffnung Recht zu geben.

FORMEN DES WIDERSTANDS IN DER ELEKTRONISCHEN ÖFFENTLICHKEIT

Technische Strukturen sind jedoch jederzeit veränderbar. Ob der freie Fluss von Informatio-

nen wirklich nicht kanalisiert, kontrolliert und gegebenenfalls „eingefroren“ werden kann, wird angesichts der Entwicklungen der letzten Jahre immer fraglicher. Der (öffentliche?)

Raum des Internet ist längst nicht mehr so offen, wie noch vor ein paar Jahren. Seit dem Einsetzen des Netzbooms Anfang der 1990er Jahre wird die Architektur des Internet, so wie wir sie bislang kannten, zunehmend durch Partikularinteressen bedroht. Vor allem die (Unterhal-

tungs-)Industrie arbeitet massiv an der Schließung des offenen Raums Internet

(Stichwort Digital Rights Management Systeme, DRM). Im juristischen Bereich bedeutet dies zum Beispiel, dass die Urheberrechtsgesetze „nicht im Sinne der Urheber, sondern der sich zentralisierenden Content-Industrie auf die erwartete Internet-Distribution neu konzipiert“¹⁹ werden.

So soll zum Beispiel der Gesetzesentwurf der Bundesregierung zur Novellierung des Urheberrechts, der seit August 2002 vorliegt, das Recht zum privaten Vervielfältigen, das in der analogen Welt jedem in begrenztem Umfang offen steht und zum festen Bestandteil des Alltags der Nutzer in der Informationsgesellschaft geworden ist, im digitalen Raum einschränken. Dies würde zu einer massiven Einschränkung der Informationsfreiheit in der vielbeschworenen Informationsgesellschaft führen. Die Initiative privatkopie.net fordert dagegen für die demokratische Informationsgesellschaft ein Urheberrecht, das die Teilhabe aller am kulturellen Leben sowie die Informations- und Meinungsfreiheit garantiert. Es geht dabei, wie Pit

¹⁹ Pit Schultz, „Internet: A Public Domain? Hybride Öffentlichkeiten: Netz-Aktivismus gegen Content-Industrie“, in: Marius Babias, Achim Könnecke, *Die Kunst des Öffentlichen*, Dresden 1998, S. 132-147, hier: S. 146.

Schultz bereits 1998 schrieb, nicht mehr um Utopien, sondern darum, „lediglich das Mindestmaß an frei verfügbaren Wissensgrundlagen für eine funktionierende Demokratie im Zeitalter ihrer elektronischen Vernetzung einzufordern.“ (Schultz 1998, S.

146f. Wir haben es, ganz allgemein formuliert, mit unterschiedlichen Formen der Schließung elektronischer Öffentlichkeiten zu tun, gegen die KünstlerInnen und NetzaktivistInnen verschiedene Formen des Widerstands entwickeln. Neben einem eher „klassischen“ aufklärerischen Medienaktivismus (wie ihn zum Beispiel privatkopie.net, odem.org und der CCC vertreten) hat sich in den letzten Jahren eine Vielfalt hybrider künstlerisch-aktivistischer Netz-Praktiken herausgebildet, die – angesichts der sich potenzierenden „Gesellschaft des Spektakels“ – über reine Informationskampagnen oder Unterschriftensammlungen hinausgehen. In Anlehnung an das 1998 von der autonomen a.f.r.i.k.a.-Gruppe, Luther Blissett und Sonja Brünzels herausgegebene *Handbuch der Kommunikationsguerilla* lassen sich folgende subversiv-künstlerische Verfahren nennen, die im Netz neue Aktualisierung erfahren: Camouflage, Überidentifizierung, Fake und Fälschung, subversive Affirmation, Collage / Montage sowie Entwendung und Umdeutung (Détournement). Darüber hinaus kam es zu verschiedenen Umsetzungen des Konzeptes des „elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams“, zu diversen kreativen Détournements von (Gesellschafts-)Technologien und zur (zumindest konzeptuellen) Entwicklung radikal-autonomer Kommunikationssysteme. Auf unterschiedliche Weise werden Fragen nach der „Natur“ des digitalen Eigentums gestellt (vgl. gw bush.com, dow-chemical.com, textz.com, etoy / toywar) und Machtstrukturen in Räumen elektronischer Kommunikation sichtbar gemacht (vgl. makrolab). Im Folgenden sollen Projekte und Aktivitäten von Gruppen und Individuen (KünstlerInnen, AktivistInnen) vorgestellt werden.

ELEKTRONISCHER ZIVILER UNGEHORSAM

Critical Art Ensemble

(CAE)

<http://www.critical-art.net>

net

Das CAE ist ein Kollektiv von fünf KünstlerInnen aus unterschiedlichen Bereichen,

„exploring

the intersections between art, technology, radical politics and critical theory” (vgl.

Website).

Neben der wichtigen Publikation von *Electronic Civil Disobedience and other Unpopular Ideas*

(New York, 1996), in der das Konzept des „elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams“ entwickelt wird, hat das CAE in den letzten Jahren Projekte vor allem in den Bereichen

Biotech

und Tactical Media durchgeführt. Biotech Projekte seit 1996: *Flesh Machine*, *Society for Reproductive Anachronisms*, *Cult of the New Eve*, *GenTerra*, *Contestational Biology*,

Molecular

Invasion. Zum Themenkomplex Tactical Media schreibt CAE: “Tactical Media is

situational,

ephemeral, and self-determinating. It encourages the use of any media that will engage

a particular, socio-political context in order to create molecular interventions and semiotic shocks that contribute to the negation of the rising intensity of authoritarian culture.”

Tactical Media-Projekte seit 1992: *The Therapeutic State* (1992), *Radio Commercials* (1993), *Use-*

less Technology (1994), *Diseases of Consciousness* (1997), *International Campaign for Free Alcohol and Tobacco for the Unemployed* (Sheffield, 1998), *Radio Bikes* (Graz, 2000), *Tactical Gizmology Workshop* (Eyebeam, New York, 2002).

Electronic Disturbance Theatre

(EDT)

<http://www.thing.net/rdom/ecd/ecd.html>

html

Das Konzept des elektronischen zivilen Ungehorsams entstand aus dem seit 1994 betriebe-

nen globalen Internetaktivismus der mexikanischen Zapatistas und ihrer Anhänger.

Zwei

ihrer Unterstützer, Stefan Wray und Ricardo Dominguez, sind wichtige Vertreter des elektro-

nischen zivilen Ungehorsams. Wray unterhält eine Website zu Theorie und Praxis des elekt-

ronischen zivilen Ungehorsams, und Dominguez, der als Mitglied des Critical Art

Ensemble

einer der Co-Autoren von *Electronic Civil Disobedience* ist, arbeitet als Redakteur bei

The

Thing, einem unabhängigen, aus einer Kunstmailbox hervorgegangenen Internet

Service

Provider in New York. Wray und Dominguez sind außerdem Mitglieder der Gruppe

Electronic

Disturbance Theatre ²⁰ (EDT), die für ihre Software „FloodNet“ (FlutNetz) bekannt

geworden

ist. Seit April 1998 hat das EDT unter anderem die Webseite der mexikanischen

Regierung

wegen ihres Vorgehens gegen die Zapatistas gezielt mit ihrer FloodNet-Software angegrif-

fen. FloodNet ist ein verteiltes, auf Massenbeteiligung basierendes System, das

automatisch

die anzugreifende Website aufruft. Beteiligen sich genügend Leute an einem solchen Flood-

Net-Angriff, wird der Server mit einer Welle von Anfragen überflutet, die er nicht mehr abar-

beiten kann. ²¹ Die Webseite ist für alle weiteren Anfragen blockiert und vorübergehend

nicht

mehr erreichbar. Bei einem FloodNet-Angriff handelt es sich also um ein virtuelles Sit-In.

[22](#)

Neben dem simplen Blockade-Effekt gibt es auch subtilere Vorgehensweisen;

beispielsweise

suchten automatisierte Anfragen nach der Seite mit dem Dateinamen „human_rights“. Da

es

diese Seite auf dem Server nicht gab, erschien in der (allerdings nur für den Systemadminist-

rator einzusehenden) Log-Datei des Servers die Meldung „human_rights not found on

this

server“. Während der *Ars Electronica* 1998 in Linz wurde FloodNet außerordentlich

scharf

von der Organisation Hackers for Electronic Art (HEART) kritisiert. Hacker lehnen

solche

Angriffe generell ab, da diese a) nicht kunstvoll genug sind, um als genuines Hacken zu gel-

²⁰ Den Begriff Electronic Disturbance prägte das Critical Art Ensemble. Vgl. Critical Art Ensemble, *The Electronic Disturbance*, New York

²¹ 1994 öffentlich durchgeführtes virtuelles Sit-In blockiert also den Zugang zu bestimmten Websites für eine begrenzte Zeit und ist daher, so Reinhold Grether, „einem Lohnrunden-Warnstreik vergleichbar, ein Mittel zum Eingehorsams, das der Gegenseite Un- und Kampfesmut signalisiert.“ (Reinhold Grether, „Wie die Etoy-Kampagne geführt wurde. Ein Agentenbericht“, in: *Telepolis*, 9.2.2000 (<http://www.heise.de/tp/>) für die Diskussion über die FloodNet-Software auf Nettime vgl. Nettime-Archiv, Juni-November 1998.

ten und b) weil die empfindliche Netzinfrastruktur generell, so die Hacker-Ethik, nicht durch „undifferenzierte“ Angriffe gestört werden dürfe. Die Aktivisten des EDT ihrerseits hielten dagegen, dass ihre Taktik sehr zielgerichtet und vor allem nicht (wie die typischen, von „Skript-Kiddies“ ²³ ausgeführten Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)-Angriffe) anonym sei. FloodNet wurde jedoch auch von anderen Netzaktivisten kritisiert. Unter anderem wurde EDT vorgeworfen, eine zu kurzsichtige Strategie zu verfolgen. Geert Lovink, holländischer Medientheoretiker und Netzaktivist, schrieb dazu: “Hacktivism should [...] not just temporarily shoot down enemy servers. We need to be much more careful, flexible, remain under cover. FloodNet originates from an actual public space lost and gone. Perhaps it is trying to reconstruct the loss in a much too easy way. In our experience, here in Amsterdam, the digital public sphere is a long term project, with thousands of people involved. In part, our work is invisible, and contains many random elements. Activists, by nature, are hasty. They want to get things done. Yet protection and restructuring of the public sphere is not a simple problem to solve. So let us come up with many models and examine which ones work, and which don't. That's hacktivism for me.” ²⁴

etoy – “the first streetgang on the information super highway”

<http://www.etoy.com>

1999 stürzte sich der neu gegründete US-amerikanische Internet-Spielzeugversand eToys ²⁵

darán, dass die Schweizer Künstlergruppe etoy ²⁶ eine ganz ähnliche Internetadresse hatte, die potenzielle Kunden verwirren könnte. etoy waren seit Mitte der 1990er Jahre unter anderem durch ihr Projekt „Digital Hijack“ ²⁷ und durch ihre perfekte Firmensimulationsstrategie bekannt. Die Spielzeugfirma bot der Künstlergruppe (so die Künstler) 500.000 US\$ für den Verkauf der Domain an. etoy lehnte die „feindliche Übernahme“ jedoch ab. Obwohl die Künstler ihre URL schon ein paar Jahre länger besaßen als die Spielzeugfirma ihre Adresse, erließ im November 1999 ein Richter am Los Angeles Superior Court auf Antrag von eToys.com eine einstweilige Verfügung („temporary injunction“) gegen die Verwendung

des Domainnamens etoy.com durch die Künstlergruppe. Die Künstlergruppe lenkte ein und nahm bis zur endgültigen Entscheidung durch das Gericht ihre Website freiwillig vom Netz. Was

²³ „Skript-Kiddies“ (Skript-Kinder), abschätzig Bezeichnung von Hackern für Jugendliche, denen die Fähigkeit zum „genügenden“ Hacken abgeht und die sich daher bei fertigen Skripten bedienen und aus diesen ihre DDoS-Software zusammenstellen, ohne jedoch ein tieferes Verständnis dessen zu haben, was diese anrichten

²⁴ Gert Lovink, Gespräch mit A. Galloway, „Hacking Activism. An Email Dialogue between Alex Galloway und Gert Lovink“, in: Nettime, 10.2.1999, <http://www.nettime.org/nettime.w3archive/199902/msg00058.html>.

²⁵ eToys (<http://www.eToys.com>).

²⁶ etoy (<http://www.etoy.com>).

²⁷ etoy: „Digital Hijack“ (<http://www.hijack.org/>, 1996). „For a period of four months in 1996, the etoy gang legally hacked into five major search engines devising a trap for net travellers and technology tourists of the time. With twilight zone of the medium forming the place of action, search engines were transformed into a stage, designed as a merger between a Hollywood action movie script and a real life airplane hijacking. This was a shocking experience and a violent attack on the innocent Internet user of the time. It became known as the digital hijack – and the members of etoy as the first street gang on the information super highway.“ (Nicolas Prich, „Gesamtkunstwerk“, in: *Rohrpost*, 17.12.2002 (http://www.hansbernhard.com/publications_about/2002/Gesamtkunstwerk.doc)).

12

dann jedoch folgte, versetzte zunächst etoy und dann die internationale Netz-Community in Rage: Die Firma Network Solutions, die für die Vergabe und die Eintragungen von Domains in das Hauptverzeichnis zuständig war, löschte Anfang Dezember 1999 die URL etoy.com aus eben jenem Hauptverzeichnis, ein Schritt, der nicht durch die einstweilige Verfügung gedeckt war. etoy war nun auch nicht mehr per E-Mail erreichbar. Die Netz-Existenz der Gruppe war gelöscht worden. Als Antwort auf das Verhalten von Network Solutions und e-

Toys entwickelte eine Community von Netzaktivisten um die US-amerikanische Künstler- und Aktivistengruppe RTMark (siehe unten) den etoy-Solidaritäts-Fond und die *Toywar-*

Plattform, deren erklärtes Ziel es war, die Firma eToys zu zerstören. Weniger pathetisch ausgedrückt: Es ging darum, den Wert der eToys-Aktien mit allen zur Verfügung stehenden Mitteln so weit wie möglich nach unten zu drücken. In den folgenden Wochen griffen Aktivis-

ten die Website von eToys mit verschiedenen Mitteln (zum Beispiel virtuelle Sit-Ins) an, die, so las man in einer augenzwinkernd bis ernst gemeinten Pressemitteilung von RTMark,

[28](#) für

den darauffolgenden 70-prozentigen Wertverlust der eToys-Aktien in der Nasdaq-Notierung verantwortlich gemacht wurden. Wie Reinhold Grether, Internet-Forscher und Mitentwickler der *Toywar*-Kampagne, schrieb, nutzte man dabei den sowieso im Abstieg begriffenen Trend der eToys-Aktie und münzte diese Marktwertverluste in der Außendarstellung geschickt in einen Erfolg für etoy um. etoy-Unterstützer waren in sämtlichen mit eToys befassten Investorenforen kontinuierlich präsent und streuten dort entsprechende Negativ-Nachrichten. Für die „virtuellen Sit-Ins“ wurde eine neue Version der FloodNet-Software eingesetzt, die von

der Gruppe Electronic Disturbance Theatre (EDT) ursprünglich zur Unterstützung der mexikanischen Zapatistas entwickelt worden war. Das raffinierteste Skript war wahrscheinlich „killer-toy.html“, ein nicht-lineares Skript, das die Warenkörbe auf eToys.com unablässig füllte, ohne jemals einen Kauf zu tätigen. Es handelte sich dabei um automatisierte Anfragen, die bildlich gesprochen – mit ihren virtuellen Einkaufswagen über die eToys.com-Seiten zogen, Kinderspielzeug tausendfach in diesen Einkaufswagen stapelten – und natürlich nie zur Kasse gingen. Das „virtuelle Shop-In“ hatte einzig und allein den Zweck, den eToys-Server zur Abarbeitung von Routinen anzuhalten und letztendlich zu überlasten. Auch wenn von Seiten der Aktivisten betont wurde, dass man darauf achtete, den Server nur kurzfristig anzugreifen und unter keinen Umständen völlig außer Gefecht zu setzen (weil es, so Grether, um den „symbolischen Ausdruck der Breite des Protests und nicht um einen Terroranschlag“ ging), führte das virtuelle Sit-In zehn Tage in der Vorweihnachtszeit 1999 doch zur fast kompletten Blockade des eToys-Servers.

²⁸ Pressemitteilung von RTMark: “Finally, total victory for etoy (rtmark press release)”, in: *rohrpost*, (http://www.mikro.org/26.1.2000).
²⁹ Vgl. CNN-Bericht (http://cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/9912/17/mlld.00.html).
³⁰ *Toywar* (http://www.toywar.com/).

Die *Toywar*-Website ³⁰ war ein symbolisches „Schlachtfeld“, ein Online-Solidaritäts-Spiel, in dem die UnterstützerInnen von etoy in Form von playmobilitigen, mit virtuellen Waffen ausgerüsteten Avataren aufmarschierten. Die Spielankündigung

las sich folgendermaßen: “On your team, thousands of players. Your opponents: eToys and its shareholders—as long as they still own shares. The stakes: art, free expression and life on the Internet.” Die Pro-etoy-Community wurde auf dem Höhepunkt der Kampagne durch 1798 Avatare visualisiert, die auf der Website demonstrativ Stellung bezogen. etoy und RTMark setzten mit der *Toywar*-Plattform der normalerweise bilderlosen, strukturellen Gewalt(strategie) der Ökonomie im Netz eine eben diese bilderlose Gewalt visualisierende Strategie entgegen. Birgit Richard schreibt dazu: „Die [mediale] Gewalt ist bilderlos, deshalb muss das Imaginäre Futter bekommen: etoy nutzen die Symbole ökonomischer Bildermacht und die Kriegsmetapher in spielerischer Form. Sie bebildern ihren [...] Kampf gegen eine Spielzeugfirma, um die abstrakten Vorgänge der Gewalt zu zeigen, die für Nicht-Eingeweihte nur schwer nachvollziehbar sind und erreich[t]en [so] den Support einer großen Webcommunity.“ (Richard 2001, S. 205). ³¹ Nach drei Monaten ließ eToys.com Ende Januar 2000 die Klage gegen die Künstlergruppe fallen – nicht zuletzt auch wohl wegen der heftigen Gegen-

reaktionen, die die Firma zu spüren bekommen hatte.

³² Dieser spektakuläre Erfolg hat ge-

zeigt, dass das Internet beziehungsweise die Nutzung kleiner oder taktischer Medien durch eine globale Netzgemeinschaft von Aktivisten in günstigen Fällen, so Reinhold Grether, die Selbstorganisation einer „Gegen-Macht“ erlaubt, die einen gut organisierten Gegner an die Wand spielen kann.

RTMark

<http://www.rtmark.com>

com

Eine der Hauptaufgaben der Künstler- und Aktivistengruppe RTMark (sprich: „arty mark“, ein Wortspiel mit „trademark“ und „arty“) besteht darin, subversive Aktivitäten zu finanzieren.

Die

US-amerikanische Gruppe unterstützt Leute finanziell, die zum Beispiel großen

Konzernen

kleine Streiche spielen wollen. Auf der Website von RTMark befindet sich eine öffentlich ein-

sehbare Datenbank („The Mutual Funds“) mit verschiedenen „Fördertöpfen“ für

subversive

Aktivitäten. RTMark sieht die Aufgabe der „Mutual Funds“ darin, Auftraggeber und Auftrag-

nehmer zusammenzuführen. Ähnlich wie an der Börse können Geldgeber in

verschiedene

Unternehmungen investieren. Die „Dividende“ ist nicht finanzieller Natur, sondern besteht

in

der Aufmerksamkeit in den Massenmedien und in persönlicher Genugtuung. So wurde

die

Barbie Liberation Organisation (BLO) über die „Mutual Funds“ finanziell unterstützt. Die Akti-

on bestand darin, in einem Supermarkt die Sound-Chips von Barbie- und G.I.-Joe-

Puppen

auszutauschen. Danach sagten die G.I.-Joes „Wanna go shopping?“ und die Barbies

„Dead

³¹ Zur strukturellen Gewalt im Netz, zur performativen Eigenschaft von Domainnamen im Netz und zu

aktuelle Formen des Netzaktivismus (unter anderem etoy, RTMark) vgl. auch Birgit Richard, „Am Anfang war das Wort: Domain war's! Zur Gewalt des Eigennamens in virtuellen Welten“, in: *Kunstforum International*, Bd. 153, Januar-März 2001, S.202-

³² etoy.AGENT027: "VICTORY*VICTORY*VICTORY*VICTORY*VICTORY!", in: Nettime,

(<http://www.nettime.org/nettime.w3archive/200001/msg00143.html>).

25.1.2000

men tell no lies“. In einem anderen Projekt versteckte ein Computerprogrammierer im Auftrag von RTMark zwei schwule Polizisten in dem Videospiel SimCopter. Desweiteren unterstützte RTMark die Schweizer Netzkunstgruppe etoy bei ihrer juristischen Auseinandersetzung mit dem amerikanischen Spielzeugversand Etoys. Auch die Website **vote-auction.com** der Gruppe Übermorgen.com, auf der zur amerikanischen Präsidentenwahl 2000 Wählerstimmen meistbietend versteigert wurden, wurde von RTMark

unterstützt. Immer wieder irritiert die Gruppe Internetbenutzer durch ‚gefakte‘ Webseiten, die den offiziellen Seiten von Politikern und Unternehmen zum Verwechseln ähnlich sehen. Ziel solcher Fakes wurde unter anderem schon George W. Bush, dessen angeblichen Kokain-Erfahrungen unter der Adressen GWBush.com in Erinnerung gerufen wurden. In einer Pressekonzferenz forderte Bush daraufhin vor laufender Fernsehkamera, dass „die Freiheit ihre Grenzen“ haben müsse und stellte sich so selbst bloß. Weitere gefakte Websites waren unter anderem die der internationalen Organisationen GATT (Global Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) www.gatt.org und die der World Trade Organisation WTO.org (beide 2001). Über Anfragen, die von anderen Handelsorganisationen an die gefakte WTO-Website gerichtet wurden, nahm RTMark im Namen der WTO Kontakt mit Interessenten auf. In ihrer Aktion „The Yes Men“ (2001-2002) schickte die Gruppe einen gewissen Andy Bichelbaum als einen offiziellen Vertreter der WTO zu internationalen Konferenzen (unter anderem in Salzburg), wo er Erstaunliches zur Lage der Weltwirtschaft berichtete, die „Faulheit der Italiener“ verurteilte und das Ende der WTO verkündete (vgl. das Dokument-Video auf der Website). Aus einer Selbstdarstellung der Yes Men:

The Yes Men sind die Töchter einer Website: www.gatt.org. Geboren zu einem Zeitpunkt, als das alte „General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade“ (GATT) bereits durch die Welthandelsorganisation (WTO / World Trade Organisation) ersetzt worden war, hat gatt.org die Aufmerksamkeit von CEOs, JuristInnen, JournalistInnen und anderen Splittergruppen der westlichen herrschenden Klassen auf sich konzentriert. Die Leute hinter der Website haben in den vergangenen zwei Jahren mit großem Vergnügen Einladungen zu internationalen Tagungen (<http://theyesmen.org/wto/>, <http://theyesmen.org/finland/>) und etablierten Fernsehsendungen angenommen (<http://theyesmen.org/tv.html>), und zwar als Vertreter der WTO. Ihre berühmt-berüchtigten PowerPoint-Präsentationen werden gerne als „Naked Lunch der Globalisierung“ bezeichnet (siehe besonders www.theyesmen.org/hamburger). In allen Fällen wurden The Yes Men von Personen eingeladen, die die Parodie (<http://gatt.org/>) für die offizielle Website der WTO (<http://www.wto.org/>) hielten. Kürzlich, am 21. Mai, kündigte ein Vertreter der Welthandelsorganisation einem schockierten, aber Anteil nehmenden Publikum in Sydney die Auflösung seiner Organisa-

tion an (<http://theyesmen.org/tro/disband.rtf>, <http://theyesmen.org/tro/cpa.html>). Er gab bekannt, dass sich die WTO als neue Organisation rekonstituieren werde, und zwar mit dem erklärten Ziel, statt der Reichen nun die Armen dieser Welt zu unterstützen. (http://gatt.org/trastat_e.html).

Diese sensationelle Ankündigung rief weltweites Echo hervor, unter anderem eine erregte Debatte im kanadischen Parlament, wo der Abgeordnete John Duncan im Plenarsaal das Wort ergriff und fragte, „welche Auswirkungen dies auf unsere Positionen zu Holz, Landwirtschaft und anderen Streitfragen bezüglich des Welthandels haben“ werde. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt prangerte das Hauptquartier der WTO in Genf den „Vertreter“ als Hochstapler an: „Obwohl wir den Humor [des Hochstaplers] zu schätzen wissen, möchten wir nicht, dass angesehenere Nachrichtenorganisationen wie die Ihre zu denen zählen, die hinters Licht geführt werden.“ „Diesmal handelt es sich nicht um Humor“, sagte Andy Bichlbaum, der die WTO in Sydney „repräsentierte“. „Wir wollen die WTO tatsächlich auflösen und ihre Charta umschreiben, sodass die Armen von der Handelspolitik profitieren, statt darunter zu leiden.“

Bei früheren Auftritten hofften The Yes Men, beim Publikum diverser Veranstaltungen Entsetzen hervorzurufen, indem sie Ideen zum Freihandel auf ihre logischen Konsequenzen hin zuspitzten. Im September 2000 setzten sie sich vor einem positiv gestimmten Publikum internationaler JuristInnen im österreichischen Salzburg für den Verkauf von Wählerstimmen an die meistbietende Firma ein (<http://theyesmen.org/wto/ppt/>). Im Juni 2001 stellten sie einem begeisterten Publikum von TextilforscherInnen in Tampere, Finnland, den Management-Freizeitanzug vor. Diese Telepräsenz-Technologie soll es ManagerInnen ermöglichen, ArbeiterInnen in so genannten Sweatshops mit Hilfe eines knapp einen Meter langen goldenen Phallus ferngesteuerte Elektroschocks zu verabreichen. (<http://theyesmen.org/finland/photos.html>).

Im Mai 2002 versuchten The Yes Men, skeptische Studierende der Universität Plattsburgh, New York, davon zu überzeugen, dass das Welthungerproblem mit Hilfe des Recyclings von McDonald's-Hamburgern (<http://theyesmen.org/hamburger/>) aus Post-Konsumenten-Abfall zu lösen sei.

Die neueste Aktion von RTMark besteht aus der gefakten Website Dow-Chemical.com (2002/2003), auf der sich der gleichnamige amerikanische Chemie-Konzern zu seiner Rückzugs- und Nicht-Entschädigungs-Strategie aus dem verseuchten Bhopal bekennt. Durch einen Chemie-Unfall starben in der indischen Stadt Bhopal in den 1984 Jahren Tausende Menschen. Diese Website führte aufgrund einer gerichtlich angeordneten „einstweiligen Verfügung“ („temporary injunction“) nicht nur zu einer temporären Schließung der gesamten The

Thing-Website durch den Provider Verio, sondern auch zur Kündigung des Vertrag mit The

Thing zum 28. Februar 2003 durch den Provider (vgl. dazu den Text von Martin Conrads, „Den Netzaktivismus auf die Straße tragen“, in: Statement-Reader *Die Offene Stadt: Anwendungsmodelle*, hrsg. v. Marius Babias und Florian Waldvogel, Essen 2003).

DETOURNEMENT SOZIALER TECHNOLOGIEN

Übermorgen.

com
<http://www.ubermorgen.com>

Nach der zeitweiligen Loslösung von der von ihm mitbegründeten, sich als Firmatarnenden Künstlergruppe etoy im Jahr 1999 gründete Hans Bernhard (a.k.a. etoy.HANS, etoy.BRAINHARD, hans_extrem, e01) zusammen mit Maria Haas (a.k.a. Liz oder Lizvlx) die Firma [ubermorgen.com](http://www.ubermorgen.com), die in Deutschland, Österreich, der Schweiz und Bulgarien registriert ist. Handlungsfelder von Übermorgen sind Software-Entwicklung, Lizenz-Verträge, angewandtes Design und Beratungstätigkeiten für multinationale Unternehmen sowie Aktions-, Performance- und massenmediale Kommunikationskunst. Übermorgen bezeichnet seine Aktivitäten als „Media Hacking“ und verbreitet seine Inhalte mittels „Guerilla-Marketing-Taktiken“ bzw. mittels des so genannten „Schock-Marketing“. Auch das auf einer Idee von James Baumgartner basierende und von Übermorgen weiterentwickelte Projekt *[V]ote-auction* (2000) (heute www.vote-auction.net) basierte auf dieser Marketing- und Kommunikations-Strategie. Unter dem eingängigen Slogan „Bringing capitalism and democracy closer together!“ wurde US-amerikanischen Wählern pünktlich zur Präsidentschaftswahl 2000 (G. W. Bush vs. Gore) die Möglichkeit angeboten, ihre Stimme im Internet über eine Online-Auktions-Plattform meistbietend zu versteigern. Die angebotenen Stimmen eines ganzen US-Bundesstaates sollten dann an den Meistbietenden verkauft und der entsprechende Anteil am Erlös den Stimmenverkäufern ausbezahlt werden. In beneidenswerter Klarheit wurde so die Verschränkung von Kapital und (Stimm-)Macht demonstriert. Während individueller Stimmenverkauf in allen US-Bundesstaaten und auf Bundesebene zwar streng verboten ist, wird dieses Verbot nämlich durch massive (legale) Wahlkampfspenden großer Wirtschafts-

unternehmen permanent unterlaufen. Die Resonanz in den Massenmedien war überwältigend. In den drei Monaten vor der Wahl gab Übermorgen am Tag bis zu fünf Radio- und TV-Interviews und bis zu 20 Interviews per E-Mail und Telefon. Verschiedene US-amerikanische Staatsanwälte kündigten insgesamt 13 Gerichtsverfahren gegen Übermorgen.com an. In vier US-Bundesstaaten wurden wirkliche Verfahren eingeleitet (Missouri, Chicago, Massachusetts und Wisconsin) und einstweilige Verfügungen ausgesprochen. Aufgrund eines Richterspruchs in Illinois wurde die Domain der Website zweimal gesperrt, konnte aber unter leicht verändertem Namen jeweils wieder – rechtzeitig für die Wahlen selbst – online gehen. Der

Fernsehsender CNN berichtete sieben Mal über *[V]ote-auction* und widmete dem Thema am 24. Oktober 2000 eine halbstündige Folge der Justiz-Sendung „Burden of Proof“ unter dem Titel „Bidding for Ballots: Democracy on the Block“. Insgesamt sollen bis zu 450 Millionen Medienkonsumenten von der Aktion erfahren haben. Da den Vertretern von *[V]ote-Auction* jedoch letztendlich keine illegalen Aktivitäten nachgewiesen werden konnten, wurden die Gerichtsverfahren in allen Bundesstaaten (außer in Illinois) eingestellt. Übermorgen stellt alle in diesen Verfahren generierten Originaldokumente (Klagen, Gerichtsurteile, etc.) in Ausstellungen aus und nennt diese „foriginals“ (eine Kombination aus „forged“/gefälscht und „original“). Die so realisierte permanente Verquickung von Fakt und Fiktion verweist auf einen extrem erweiterten Materialbegriff, der für Übermorgen auch (internationales) Recht, Demokratie und globale Kommunikation (Input-Feedback-Loops) umfasst.

Institute for Applied Autonomy

(IAA)

<http://www.appliedautonomy.com>

Das US-amerikanische Institute for Applied Autonomy (IAA) untersucht die Strukturen des öffentlichen Raums im Zeitalter elektronischer Überwachung, analysiert die Grenzen der freien Meinungsäußerung und entwickelt technologische Lösungen, die AktivistInnen bei subversiven Aktionen unterstützen sollen. Der wichtigste Tätigkeitsbereich des IAA ist das Feld der so genannten „Contestational Robotics“ oder „Widerständigen Robotik“. Das IAA kehrt die traditionellen Beziehungen zwischen Robotern und autoritären Machtstrukturen um, indem es Roboter entwickelt, die den Bedürfnissen, den Anforderungen und den finanziellen Möglichkeiten kulturell widerständiger Kräfte entsprechen. Es hat bislang vier „Contestational

Robots“ gebaut: „GraffitiWriter“, „StreetWriter“, „Little Brother“ („Pamphleteer“) und die Netzapplikation „iSee“. Der „GraffitiWriter“ ist ein kleiner Roboter, der programmiert bzw. über das Internet ferngesteuert werden kann, um beliebige Texte mit einer Geschwindigkeit von 15 km/h auf horizontalen Flächen aufzutragen. Der Schreib- bzw. Druckprozess ähnelt dabei dem eines Nadeldruckers. Er kann in überwachten Räumen oder während öffentlicher Veranstaltungen eingesetzt werden. Beim „StreetWriter“ handelt es sich um einen umgebauten Kleintransporter, der während der Fahrt Nachrichten auf die Straße schreiben kann. Diese Nachrichten können von hohen Gebäuden oder niedrig fliegenden Flugzeugen gelesen werden und bis zu mehreren Hundert Metern lang sein. „Little Brother“ („Pamphleteer“) ist ein kleiner humanoider Roboter, der unermüdlich Flugblätter verteilen kann. Das aktuellste Projekt des IAA ist „iSee“. Dabei handelt es sich um eine netzbasierte Applikation, die die Standorte von Closed-Circuit-Überwachungskameras (CCTV) im öffentlichen Raum auflistet. Die BenutzerInnen können mittels eines PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) diejenigen Wege und Routen herausfinden, die nicht durch Kameras überwacht werden, und sich so unbeobachtet durch den öffentlichen Raum bewegen.

Heath Bunting / Kayle

Brandon

<http://www.irational.org>

org

Der britische Künstler Heath Bunting interessiert sich für die Herstellung von

Kommunikation

und die Schaffung sozialer Kontexte und Verbindungen von virtuellem und

physischem

Raum. Während Bunting in den 1980er Jahren mittels Graffiti psycho-geographische Inter-

ventionen in urbane Räume vollzog, sich im Kontext von Fax- und Mail Art und

Londoner

Piratenradios engagierte, wurde er in der 1990er Jahren zu einem der exponiertesten Vertre-

ter der so genannten „net.art“, einer informellen Gruppe vorrangig europäischer Netzkünstle-

rInnen, die dem Mitte der 1990er Jahre einsetzenden Internethype kritisch gegenüberstan-

den. Zwischen 1994 und 1997 entwickelte Bunting künstlerische Projekte vorwiegend

im

Internet. Heath Bunting war in dieser Zeit einer der profiliertesten Netzkünstler und einer

der

ersten, die sich aus der Netzkunst wieder zurückzogen. Er erkundet Reiserouten für die un-

kontrollierte Überwindung europäischer Staatsgrenzen. Das von der Tate Modern London

in

Auftrag gegebene Internet-Projekt *BorderXing Guide* (2001) dokumentiert die

illegalen

Grenzübertritte innerhalb und außerhalb Europas, die Heath Bunting und Kayle Brandon in den letzten Jahren im Selbstversuch vollzogen. *BorderXing Guide* versteht sich als Anleitung zum Grenzübertritt ohne Papiere. Als Briten besitzen Bunting und Brandon zwar EU-Pässe, gehen jedoch solche Wege durch Wälder, Flüsse, Berge und Tunnel, die Flüchtlinge und Papierlose wählen müssen, um von einem Land in ein anderes zu gelangen. Die Informationen, die Bunting und Brandon in Form von Fotografien, detaillierten Aufzeichnungen, Karten und lakonischen Kommentaren zu den einzelnen Routen auf der Website zur Verfügung stellen, sind jedoch nicht für jede/n InternetnutzerIn zugänglich. Um Zugang zu dem Projekt zu erhalten, muss man physisch zu einem der weltweit verteilten „Social Servers“ reisen (Orte mit öffentlichem Internet-Zugang), die Buntings Vertrauen genießen. Die Zugangsbegrenzung zu *BorderXing Guide* verfolgt dabei mehrere Ziele: Zum einen geht es um die Einbettung des Virtuellen in einen spezifischen sozialen Kontext. Zum anderen verweist das Projekt auf den paradoxen Zusammenhang zwischen einer immer besseren Vernetzung innerhalb der westlichen Welt (Geld, Güter, Informationen) und deren gleichzeitiger Abschottung gegenüber unerwünschten Einwanderern. *BorderXing* spielt mit seinen Prinzip der „umgekehrten Authentifizierung“ zudem auf die alltäglichen Erfahrungen illegaler GrenzgängerInnen an.

Renaud Auguste-

Dormeuil

Seit Mitte der 1990er Jahre widmet sich Renaud Auguste-Dormeuil der Untersuchung von Überwachungs- und Sicherheitssystemen, deren Präsenz im urbanen öffentlichen Raum heute allgegenwärtig geworden ist. Dabei geht es dem Künstler nicht, wie den Hackern, um das Aufzeigen möglicher Sicherheitslücken und Schwachstellen, sondern darum, auf die

ubiquitäre Präsenz dieser Systeme hinzuweisen und potentielle Schutz- oder Gegenmaßnahmen gegen das Dispositiv der Kontrolle zu entwickeln. Er zeichnet die Standorte von Überwachungskameras in Stadtpläne ein, die es ihren BenutzerInnen erlauben, sich unbeobachtet durch den Stadtraum zu bewegen. Die auf diesem Prinzip basierende vierteilige Posterserie *Quatre itinéraires d'importantes manifestations parisiennes autorisées par la Préfecture de Police (Vier wichtige, von der Polizeipräfektur genehmigte Demonstrationsrouten in Paris, 1998)* listet die Positionen von Überwachungskameras an vier wichtigen Demonstrationsachsen in Paris auf. Akribisch verzeichnet jede Karte, deren Layout sich an der offiziellen Straßenverkehrskarte der Pariser Bushaltestellen anlehnt, welche Institution entlang

dieser vier Routen welche Arten von Kameras betreibt. Von Ende 1999 bis Anfang 2000 bot der Künstler eine *Paris Mabuse Visit Tour* an (Video, 60 min.). Dabei handelte es sich um eine einstündige touristische Stadtrundfahrt durch Paris in einem Kleinbus, der die TeilnehmerInnen zu den „ungewöhnlichsten Standorten von Videoüberwachungskameras“ im 1. und 2. Arrondissement brachte. Im Video *De l'art de se camoufler chez soi* (*Von der Kunst, sich zu Hause zu verstecken*, 1998, 40 min.) führt der Künstler, ähnlich den Video-Heimwerkertipps im Baumarkt, die Konstruktion falscher Flurdecken, doppelter Wände und Bücherregale vor, hinter denen man Zuflucht vor Verfolgern finden kann. Ein weiteres Projekt, das sich mit der Ambivalenz von Lokalisierung und Kontrolle im Zeitalter der Satellitennavigation befasst, ist *GPS* (2001, variable Maße). Die zunächst ästhetisch-dekorativ erscheinende, in den Farben Gelb, Magenta und Grün gehaltene abstrakte Wandmalerei im Vortragsraum der Kokerei Zollverein erweist sich auf den zweiten Blick als eine Visualisierung der Funktionsweise des Global Positioning System (GPS). GPS erlaubt weltweit eine auf 30 Meter genaue Ortung von Personen oder Objekten, die mit einem entsprechenden Empfänger ausgestattet sind.

Surveillance Camera Players

(SCP)

<http://www.notbored.org/the-scp.html>

html

Die Surveillance Camera Players spielen seit Mitte der 1990er Jahre kurze Stücke vor den Überwachungskameras von New York. Ihre erste Aufführung fand im Dezember 1996 in der U-Bahn-Station Union Square statt. Gegeben wurde eine Drei-Minuten-Version von Alfred Jarrys *Père Ubu* – genau 100 Jahre nach der Premiere des skandalumwitterten Avantgardestücks. Weil die Überwachungskameras (noch) keinen Ton aufzeichnen können, werden alle Stücke stumm aufgeführt. Dialoge werden nicht gesprochen, sondern, ähnlich wie die Zwischentitel im Stummfilm, auf Texttafeln gezeigt. Inzwischen gehören neben selbstgeschriebenen Stücken auch Kurzfassungen von Werken wie Samuel Becketts *Warten auf Godot*, Edgar Allan Poes *Der Rabe* oder George Orwells *1984* zum Repertoire der Surveillance Camera Players. Das Publikum der Kurzstücke besteht aus dem Sicherheitspersonal, das die Bilder der Überwachungskameras ansieht, und aus den Passanten, die zufällig an den

Aufführungsorten der SCP vorbeikommen. Die Aufführungen enden zumeist damit, dass Wachmänner der bespielten Orte oder Institutionen die Gruppe auffordern, aufzuhören

und nach Hause zu gehen. Auf der Website der Gruppe findet sich neben akribischen Beschreibungen der Aufführungen auch eine Reihe von theoretischen Texten über die Aktivitäten der SCP. Diese bringen ihre Aktionen unter anderem mit Antonin Artauds *Theater der Grausamkeit*, dem politischen Straßentheater von Gruppen wie zum Beispiel dem *Living Theatre* und Guy Debords Konzeption der „Konstruktion von Situationen“ in Verbindung. Das Internet benutzen die SCP nur, um Informationen über ihre Aktivitäten zu verbreiten.

Bureau of Inverse Technology

(BIT)

<http://www.bureauit.org/>

Das Bureau of Inverse Technology wurde 1992 von Natalie Jeremijenko in Melbourne, Australien, gegründet, 1997 als Firma in Delaware (USA) etabliert und operiert seither weltweit.

Das Büro fungiert auch als Informationsagentur, die die Bedürfnisse des Informationszeitalters bedient. Die angebotenen Produkte umfassen Wirtschaftsindizes, Netzwerkeinrichtungen

und Visualisierungsvorrichtungen, wie auch Videos, Musik oder spezielle

Installationen.

Die „Suicide Box“ (1996) bestand aus einer automatischen Kamera, die an der Golden Gate

Bridge in San Francisco installiert wurde und auf vertikale Bewegungen reagierte, die

von

der Brücke ausgingen. Jede dieser vertikalen Bewegungen wurde aufgezeichnet. „BIT Pla-

ne“ (1997-99 [<http://www.bureauit.org/plane/>]) ist ein umgebautes fernsteuerbares Spionage-

Modellflugzeug (Spannweite 20 inches [= 50 cm]), das, ausgerüstet mit einer

Videokamera,

über ‚feindliches‘ Territorium fliegen und dort Aufnahmen machen kann. Aufgrund

seiner

geringen Abmessungen kann es auch solches Gelände überfliegen, das für andere Flugkör-

per unzugänglich ist. Der erste Überwachungsflug fand 1997 über dem Silicon Valley in Kali-

fornien statt: “[I]n an aerial reconnaissance over the Silicon Valley California 1997, bit

plane

flew solo and undetected into the glittering heartland of the Information Age. Video

generated

in this exercise includes footage retrieved over no-camera zones Apple, Lockheed,

Nasa

Ames, Netscape, Xerox Parc, Interval Research, Atari, Hewlett Packard, Oracle, Yahoo,

SGL,

Sun Microsystems.” (vgl.

Website)

0100101110101101.org

(Bologna)

<http://0100101110101101.org/>

[org/](http://0100101110101101.org/home/life_sharing/)

<http://0100101110101101.org/home/>

[vopos/](http://0100101110101101.org/home/vopos/)

Das italienische Netzkunst-Duo, das sich der Einfachheit halber auch „zero one dot

org“

nennen lässt, ist Ende der 1990er Jahre durch seine radikalen Kopier-Projekte bekannt ge-

worden, in denen es sich mit Fragen von Original und Reproduktion, Autorenschaft, Copy-

right und Plagiat im Internet auseinander setzte. Seit Anfang 2001 arbeitet es an der Realisierung seines bislang umfangreichsten und aufwendigsten Projektes, das unter dem Titel *Glasnost (Transparenz)* läuft. Hierbei handelt es sich um ein Selbstüberwachungssystem, das unablässig Daten über das Leben der beiden Mitglieder von 0100101110101101.org sammelt und diese Informationen unzensuriert öffentlich macht. Der erste Schritt zur Realisierung von *Glasnost* war das Projekt *life_sharing* (2001). *life_sharing*, ein Anagramm des Begriffs *file sharing*, ermöglicht Internet-NutzerInnen den direkten Online-Zugang zum Computer der Künstler. Alle auf der Festplatte befindlichen Daten – Texte, Bilder, Software, privater Mailverkehr, etc. – unterliegen der Gnu Public License (GPL) und sind insofern frei zugänglich und kopier- und manipulierbar: “*life_sharing* is a brand new concept of net architecture turning a website into a hardcore personal media for complete digital transparency.” Seit dem Beginn des Projektes *VOPOS* (Januar 2002) trägt das Duo GPS-Transmitter (Global Positioning System), die in regelmäßigen Abständen die Koordinaten der Künstler an deren Webseiten senden, auf die die Öffentlichkeit jederzeit zugreifen kann. Die Daten werden auf Stadtkarten übertragen und visualisieren somit ständig den aktuellen Aufenthaltsort der Künstler: „*Glasnost* explores the contradictions of privacy in the era of information technology, mirroring the obsession of society in collecting and archiving personal data.“

SICHTBARMACHUNG VON MACHTSTRUKTUREN IN RÄUMEN ELEKTRONISCHER KOMMUNIKATION

Marko Peljhan / Projekt Atol: „makrolab“ (1997-2007)

<http://makrolab.ljudmila.org>

Marko Peljhans *makrolab* wurde erstmals während der *documenta X* 1997 in Kassel aufgebaut, operierte Anfang 2000 an der Westküste Australiens und im Frühsommer 2002 in Schottland. Beim *makrolab* handelt es sich um eine autonome Forschungs-, Arbeits- und Wohninheit, vom Aussehen her einem *Skylab* nicht unähnlich. Graham Mann, einer der Besucher im *makrolab II*, das Anfang 2000 auf Rottneest Island vor der Westküste Australiens installiert wurde, beschreibt dieses folgendermaßen: “*Makrolab II* is a Gibsonsque hexagonal prism bristling with antennae and weather instruments. It was shipped onto the island in a Seatainer, then plugged into communications networks and satellite links. It produces its own

power, recycles its water, and supports a crew of up to seven. [...] Like a spaceship, it needs to support its occupants without drawing on the local, ubiquitous, market-oriented, oversupply of consumer goods. It moves to different locations to sample different weather patterns, animal movements and datascares which Earth has to offer.”

³³ Diese mobile Forschungssta-

³³ Graham Mann, in: Bruce Sterling, *A Visit to the Makrolab*, in: Nettime, 21.4.2000 (<http://www.nettime.org>).

tion kartographiert mit Hilfe von allerlei technischem Gerät die „Topographie der Signale“

³⁴ im

gesamten elektromagnetischen Spektrum – als eine Art privates ECHELON-System:

³⁵ Es ist

ausgerüstet mit Sende- und Empfangsantennen, ³⁶ die verschiedene Signalbereiche erfassen und dort zirkulierende Datenströme aufzeichnen können. Diese Datenströme enthalten In-

formationen aus den unterschiedlichsten Quellen: aus privaten Telefongesprächen, satellitengesteuerten Navigationssystemen und militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Kommunikatio-

nen. Neben der Telekommunikation kartographiert das Projekt außerdem auch diverse na-

türliche Phänomene: „[T]his is the territory through which phone conversations, faxes, radio and TV programs, and reports transmitted over satellites and space probes flow. In short,

this is a world in which ordinary phone conversations intermingle with strategic debates between corporations or military headquarters, and with atmospheric phenomena, meteorological shifts and paths of bird migrations.”

³⁷ In Kassel klinkte sich das *makrolab* in Telefonate und andere Arten von Kommunikationen ein, die in dieser Zeit über internationale INMAR-

SAT-Telekommunikationssatelliten liefen. Der amerikanische Künstler Brian Springer, der einige Zeit im *makrolab* arbeitete, schrieb später: „Wir näherten uns dem Himmel über dem

Lutterberg als einer lebendigen Bücherei, aus deren Regalen uns Stimmen, Bilder und Datenkommunikation entgegenströmten.“

³⁸ Untersucht wurde zum Beispiel, so Marko Peljhan, wer die INMARSAT-Satelliten zu welchen Zwecken benutzte, „wie bestimmte Machtstruktu-

ren [...] sich der Technologie bedienen und was da verborgen wird“, und auch die Anfälligkeit privater Telekommunikation.

³⁹ Das *makrolab*, das als zehnjähriges Forschungsprojekt ge-

plant ist, wird abseits großer Städte oder Ausstellungen an möglichst abgelegenen

Orten aufgebaut (Lutterberg bei Kassel, Rottneest Island vor der Westküste Australiens, Athol Esta-

te in Schottland) und soll 2007 konsequenterweise mit einer Installation in der Antarktis ab-

geschlossen werden. Peljhan verfolgt in diesem Projekt eine Strategie, die er „Insulation /

- ³⁴ Dieter Daniels, Text zu Marko Peljhan, in: *cTy. Internationaler Medienkunstpreis 2000*, Südwestrundfunk Baden Baden, ZKM Zentrum für Kunst und Medientechnologie Karlsruhe, 2000, S. 94-97, hier: S. 95.
- ³⁵ "What makrolab does, is basically using the principle of ECHELON." (Marko Peljhan, "makrolab | Isolation", 31.08.1997. the makrolab lecture in the 100 days program", *documenta X*, Kassel, 31.08.1997). ECHELON ist ein System der amerikanischen National Security Agency (NSA) betriebenes weltweit operierendes elektronisches System zum Abhören kommerzieller Telekommunikationssatelliten. Es wird von den Vereinigten Staaten vor allem für die Überwachung nichtmilitärischer Ziele – Regierungen, Organisationen oder Firmen außerhalb der USA unter anderem für Wirtschaftsspionage eingesetzt. Vgl. Oliver Schröm, „Verrat unter Freunden. Wie die NSA Afrikas größter und verschwiegenster Geheimdienst, deutsche Firmen ausspioniert und dabei einen Milliarden Schaden anrichtet“, in: *Die Zeit*, 30.9.1999, S. 131.
- ³⁶ Das makrolab verfügt über „access to a wide spectrum of short wave, L-Band, and mobile radio frequencies and satellite telephone systems (INMARSAT), Internet and satellite video transmissions.“ (Springer, „MAKROLAB – A Heterotopia“, in: *Performing Arts Journal*, Herbst 1998, <http://www.makrolab.ljudmila.org/reports/heterotopia>).
- ³⁷ Igor Zabel, „Umetnost, mo• in javnost. Model Makrolab“ [Art, Power and the Public. Makrolab Model], *Murs. časopis Moderne galerije Ljubljana*. Jg. IX, 1997, Nr. 3-4. 1-8, S. 7.
- ³⁸ Brian Springer, in: Tilman Baumgärtel, „Kunst als Lauschangriff. Ein Gespräch mit Marko Peljhan über dessen Projekt Makrolab“, in: *Telepolis*, 6.10.1998 (<http://www.heise.de/tp/deutsch/special/info/6299/1.html>). veröffentlicht in: Tilman Baumgärtel, *net.art. Materialien zur Netzkunst*, Nürnberg 1999, S. 136-147.
- ³⁹ Greenpeace sagte Marko Peljhan: „Die wissen wahrscheinlich gar nicht, dass jedes Mal, wenn sie das Satelliten-Telefon auf ihrem Boot benutzen, ihre Gegner alles mithören können. Oder sie wissen es, aber es ihnen egal. Ich finde es sehr wichtig zu zeigen, dass die Privatsphäre nicht so geschützt ist, wie es die heute wahrscheinlich annehmen.“ (Peljhan, in: Baumgärtel 1999, 138).

Isolation“ (Isolierung / Isolation) nennt. Es handelt sich dabei um eine Kombination aus vollkommener physischer Isolation und gleichzeitig totaler medialer Vernetzung mit der Außenwelt: “[T]he project is located external to the exhibition venue, it is not accessible to the ordinary public, and its crew is shut away in a special environment entirely separate from its surroundings. The essential feature of the project, however, is that their retreat into the isolated system does not mean the interruption of all forms of communication” (Zabel 1997,

6). Erscheint das Ziel einer Isolation in einem explizit auf Kommunikation ausgerichteten Pro-

jekt zunächst wie ein Widerspruch, ⁴⁰ wird jedoch schnell klar, dass diese Kappung aller her-

kömmlichen Verbindungen einer maximalen Intensivierung der Untersuchung des immate-

riellen Territoriums der Signale dient. Das *makrolab* ist einerseits *vollkommen isoliert* und andererseits *voll vernetzt*. Es erscheint daher wie eine radikale Umsetzung des McLuhan-

schen Prothesenmodells. ⁴¹ Die physisch-geographische Isolierung (bei gleichzeitiger Vernet-

zung) soll der Besatzung die Unabhängigkeit von und gleichzeitige Reflexion der (auch me-

dial vermittelten) gesellschaftlichen Bedingungen ermöglichen: “Insulation / isolation is un-

derstood as a vehicle to achieve independence from and reflection of the actual entropic so-

cial conditions” (Peljhan, *d X*, 1997). Der deklarierte Rückzug aus dem Spektakel bzw.

aus der Gesellschaft des Spektakels ⁴² (Peljhan spielte in seinem Vortrag während der *documen-*

ta X auf Guy Debord und die Situationisten an) soll einen Raum der Ruhe und der Reflexion

eröffnen, von dem aus eine Art Vogelschau auf die Topographie der Signale möglich wird. Die zwischen den Zentren zirkulieren.⁴³ Darüber hinaus sollen durch diese „insulation / isolation“ auch die Voraussetzungen für eine intensiv(er)e Kommunikation unter den Besatzungsmitgliedern geschaffen werden. Peljhans These ist, dass wenige Individuen in einer solchen „intensiven Isolierung“ mehr „evolutionären Code“ produzieren können als große politische Bewegungen. Unter „evolutionärem Code“ versteht Peljhan die experimentelle Erforschung und Entwicklung von Strategien und Verhaltensweisen in zeitgenössischen und zukünftigen Gesellschaften, die zunächst in der Laborsituation des *makrolab* getestet werden, um später dann im alltäglichen Leben eingesetzt werden zu können. Genau hier liegt das *utopische* Potenzial des *makrolab*. Es geht zunächst um eine Bewusstmachung des immateriellen Datenraums, der sich wie eine neue Dimension über den materiellen Raum legt. Der zweite Schritt besteht in einer Verdeutlichung der in dieser Datensphäre vorhandenen antagonistischen Machtinteressen einschließlich ihrer Strategien des Datensammelns, der Überwachung und Kontrolle. Gegen diese Strategien hat das *makrolab* – dies ist der dritte Schritt – seine Taktik der „counter-surveillance“ entwickelt. Diese Taktik besteht in der Umdrehung bzw. in der Demokratisierung der erwähnten Strategien (wie sie zum Beispiel

⁴⁰ “Isolation of course, in a communication project sounds like a contradiction in terms.” (Peljhan, Vortrag *documenta X*, Kassel,

⁴¹ 1.08.1997).

⁴² Marshall McLuhan, *Die magischen Kanäle. Understanding Media*, Dresden

⁴³ 1994. Guy Debord, *Die Gesellschaft des Spektakels*, Berlin

⁴³ 1996. Daniels 2000, S.

95.

ECHELON verwendet), die normalerweise nur von institutionellen, staatlichen oder privatwirtschaftlichen Stellen betrieben werden können. Die Weitergabe der so gewonnenen Informationen an Dritte ist jedoch nicht legal. Peljhan sucht mit seinen Kollegen daher nach juristischen Möglichkeiten, diese Informationen trotzdem an die Öffentlichkeit zu bringen, um so über Struktur und Inhalt dieses normalerweise unsichtbaren Informationsraums aufzuklären. Es geht Peljhan und seinen Mitstreitern darum, der Öffentlichkeit taktische, juristische und technologische Mittel an die Hand zu geben, um sich selbst ein Bild von den Überwachungs- und Kontrollmethoden und -möglichkeiten zu machen, die normalerweise militärischen oder staatlichen Einrichtungen oder global agierenden großen Unternehmen oder Medienkonglomeraten vorbehalten sind.⁴⁴

world-information.

http://world-information.

org/

http://www.t0.or.at/

t0

World-information.org ist eine vom Netzkultur-Verein Public Netbase (Wien) initiierte Ausstel-

lung zu Themen der Herstellung, Manipulation, Kontrolle und Distribution von

Informationen

in der so genannten „Informationsgesellschaft“. Sie wurde 2000 in Brüssel, 2001 in Wien

und

Ende 2002 in Amsterdam gezeigt und wanderte im März 2003 nach Belgrad und

danach

nach New Delhi. Die Ausstellung fragt danach, wie Technologien die Gesellschaft

verändern

bzw. sich auf Gesellschaft, Politik, Kultur, Kunst und Wirtschaft auswirken. Auf 32 Informati-

onsdisplays wird die Entstehung und Manipulation der öffentlichen Meinung sowie die Ge-

fährdung der Public Domain durch aktuelle juristische und technische Entwicklungen im Be-

reich von Copyright und Urheberrecht, durch Monopolbildungen im Bereich der Massenme-

dien und durch die Implementierung von Kontrollstrukturen im Internet dargestellt.

Außerdem

setzt sich das Projekt mit der verschärften Sicherheitsgesetzgebung seit dem 11.

September

2001 auseinander, die unter anderem den umfassenden Einsatz biometrischer Kontrolltech-

nologien

vorsieht.

⁴⁴ Das makrolab erforscht in experimenteller Weise auch die juristischen Möglichkeiten des ‚öffentlichen Abhörens‘: “[T]he essential thing about [makrolab] is the demonstration of the possibility of the legal use of means for research on the telecommunications spectrum. Telecommunications are the most regulated part of legislation in all the countries of the world, and are crucial to projects which act to open and not close the Problem: Strategie Minimalnega Odpora – Analiza Taktičnega Delovanja v Družbi Kontrole” [Strategies of Minimal Resistance – Analysis of Tactical Work in the Surveillance Society], in: *Svet umetnosti Tečaj za sodobno umetnost 1999: Geopolitika in umetnost* [The World of Art Curatorial Course for Contemporary Geopolitics and Art]. Hg. v. OSI/SCCA, Ljubljana 1999, S. 60-63).

Dragan Espenschied / Alvar Freude:

„insert_coin“ (2000/2001)

http://www.odem.org/

insert_coin/

http://www.online-demonstration.org/insert_coin/imkp2001.

html

Zwei Personen kontrollieren 250 Personen. Um die Kompetenz und Kritikfähigkeit der An-

wender bezüglich des Alltagsmediums Internet zu überprüfen, kontrollierten und manipulierten Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude im Rahmen ihrer Diplomarbeit *insert_coin* den Web-Datenverkehr an der Merz-Akademie in Stuttgart. So verwandelten sie beispielsweise Suchmaschinen in Denunzier-Portale, veränderten aktuelle Meldungen auf Nachrichtensites; selbst Wörter in privater Email-Kommunikation, die über Web-Interfaces wie Hotmail abgerufen wurden, liefen durch den von Espenschied und Freude manipulierten Proxy-Server (Filter). Und niemand bemerkte es. Authentizität vorzutäuschen, war ein Leichtes, denn auch die Adressen (URLs), die Daten im Web unverwechselbar auszeichnen, wurden von Espenschied und Freude kontrolliert. Als sie das Experiment den Studierenden und MitarbeiterInnen der Akademie bekannt machten, interessierte sich jedoch so gut wie niemand dafür. Obwohl die beiden eine simpel zu befolgende Anleitung veröffentlichten, mit der jeder selbstständig den Filter ausschalten konnte, nahm sich nur ein verschwindend geringer Teil der Studierenden eine Minute Zeit, um eine einfache Einstellung vorzunehmen und so wieder an ungefilterte Daten heranzukommen. Noch mehrere Monate nach dem Ende des Experiments war der Web-Zugriff von den meisten Computern der Akademie ausgefiltert. Das Experiment von Espenschied und Freude konnte beweisen, dass Manipulation von Internet-Inhalten sehr einfach und effizient funktionieren kann. Das Internet ist keinesfalls unkontrollierbar, ohne Hierarchien oder unabhängig von bestehenden Machtverhältnissen. Und die Benutzer bewegen sich unmündig in einem Medium, das jeden Tag mehr Bedeutung in Politik, Wirtschaft und Privatleben gewinnt.

Knowbotic Research: „Minds of Concern: Breaking News”

<http://www.krcf.org>

<http://www.unitedwehack.ath.cx/>

Das Projekt *Minds of Concern: Breaking News* der Künstlergruppe Knowbotic Research, das Anfang Mai 2002 in der Ausstellung *Open_Source_Art_Hack* im New Yorker New Museum gezeigt wurde, ⁴⁵ besteht aus einer Rauminstallation sowie einem „Public Domain Scanner“, also einer Software, die so genanntes „Portscanning“ erlaubt, das heißt, mit dieser Software kann man kontrollieren, wie bestimmte Computer an das Internet angeschlossen sind, welche Türen („Ports“) offen, welche geschlossen sind. Mittels Port-Scanning kann man die Verwundbarkeit bestimmter Server feststellen. Dies ist legal, so lange man nicht durch offene Türen oder Fenster in fremde Computer eindringt. Die Künstler geben den BenutzerInnen die

⁴⁵ "Minds of Concern: Breaking News" (2002), als Teil des Ausstellungsprojektes *Open_Source_Art_Hack*, The New Museum, 3.5.-30.6.2002 (<http://www.netartcommons.walkerart.org/>, <http://unitedwehack.ath.cx/>).

Möglichkeit, ein solches Port-Scanning nicht etwa auf Servern großer multinationaler Konzerne durchzuführen, sondern auf Servern von Nicht-Regierungs-Organisationen und kleiner, medienkultureller Institutionen. Damit wollen sie auf die Verwundbarkeit derjenigen AktivistInnen aufmerksam machen, die sich für Datensicherheit einsetzen. Das Projekt musste letztendlich vom Netz genommen werden, da der Provider des Museums dem Museum mit juristischen Konsequenzen drohte. Matthew Mirapaul schrieb dazu in der *New York Times* am 13.5.2002: “The dispute calls attention to one of the very points the piece is intended to make. Because the lines between public and private control of the Internet are not yet clearly defined, what artists want to do may be perfectly legal, but that does not mean they will be allowed to do it.”

ENTWICKLUNG AUTONOMER KOMMUNIKATIONSSYSTEME

Name.

Space

<http://www.name.space.xs2.net/>

net/

1996 gründete der New Yorker Video- und Medienkünstler Paul Garrin, der in den frühen

1980er Jahren Assistent der VideokünstlerInnen Nam June Paik und Shigeo Kubota war,

das Projekt Name.Space. Das Projekt sollte es jedem Netznutzer unabhängig vom

Domain

Name System (DNS) des Internet ermöglichen, seinen individuellen Domainnamen einzu-

richten. Bereits 1996 waren viele der begehrten Domainnamen – besonders solche mit gene-

rischen Top Level Domains wie .com, .org, .net, von denen es bis vor kurzem nur sieben

gab

– vergeben. ⁴⁶ Bisher hat die US-amerikanische Firma Network Solutions Inc. (NSI) ein

von der amerikanischen Regierung zugeteiltes Monopol auf die kostenpflichtige Vergabe

dieser Domainnamen (100 US \$ / Jahr pro Domainname). Wie viele Vertreter der

internationalen Netzcommunity übte auch Paul Garrin fundamentale Kritik am Domain Name System

(DNS),

dem er eine künstliche Verknappung von Top Level Domains unterstellte. Laut Garrin

stellt

die Monopolmacht von NSI eine Privatisierung von öffentlichem Gut, der Verkauf von (künst-

lich knapp gehaltenen) Domainnamen eine Kommerzialisierung des öffentlichen Raums

des

Internet dar. Garrin dazu in einem Interview: „Ich betrachte das Internet als öffentlichen

Raum – so wie die Straßen. In den USA werden jetzt immer mehr Straßen privatisiert.

Wenn

du auf eine Straße gehst, die jemand gekauft hat, oder in eine Shopping Mall [...], betrittst

du

Privateigentum, und du hast nicht mehr das durch die Verfassung geschützte Recht, frei dei-

⁴⁶ Ein Domainname ist zum Beispiel „mikro“ in <http://www.mikro.org>. Diese Adresse ist – im Gegensatz zu

der darunter liegenden IP-Nummer (www.mikro.org entspricht der IP-Nummer 194.95.161.64) – leicht zu

meistens einmalig im Internet. Letzter Teil einer URL ist immer eine Top Level Domain. Diese können Generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs) oder Country Code Top Level Domains (ccTLDs) sein. gTLDs sind heute: .org (für Organisationen), .edu (für Universitäten), .com (für kommerzielle Körperschaften), .gov (für die Regierung USA), .mil (für das Militär), .int (für internationale Organisationen), .net (für Netzprovider). Daneben gibt es dreihundert zweilettrige länderspezifische Top Level Domains (ccTLDs) wie zum Beispiel .de, .ru, .uk.

ne Meinung zu äußern. Je mehr Orte privatisiert werden, desto weniger öffentliche Plätze gibt es, an denen man sagen kann, was man will. In den letzten Jahren hat es diese Gentrifi-

zierung von ganzen Stadtvierteln gegeben, jetzt setzt eine Disneyfizierung des Netzes ein, die genauso gefährlich ist.“⁴⁷ Garrin wollte mit seiner Firma pgMedia daher das DNS durch ein eigenes Namenssystem ersetzen. Mit Name.Space wollte er beweisen, dass es zumin-

dest technisch keine Grenze für die Anzahl von (Top Level) Domains gibt. Der Namensraum des Name.Space erlaubte – das behauptete zumindest Garrin – im Gegensatz zum heutigen DNS die Einführung einer unbegrenzten Anzahl von Top Level Domains *durch die einzelnen Nutzer*. Damit die Name.Space-Domainnamen von jedem ans Internet angeschlossenen Computer aufgerufen werden könnten, wollte pgMedia NSI zur Aufnahme der Name.Space-

Domainnamen in den Rootserver File bewegen. Network Solutions lehnte ab. Die Klage, die Garrin daraufhin gegen NSI einreichte, wurde Anfang 2000 abschlägig beschieden. NSI be-

hält das Monopol zur Vergabe von Domainnamen in generischen TLDs bis mindestens zum Jahr 2003. Garrin, der Ende der 1970er Jahre bei den Konzeptkünstlern Martha Rosler und Hans Haacke an der Cooper Union in New York studierte und dort die politische Variante dieser Kunst kennen gelernt hatte, sieht seine Firma pgMedia als ein politisches Unterneh-

men, das sich direkt aus seiner künstlerischen Arbeit entwickelt hat.⁴⁸ Garrin ist

dass sich Künstler und unabhängige Medien ihre eigene technische und ökonomische Infrastruktur schaffen müssen, um unabhängig arbeiten zu können. Die Verbreitung unabhängiger Informationen und ‚unpopulärer‘, kritischer Ideen muss durch den Kauf eigener Bandbreite und die Schaffung einer eigenen Netzinfrastruktur gewährleistet werden. Die hierfür benötigten finanziellen Mittel sollen, so Garrin, durch eigene Firmen aufgebracht werden. Ein sol-

cher ‚autonomer‘ Server ist Garrins *Mediafilter* (<http://www.mediafilter.org>), der seit

März 1995 online ist. Hier findet man unabhängige Zeitschriften, die investigativen Journalismus fördern, zum Beispiel *Covert Action Quarterly* oder *The Balkan Media and Policy Monitor*.

Im September 1997 brach auf der Mailingliste *Nettime*⁴⁹ ein heftiger Streit über Garrins Na-

me.Space aus. Gestritten wurde weniger über die erklärten Ziele des Projekts (verschiedene Leute machten sich Gedanken über die notwendige Erweiterung des DNS), als vielmehr ü-

ber die Vorgehensweise, mit der Garrin diese Ziele erreichen wollte. Da war zunächst Garrins Einzelkämpfertum. Protokolle und Standards werden im Internet eigentlich immer kollektiv erarbeitet, wie auch Rop Gongrijp in der Diskussion bemerkte: "This is not a problem that you solve on your own or with a few friends. Internet is built by hundreds of thousands of people that have programmed it. You can't solve this with three people, not from the structure

⁴⁷ Paul Garrin, Interview mit Tilman Baumgärtel, 20.4.1997, in: Tilman Baumgärtel, *[net.art] Materialien* *Netzwerk*, Nürnberg 1999, S. 92-101, hier: S.

⁴⁸ Zu Paul Garrin vgl. auch Jutta Zaremba, „Medien(kampf)kunst. Paul Garrins Macht des Taktischen“, *Kunstforum International*, Bd. 153, Januar-März 2001, S. 195-
⁴⁹ Nettime ist eine internationale Mailingliste für Netzkritik, die seit 1995 besteht und heute über 1.500 Subscriber umfasst (<http://www.nettime.org>).

Name.Space has now. You solve this by working with large groups, involving universities etc.”⁵⁰ Garrin verstieß gegen dieses ‚Gesetz‘, indem er eigene Standards auf eigene Faust entwickelte. Garrin gab nach eigenen Worten dem „schnellen“ korporativen Modell eindeutig den Vorzug gegenüber „langsamen“ basisdemokratischen Entscheidungswegen. Durch die Gründung einer eigenen Firma, so die Kritiker weiter, schlage er (persönliches) Kapital aus einem gemeinsam verfolgten Ziel. Die weitreichendste Kritik an Garrins Name.Space kam von Rop Gongrijp, dem Leiter der holländischen Hacker-Organisation Hacktic und Mitglied des Amsterdamer Internet Service Providers xs4all. Laut Gongrijp funktioniere Name.space technisch überhaupt nicht, und sei daher auch keine Alternative zum bestehenden Domain Name System.⁵¹

INSULAR

Technologies
<http://www.insular.net>

Ein anderes autonomes Kommunikationssystem entwickelt der slowenische Künstler Marko Peljhan seit 1999. *INSULAR Technologies* („International Networking System for Universal Long-distance Advanced Radio“) ist konzipiert als ein weltweites, unabhängiges, offen zugängliches und dezentrales Radionetzwerk, das parallel zu den herkömmlichen Kommunikationsstrukturen Daten, Text und Sprache überträgt. Es soll in erster Linie eine sichere Kommunikation zwischen unabhängigen Kultur-, Medien- und gesellschaftlichen Initiativen, Nicht-Regierungsorganisationen und Individuen gewährleisten, die unter Umständen in entfernten Gegenden oder Umgebungen mit begrenzter Connectivity operieren. Sichere Kommunikati-

on wird durch den Einsatz von Verschlüsselung und durch die Existenz einer autonomen Infrastruktur gewährleistet, die darauf abzielt, die NutzerInnen unabhängiger von der gegenwärtigen bestehenden proprietären Telekommunikationsinfrastruktur (vor allem der kommerziellen Kommunikationssatelliten von INTELSAT) zu machen. *INSULAR Technologies* soll auch als Back-Up-System dienen und im Notfall bestehende digitale und analoge Netzwerke und Telekommunikationsinfrastrukturen ersetzen.

⁵⁰ Josephine Bosma. Interview with Rop Gongrijp, in: Nettime, <http://www.nettime.org/nettime.w3archive/199701/msg00026.html>.
⁵¹ Vgl. Boris Groendahl, "Plundering the Domain", in: *Rewired – Journal of a Strained Net*, <http://www.rewired.com/97/0203.html>.

DIGITALE EIGENTUMSFRAGEN

Rolux

<http://www.rolux.org>

Rolux (Sebastian Lütgert) ist eines der unabhängigen kleinen Netzprojekte, die sich im Berlin der 1990er Jahren mit seinen leer stehenden Gebäuden und verlassenen Geländen im Um-

feld von Clubs und Bars, Kunst und elektronischer Musik gebildet haben. Dazu gehört unter anderem auch mikro e.V., das bootlab, wo sich Lütgerts Arbeitsplatz befindet, Veranstaltungen wie (der inzwischen eingestellte) *last tuesday*, der (heute nicht mehr existierende) Club DaimlerChrysler, aber auch Mailinglisten wie Nettime und Rohrpost. Seit 2001 betreibt Lüt-

gert / Rolux das Projekt textz.com, ⁵² das mit dem flotten Spruch „we are the & in copy & pas-

te“ wirbt. textz.com ist eine Datenbank für Texte. Man findet Texte mit und ohne

Copyright, fiktionale und theoretische Texte, Manifeste und Songtexte. Da steht Theodor W. Adorno

neben der autonomen a.f.r.i.k.a.-Gruppe, Douglas Adams neben Klaus Theweleit und Kathy

Acker. Die Texte stammen aus unterschiedlichen Quellen. Sie werden entweder von den Autoren selbst eingereicht, als freie im Netz kursierende Texte von Mitwirkenden in die textz.com-Datenbank eingespeist oder von mit Scannern und Texterkennungssoftware bestückten UserInnen vom analogen Medium Papier in digitale ASCII-Files umgewandelt. Sebastian Lütgert selbst hat dem Projekt textz.com unter dem Titel „napster was only the beginning“ eine Einleitung vorangestellt, die eine wütende Ablehnung jeglicher proprietärer Schließungen („organized corporate piracy“) darstellt:

napster was only the beginning. an introduction to <http://textz.com> [v0.5]

a spectre is haunting the corporate world – the spectre of organized world-wide file-sharing. mp3, to name the most common synonym for the becoming-distributor of millions of former customers, has clearly shown that the flows of digital data are much more driven by people and formats than they are determined by legislation, ownership or the new global rules of the corporate-political. napster has reverse-engineered the ideology of a whole industry, and it has finally proven its total, complete and absolute obsolescence. the transnational companies that are now trying to break it up have started a war they will never be able to stop. there are going to be thousands of napsters. <http://textz.com> is not even zero-point-five of them. we are not the dot in dot-com, neither are we the minus in e-book. the future of online publishing sits right next to your computer: it's a \$50 scanner and a \$50 printer, both connected to the internet. we are the & in copy & paste, and plain ascii is still the format

⁵² Vgl. dazu auch Vali Djordjevic, „Nützliche Tools für den Netzintellektuellen. Minordomo und textz.com deffn's Hause ROLUX“, in: *Telepolis*, 23.7.2001.

of our choice. it shouldn't require a plug-in to read a book on the net, nor should it require a credit card. the text industry is a paper tiger. along with the mass erosion of their proprietary rights goes the vanishing of their digital watermarks. packed today, cracked tomorrow. whatever electronic gadgets they will come up with – they are all going to be dead media on their very release day. forget about your new kafka dvd. i already got it via sms.

this is not project gutenbergr. it is neither about constituting a canonical body of his-

torical texts (by authors so classical that they've all been watching the grass from
 below for almost a century of posthumous copyright), nor is it about htmlifying freely
 available books into unreadable sub-chapterized hyper-chunks. texts relate to texts by
 other means than a href. just go to your local bookstore and find out yourself. the net is not
 a rhizome, and a digital library should not be an interactive nirvana. the conceptual
 poverty of today's post-academic, post-corporate public online services – and we haven't
 seen dot-museum yet – is not and has never been a desirable alternative to a future that
 will be controlled by the super-pervasive data-streams of the upcoming military-
 entertainment complex. there are still other options. nostalgia is slavery. stay home, read a
 book.
 information does not want to be free. in fact it is absolutely free of will, a constant flow
 of signs of lives which are permanently being turned into commodities and
 transformed into commercial content. <http://textz.com> is not part of the information business. they
 say there was a time when content was king, but we have seen his head rolling. our
 week beats their year. ever since we have been moving from content to discontent,
 collecting scripts and viruses, writing programs and bots, dealing with textz as warez, as executa-
 bles – something that is able to change your life. this is not promotional material. facing
 the unified principles of information – the combined horror of global communication
 and so-called guerilla marketing – there is no more need for media theory or cultural
 studies. the resistance against corporate culture can itself no longer remain in the cultural
 domain. you make a mistake if you see what we do as merely
 apolitical.
 we are studying the coils of the serpent, watching the walk of the penguin,
 mapping the moves of our wired enemies. intellectual, digital and biological property – corner-
 stones of the new regimes of control – are the direct result of organized corporate
 piracy. they are not only replacing such obsolete notions as freedom, democracy, human
 rights and technological progress. all these new forms of ownership are, in the first place, at-
 tempts to expropriate people's work, data and bodies – just as the they begin to
 acquire. for the first time in history, the technical means to organize them differently.
 today's global media and communication conglomerates are mafias, and we shouldn't count
 on what's left of the national governments when it comes to fighting back. "humanity won't

be happy until the last copyright holder is hung by the guts of the last patent lawyer" was only the beginning. the nineties of the net are over. let's move on.

a.s.ambulanzen, berlin/germany, march 2001. no copyright <http://textz.com>

Im Mai 2002 hatte es die *F.A.Z.* abgelehnt, eine Vorabversion von Martin Walsers neuem Roman *Tod eines Kritikers* abzudrucken, da die Hauptfigur des Romans eine allzu deutliche Ähnlichkeit mit dem bekannten jüdischen Literaturkritiker Marcel Reich-Ranicki aufwies, vor allem aber weil der Roman ein „Repertoire antisemitischer Klischees“ enthielt. Daran anschließend entspann sich eine wilde Debatte in den Feuilletons der deutschen wie internationalen Medien, die daraufhin vom Suhrkamp Verlag mit einer Kopie des Manuskripts beliefert wurden. Dies geschah zum Teil über den Versand eines PDF-Dokuments, was zur Folge hatte, dass nicht lizenzierte Kopien im Internet auftauchten. Während sich der Suhrkamp Verlag dann schließlich trotz „kontroverser Diskussionen und Bedenken, die im Haus bestehen“, dazu entschloss, den Roman *Tod eines Kritikers* am 26. Juni 2002 vorzeitig zu veröffentlichen, war auch textz.com auf das Walser-Manuskript aufmerksam geworden. Als Pool für elektronisch publizierte, kritische Textproduktionen schien man hier jedoch nicht besonders von Walsers Werk angetan zu sein und beförderte auf der Website eine Datei mit dem Titel „walser.pdf“ kurzerhand in den virtuellen Papierkorb <http://textz.com/trash/walser.pdf>. Kurze Zeit später erhielt textz.com von Anwälten des Suhrkamp Verlags wegen angeblicher Urheberrechtsverstöße eine Abmahnung (<http://textz.com/trash/walser.txt>). Pikanterweise verbirgt sich hinter der verdächtigen Dateibenennung „walser.pdf“ nicht etwa das berüchtigte Walser-Manuskript, sondern Bruce Sterlings Veröffentlichung *The Hacker Crackdown – Law and Disorder on the Electronic Frontier*, ein von dem amerikanischen Autor als so genannte „Literary Freeware“ freigegebenes und autorisiertes E-Book, das sich mit den urheberrechtlichen Streitigkeiten und Grauzonen des elektronischen Publizierens auseinandersetzt. Die Betreiber von textz.com verstießen somit also keineswegs gegen die Veröffentlichungsrechte des Suhrkamp Verlags, dessen Rechtsabteilung schließlich nach einer kurzen Mailkorrespondenz auch nichts weiter von sich hören ließ. Am 24. Juni 2002 führte textz.com diesen Streich noch einen Schritt weiter: Statt Walsers Manuskript direkt als Textdatei zum Download anzubieten oder einen weiteren Link auf eine entsprechende Kopie zu setzen, veröffentlichte textz.com den 10.000 Zeilen umfassenden Quellcode eines Perl-Scripts (<http://textz.com/trash/walser.pl.txt>), das über einen entsprechenden Perl-Interpreter eine ASCII-Textversion von Walsers *Tod eines Kritikers* generieren kann. Ausdrücklich weist textz.com auf seiner Website darauf hin, dass dieses Skript nicht ohne die ausdrückliche, schriftliche Genehmigung des Suhrkamp Verlags in Frankfurt ausgeführt werden darf. Auch gehöre das „Reverse-Engineering der Schriften eines senilen deutschen Revisionisten nicht

⁵³ In: *Rohrpost*, 15.3.2001. Zusatz: “<http://textz.com> (a.k.a. <http://textwarez.com>) has been launched on february 28 2001, 10:00 CET. please support our system and contribute textz and

gerade zum Kerngeschäft von textz.com“. Als freie Software unter der GNU General Public License der Free Software Foundation jedoch darf der Source-Code frei verteilt und modifiziert werden. Das Perl-Skript „walser.php“ enthält außerdem die Utility „makewalser.php“, mit der PHP-Skripte auch für andere Texte erstellt werden können. [54](#)

AUFKLÄRERISCHER MEDIENAKTIVISMUS

BigBrotherAwards

<http://www.bigbrotherawards.de/>

Die „BigBrotherAwards Deutschland“ wurden ins Leben gerufen, um die öffentliche Diskussion um Privatsphäre und Datenschutz zu fördern – sie sollen missbräuchlichen Gebrauch von Technik und Informationen aufzeigen. Seit 1998 wird ein solcher „Preis“ in verschiedenen Ländern und seit dem Jahr 2000 auch in Deutschland an Firmen, Organisationen und Personen verliehen, die in nachhaltiger Weise die Privatsphäre von Menschen beeinträchtigen oder (persönliche) Daten Dritten zugänglich machen. Die deutschen BigBrother-Awards werden vom Bielefelder FoeBuD e. V. organisiert, der sich 1987 als Verein zur Förderung des öffentlichen bewegten und unbewegten Datenverkehrs gründete. Bekannt wurde der Verein durch Vernetzungsarbeit im Zerberus-Netz, seine Mailbox BIONIC, das Friedensnetzwerk ZaMir, das deutschsprachige Handbuch zu dem Verschlüsselungsprogramm Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) und seine monatliche Veranstaltungsreihe *Public Domain* zu Themen aus Zukunft und Technik, Wissenschaft und Politik, Kunst und Kultur.

odem.

org
<http://www.odem.org>

org
<http://www.online-demonstration.de>

de
Websites von Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude mit Informationen zu Filter- und Zensur-Versuchen im Internet (besonders Nordrhein-Westfalen). „Die Düsseldorfer Bezirksregierung weiß, was nicht gut für uns ist: 6.000 Webseiten stehen bereits auf einer schwarzen Liste. Per Pilotversuch sollen die Internet-Provider in NRW gezwungen werden, zunächst zwei rechtsradikale Webseiten zu sperren. Ein taktisch gewählter Testballon für eine

viel weitergehende Einschränkung des Grundrechts auf Informationsfreiheit.“ (Zitat aus der Ankündigung von *Public Domain*, Verein zur Förderung des öffentlichen bewegten und unbewegten Datenverkehrs e. V. Bielefeld, Feb. 2003). Dragan Espenschied und Alvar Freude (www.odem.org) haben ein Zensur-Experiment durchgeführt: Monatelang manipulierten sie alle Internet-Seiten, die von den Studenten der Merz Akademie in Stuttgart angeschaut wur-

⁵⁴ Vgl. Michael Thomas, „Tod einer Kritik. Walsers umstrittenes Buch als Perl-Script im Internet“, in: *7eleven*, 27.6.2002.

den. Sie konnten sämtliche Inhalte kontrollieren, veränderten sie nach Belieben oder blockierten sie willkürlich – niemand protestierte (vgl. Espenschied & Freude: *insert_coin*, 2000-2001, siehe oben).

Chaos Computer Club (CCC)

<http://www.ccc.de>

„Der Chaos Computer Club ist eine galaktische Gemeinschaft von Lebewesen, unabhängig von Alter, Geschlecht und Rasse sowie gesellschaftlicher Stellung, die sich grenzüberschreitend für Informationsfreiheit einsetzt und mit den Auswirkungen von Technologie auf die Gesellschaft sowie das einzelne Lebewesen beschäftigt und das Wissen um diese Entwicklung fördert. Der CCC setzt sich für ein Menschenrecht auf zumindest weltweite, ungehinderte Kommunikation ein. Dies schließt natürlich technische Forschung, Entwicklung von entsprechenden technischen Hilfsmitteln und die Diskussion entsprechender technischer Sachgebiete sowie öffentliche Demonstrationen mit ein. Der Chaos Computer Club versteht sich als ein Forum der Hackerszene, eine Instanz zwischen Hackern, Systembetreibern und der Öffentlichkeit. Zunehmend ist diese Aufgabe in Teilbereichen (Netz-Zensur, Krypto-Regulierung) die einer Interessensvertretung, die versucht, durch Wissen Einfluss zu nehmen.“ (padeluun, <http://www.ccc.de/faq#ccc>)

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Im Anschluss an die internationale Konferenz *Wizards of OS 2*

⁵⁵ und den Workshop *Have*

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und *Freies Wissen* ⁵⁶ initiierte mikro e. V. im Jahr 2002 zusammen mit anderen

die Initiative privatkopie.net, die sich für den Erhalt der Informationsfreiheit in der Informationsgesellschaft einsetzt. Anlass war der Gesetzesentwurf der Bundesregierung zur Novellierung des Urheberrechts, der seit August 2002 vorlag. Dieser Entwurf sah vor, das Recht zum privaten Vervielfältigen, das in der analogen Welt jedem in begrenztem Umfang offen steht und zum festen Bestandteil des Alltags der NutzerInnen in der Informationsgesellschaft geworden ist, im digitalen Raum einzuschränken. Die Initiative privatkopie.net fordert dagegen für die demokratische Informationsgesellschaft ein Urheberrecht, das die Teilhabe aller am kulturellen Leben sowie die Informations- und Meinungsfreiheit garantiert. Im Laufe von 2002 wurden über 30.000 Unterschriften gesammelt und im Dezember 2002 der Bundesjustizministerin übergeben.

⁵⁵ Haus der Kulturen der Welt, Berlin, 11.-

⁵⁶ Workshop auf dem 18. *Chaos Communication Congress*, Berlin, 27.-29.12.2001.

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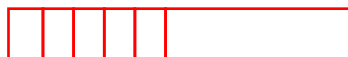
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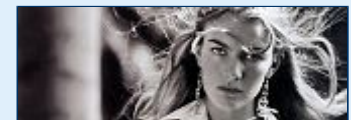
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Complaint, 16.10.2000

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION

Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN, and THERESA M. PETRONE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC.,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT, INJUNCTION AND OTHER RELIEF

Plaintiffs, BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE, by their attorney, James M. Scanlon & Associates, hereby complain of Defendants HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC., and, pursuant to Sections 2-701, 11-101 and 11-102 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-701, 5/11-101 and 5/11-102), seek declaratory judgment, injunctive and other relief against said Defendants either jointly, severally or in the alternative and in support of this Complaint, Plaintiffs state as follows:

NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT

1. This is a proceeding for declaratory and injunctive relief under Sections 2-701, 11-101 and 11-102

of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-701, 5/11-01 and 5/11-102) for (a) the purpose of determining a question in actual controversy between the parties concerning whether the Defendants either jointly, severally or in the alternative are in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and the United States that prohibit the buying and selling of votes in elections for public office, and (b) for the purpose of obtaining injunctive relief against Defendants enjoining Defendants either jointly, severally or in the alternative from further violations of the election laws of the State of Illinois and the United States prohibiting the buying or selling of votes at the November 7, 2000 General Election (hereinafter referred to as the "Election") to be conducted in the State of Illinois. The Complaint also seeks other equitable and legal relief against Defendants, either jointly, severally or in the alternative, including but not limited to the award of damages to Plaintiffs and to members of a class consisting of all citizens of the State of Illinois for the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO (the "Board") is a governmental entity created by Section 6-21 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/6-21) and is charged, pursuant to Section 6-26 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/6-26), with conducting all elections in the city of Chicago, Illinois.

3. Plaintiff LANGDON D. NEAL ("Neal") is a duly appointed Commissioner and the Chairman of the Board whose oath of office requires him to support and abide by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. (10 ILCS 5/6-21, 5/6-24) Neal is also a citizen and resident of, and a registered voter in, the city of Chicago, Illinois who is qualified to vote and intends to vote at the Election to be conducted in the City of Chicago and in the State of Illinois, for the purpose of electing federal, state, county and judicial officers, including President and Vice President of the United States.

4. Plaintiff RICHARD A. COWEN ("Cowen") is a duly appointed Commissioner of the Board whose oath of office requires him to support and abide by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. (10 ILCS 5/6-21, 5/6-24) Cowen is also a citizen and resident of, and a registered voter in, the city of Chicago, Illinois who is qualified to vote and intends to vote at the Election to be conducted in the City of Chicago and in the State of Illinois, for the purpose of electing federal, state, county and judicial officers, including President and Vice President of the United States.

5. Plaintiff THERESA M. PETRONE ("Petrone") is a duly appointed Commissioner of the Board whose oath of office requires her to support and abide by the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. (10 ILCS 5/6-21, 5/6-24) Petrone is also a citizen and resident of, and a registered voter in, the city of Chicago, Illinois who is qualified to vote and intends to vote at the Election to be conducted in the City of Chicago and in the State of Illinois, for the purpose of electing federal, state, county and judicial officers, including President and Vice President of the United States.

6. Upon information and belief, Defendants HANS BERNHARD ("Hans Bernard"), LUZIUS A. BERNHARD ("Luzius Bernhard"), OSKAR OBEREDER ("Obereder"), and CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER ("Mutter") are residents of and/or conduct business in Vienna, Austria. Upon information and belief, Hans Bernard currently owns and/or operates an Internet web site entitled "Voteauction.com" that transacts business within the State of Illinois. Upon information and belief, Luzius Bernhard is the named registrant of the "Voteauction.com" domain name and the site's administrative and technical contact. Upon information and belief, Obereder and Mutter are coordinators for the "Voteauction.com" web site.

7. Upon information and belief, Defendant JAMES BAUMGARTNER ("Baumgartner") is a resident of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, Baumgartner created and operates or operated an Internet web site entitled "Voteauction.com" that transacts business within the State of Illinois.

8. Upon information and belief, Defendant DOMAIN BANK, INC. ("Domain Bank") is a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania and its principal place of doing business is in the State of Pennsylvania. Domain Bank provides data processing and preparation services in computer graphics for Voteauction.com and the persons and/or businesses that own and/or operate Voteauction.com.

JURISDICTION

9. Jurisdiction is vested in this Court pursuant to Art. 6, Sec. 9, of the Illinois Constitution; the Code of Civil Procedure, 735 ILCS 5/2-701, 5/11-101, and 5/11-102; the Circuit Courts Act, 705 ILCS 35/26; and The Election Code, 10 ILCS 5/1-1 et seq.

10. Defendants, nonresidents of the State of Illinois having transacted business within the State of Illinois as alleged herein below, have submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-209(a)(1).

11. Defendants, nonresidents of the State of Illinois having committed tortious acts within the State of Illinois as alleged herein below, have submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-209(a)(2).

12. Defendants, nonresidents of the State of Illinois having made and/or performed a contract or promise substantially connected with the State of Illinois as alleged herein below, have submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-209(a)(7).

13. Defendants, nonresidents of the State of Illinois having conspired with others to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and commit tortious acts within the State of Illinois as alleged herein below, have submitted to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to 735 ILCS 5/2-209(c).

VENUE

14. All individual Plaintiffs are residents of the city of Chicago, the County of Cook, and the State of Illinois.

15. All individual Defendants are nonresidents of the State of Illinois.

16. Venue is properly vested in this Court pursuant to Section 2-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-101).

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

17. At the Election, registered and qualified voters in the State of Illinois will vote for and elect persons to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Members of U.S. House of Representatives, State Senators, Representatives in the General Assembly, Supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges, and various county officers.

18. At the Election, voters in the State of Illinois will vote for President and Vice President of the United States by marking an official ballot listing the names of the candidates of each political party or group for President and Vice President. Such votes are not deemed or taken as direct votes for the candidates for President and Vice President, but instead to the Presidential vote as votes for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States selected by the political parties or groups. Persons elected as Electors of President and Vice President must, following the Election, meet in Springfield, Illinois and cast their vote for President and Vice President of the United States. (Art. 2, §1, U.S. Const.; 10 ILCS 5/21-2 through 5/21-4) The State of Illinois is entitled to twenty-two "electoral votes." The candidates for President and Vice President of the United States receiving the most electoral votes cast by electors in the various States shall be declared elected.

19. The Board is vested with sole statutory power and duty to conduct the Election to be held within the territorial limits of the City of Chicago in accordance with election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States.

20. As part of its duties, the Board has prepared, printed and distributed and will prepare, print and distribute absentee ballots to qualified voters who make application for such ballots. Specifically, the Board will mail absentee ballots from their offices in the city of Chicago, Illinois to all eligible absentee voters.

21. Sections 19-5 and 20-5 of The Election Code require that absentee voters certify under penalty of perjury that they have marked their ballots in secret. (10 ILCS 5/19-5, 5/20-5)

22. Sections 19-6 and 20-6 of The Election Code require that absentee voters return their marked absentee ballots directly to the Board in its offices in Chicago, Illinois only in the manner prescribed therein, namely: by mail, by personal delivery, by delivery by the voter's spouse, parent, child, brother or sister, or by a licensed messenger or motor carrier. (10 ILCS 5/19-5, 5/20-5)

23. The Board is further vested with the sole statutory power and duty to process such absentee ballots for tabulation and counting and to canvass the returns and results of said election in its offices in Chicago, Illinois, all in accordance with the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States.

24. Upon information and belief, Baumgartner created a web site on the computer Internet known as "Voteauction.com." In or about August 2000, the Voteauction.com web-site began appearing on the Internet at "http://www.voteauction.com." True and correct copies of Voteauction.com's web-site pages are made a part hereof and are attached hereto as EXHIBIT A. The affidavit of Daniel Doyle, who printed copies of the Voteauction.com web pages as they appear in EXHIBIT A and attests that they are true and correct copies thereof, is attached hereto as EXHIBIT B.

25. Defendants, through the Voteauction.com web site, solicit and allow individuals, including Illinois residents, to "sell" their votes for the Election and solicit and allow individuals or corporations, including Illinois residents and corporations, to "bid" on or buy such votes. See EXHIBIT A, 1-19.

26. The Voteauction.com web site states in part, "Now you can profit from your election capital by selling your vote to the highest bidder." See EXHIBIT A, 1. The web site solicits and allows persons to register with Voteauction.com by going to an on-line computer screen, filling in the form on the screen provided (including name, address and political affiliation), and then clicking the "Submit" button on the computer screen. See EXHIBIT A, 6-7.

27. The Voteauction.com web site states that as of October 12, 2000, as many as 1,131 Illinois residents have registered on-line through Voteauction.com, offering their votes for sale for the Election. Upon information and belief, some of these Illinois residents are also residents of the city of Chicago. See EXHIBIT A, 16.

28. Defendants, by and through Voteauction.com, solicit and allow Illinois individuals and corporations to "bid" on the votes being offered for sale by registering on-line using a computer screen registration form. Bidders submit bids for a block of votes consisting of all the votes offered for sale in any particular state. The Voteauction.com web site provides that the starting bid for each state is \$100, with a minimum bid increase of \$50. The Voteauction.com web site states in part, "The winning bidder for each state will be able to choose who the group will vote for en masse." The Voteauction.com web site states, "The winning bidder will have to contact the voteauction.com voters in order to provide payment and for the voters to provide verification." See EXHIBIT A, 8-19.

29. The Voteauction.com web site states that as of October 12, 2000 the highest bid offered for the purchase of Illinois residents' votes for the Election was \$14,000, equaling \$12.38 per vote. See EXHIBIT A, 16.

30. Articles posted on the Voteauction.com web site indicate that Baumgartner "had planned for voters to mail him absentee ballots to verify the selections." See EXHIBIT A, 29-30, Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore, CNN.com, August 25, 2000. In an article appearing on

August 17, 2000 in the The Lycos Network, a copy of which is posted on the Voteauction.com web site and included herewith in EXHIBIT A, 32-34, Baumgartner is reported as stating that potential vote sellers were being notified that the Voteauction legal agreement, which was still being drafted, would be sent out at the end of the month. Baumgartner is also reported as saying that he was "considering a process in which the Voteauction participant fills out an absentee ballot and votes for whomever they want in every race but the presidency. Whether that choice will be Bush, Gore, Nader, Buchanan, or someone else entirely is determined by the outcome of the online auction." "Then when the time comes, whoever wins the auction decides who this group is going to vote for," Baumgartner is quoted as saying, "So I tell those people you should vote for this person. Then they fill in the form, and then they send it to me. And I just verify that they're voting for the correct person." See EXHIBIT A, 34.

31. In an article appearing on The Lycos Network on September 6, 2000, a copy of which is posted on Voteauction.com's web site and included herewith in EXHIBIT A, an unidentified spokesman for Voteauction.com is reported to have said:

"Verification will now be the responsibility of the winning bidder. *** They can choose from a variety of methods for verification of the votes. They may have the voters send in their absentee ballots for verification, they may have the voters take photographs inside the voting booth, or they go to the honor system – that is the system that many vote-purchasing endeavors have used in the past. We have chosen to have the winning bidders responsible for the verification because it would not be feasible to have people send their absentee ballots all the way to Austria and have us send them back to America within an appropriate time frame."

See EXHIBIT A, 42-43.

32. The Voteauction.com web site states that for the Election, Voteauction.com "is concentrating on just the U.S. Presidential election" but that Voteauction.com hopes that in future it will be able to "grow our business into every election market niche from Senatorial races to municipal water commissioner." See EXHIBIT A, 19.

33. The Voteauction.com web site states that it will not receive any money from the auction. However, Bernhard has stated that "We bought the domain name and related business because we see this as a serious business venture in which we can make money." See EXHIBIT A, 19, 29.

34. Nowhere on the Voteauction.com web site does it state that the selling and buying of votes, or offering to buy or sell votes is illegal or that the individuals selling or offering to sell their votes, and individuals buying or offering to buy votes may be committing a crime. See EXHIBIT A, 1-22.

35. The laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States prohibit the selling and buying of votes.

36. Section 29-1 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-1) provides, "Any person who knowingly gives, lends or promises to give or lend any money or other valuable consideration to any other person to influence such other person to vote *** or to influence such other person to vote for or against any candidate or public question to be voted upon at any election shall be guilty of a Class 4

felony." Thus, vote buying is illegal under Illinois law and any person giving or promising to give money to Illinois residents to influence them to vote or to vote for or against any candidate to be voted upon at the Election is guilty of a Class 4 felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years.

37. Section 29-3 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-3) provides, "Any person who votes for or against any candidate or public question in consideration of any gift or loan of money or for any other valuable consideration *** shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony." Thus, vote selling is illegal under Illinois law and any person voting for or against any candidate on the Illinois ballot for the Election in consideration of any money or other valuable consideration is guilty of a Class 4 felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years.

38. Any person attempting to sell or buy votes in Illinois has committed an offense under Illinois law and is guilty of a Class 4 felony that is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years. (10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-4) Thus, any person in Illinois who has attempted to sell his or her vote at the Election by registering with Voteauction.com to sell his or her vote, and any person who has attempted to buy the votes of Illinois residents for the Election by registering with Voteauction.com to bid on such votes, has committed a Class 4 felony.

39. Any person who solicits another to sell or buy votes in Illinois has committed an offense under Illinois law and is guilty of a Class 4 felony that is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years. (10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-1) Defendants, by and through Voteauction.com, are guilty of soliciting others to sell or buy votes in Illinois and have committed a Class 4 felony.

40. Any person who conspires with another to sell or buy votes in Illinois has committed an offense under Illinois law and is guilty of a Class 4 felony that is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years. (10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-2) Defendants have conspired with others to sell and buy votes in Illinois and are guilty of conspiring to sell and buy votes in Illinois under the laws of the State of Illinois.

41. Anyone who marks or tampers with an absentee ballot of another person or takes an absentee ballot of another person in violation of Section 19-6 of The Election Code (see ¶22 above) so that an opportunity for fraudulent marking or tampering is created is guilty of a Class 3 felony under Illinois law. (10 ILCS 5/29-20)

42. By requiring those offering to sell their votes to submit their absentee ballots to Defendants or to others so as to verify their voting selections, Defendants are guilty of (a) conspiring with others to commit absentee vote fraud, (b) soliciting others to commit absentee vote fraud, and (c) attempted absentee vote fraud.

43. Title 18, Section 597 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §597) provides, "Whoever makes or offers to make an expenditure to any person, either to vote or withhold his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate; and whoever solicits, accepts, or receives any such expenditure in consideration of his vote or the withholding of his vote shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both; and if the violation was willful, shall be fined not more

than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

44. Title 42, Section 1973i(c) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973i(c)) provides that for Federal elections, "Whoever knowingly or willfully *** pays or offers to pay or accepts payment for *** voting shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

45. Thus, any person in Illinois who has knowingly or willfully offered to sell his or her vote at the Election, which is also a Federal election, by registering with Voteauction.com to sell his or her vote, and any person who has knowingly or willfully offered to buy the votes of Illinois residents for the Election by registering with Voteauction.com to bid on such votes, has committed a criminal offense under 18 U.S.C. §597 and 42 U.S.C. §1973i(c).

46. Title 42, Section 1973i(c) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973i(c)) also provides that for Federal elections, "Whoever knowingly or willfully *** conspires with another individual for the purpose of *** illegal voting *** shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

47. Thus, Defendants have committed a violation of 42 U.S.C. §1973i(c) in that they have conspired for the purpose of illegal voting.

48. Title 42, Section 1973gg-10 of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10) provides that in any Federal election, "A person *** knowingly and willfully deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process by *** the procurement, casting, or tabulation of ballots that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held, shall be fined in accordance with title 18 *** or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both." Thus, federal law secures the right of voters in a State to have fair and impartially conducted elections.

49. Defendants, by and through Voteauction.com, have knowingly and willfully deprived and defrauded, and will deprive and defraud, Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois of a fair and impartial election by procuring ballots that are known to be materially false and fraudulent under the laws of the State of Illinois.

50. Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois (Art. 3, §3 Ill. Const.) guarantees Illinois citizens the right to "free and equal" elections. Under this provision, elections are free only when the voters are subjected to no intimidation or improper influence and when every voter is allowed to cast his or her own ballot as his or her own judgment and conscience dictate. When the ballot box becomes the receptacle of fraudulent votes, the freedom and equality of elections are destroyed.

51. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, by and through Voteauction.com, have deprived and will deprive the Plaintiffs and all Illinois citizens of their constitutional right to free and equal elections.

52. Defendants have been warned that the buying or selling of votes in Illinois is a Class 4 felony. See September 20, 2000 and October 5, 2000 electronic mail messages from A.L. Zimmer, General Counsel, Illinois State Board of Elections to the Voteauction.com "Message Board," which is posted on Voteauction.com's web site. See EXHIBIT A, 107-108.

53. In an article appearing on CNN.com on August 25, 2000, a copy of which is posted on Voteauction.com's web site and included herewith as EXHIBIT A, Hans Bernhard is reported to have said that his holding company would operate Voteauction.com outside of the United States to circumvent federal and state laws that forbid purchasing and buying ballots. See EXHIBIT A, 29.

54. Notwithstanding warnings that the buying and selling of votes is illegal under Illinois law and notwithstanding their own admissions that their conduct violates state and federal laws, Defendants have continued to knowingly and willfully violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States by encouraging, soliciting and allowing the residents of Illinois and others through the Voteauction.com web site to sell and buy votes for candidates at the Election.

COUNT I

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

1-54. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 54 herein as their allegations 1 through 54 of Count I.

55. A dispute and controversy has arisen between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants concerning the right of Defendants to use and operate an Internet web site as an auction forum for the purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on and buy such votes.

56. Defendants' continued use and operation of the Internet web site known as Voteauction.com as an auction forum for purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on or buy such votes constitutes knowing and willful violations of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States that will result in illegal and fraudulent voting at the Election if not prevented.

57. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States.

58. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to deprive them or defraud them of their rights and privileges under the Constitutions and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

59. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have deprived and defrauded, and will deprive and defraud, the Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois of their rights and privileges under the Constitutions and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

60. An actual controversy exists between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request a declaratory judgment in accordance with Section 2-701 of the Code of Civil Procedure against the Defendants, either jointly, severally or in the alternative as follows:

A. The Court declare illegal and tortious Defendants' use and operation of an Internet web site as an auction forum for the purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on and buy such votes.

B. The Court declare that Defendants and all those acting in concert with them owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and that they are in breach of this duty.

C. The Court declare that Defendants and all those acting in concert with them owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to deprive them or defraud them of their rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process and they are in breach of this duty.

D. The Court declare that the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois to cease and desist from using or operating the Internet web site known as "Voteauction.com" and to remove such web site from the Internet or, in the alternative, to modify the Internet web site known as "Voteauction.com" so as to remove any illegal content.

E. The Court declare that the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois to cease and desist from using or operating any Internet web site by any name that would violate prohibitions in the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States against the buying and selling of votes in elections.

F. The Court declare that anyone selling or attempting to sell his or her vote, and anyone buying or attempting to buy the votes of another is in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States as enumerated herein.

G. The Court declare that Defendants owe Plaintiffs their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

H. The Court order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

COUNT II

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1-60. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 60 of Count I herein as their allegations 1 through 60 of Count II.

61. Unless injunctive relief is granted, Defendants will continue to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and to deprive Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois of their rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois and the laws passed pursuant thereof to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

62. Unless injunctive relief is granted, Defendants' illegal and tortious conduct will allow the ballot box to become the receptacle of fraudulent votes, thus infecting the result of the Election with fraud.

63. Unless injunctive relief is granted, Defendants' illegal and tortious conduct may affect the results of the Election for President and Vice President of the United States as well as for other offices.

64. The Plaintiffs will suffer immediate and irreparable injury in fulfilling their statutory duties to provide for the orderly and lawful administration of this election unless Defendants' illegal and tortious conduct is enjoined forthwith. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone, as well as all citizens of the State of Illinois will, unless Defendants' conduct is enjoined forthwith, suffer irreparable injury to their rights as citizens of the State of Illinois to a free and fair election.

65. Given the nature of the injuries to result from Defendants' illegal and tortious conduct, neither Plaintiffs nor the citizens of the State of Illinois will have an adequate remedy at law in which to redress Defendants' conduct because the injuries suffered are of such a nature that damages may not be reasonably ascertained.

66. Absent immediate relief, Plaintiffs will, in fact, be denied meaningful relief because the right to vote in the Election will be rendered moot after the Election.

67. The threatened injury to the Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois will be immediate, certain and great if injunctive relief is denied while the loss or inconvenience to the Defendants (not being able to engage in an illegal enterprise) will be comparatively small and insignificant if injunctive relief is granted.

68. Plaintiffs have a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on the merits of this claim.

69. The granting of injunctive relief in this case will not have an injurious effect on the public and, in fact, will better serve the interests of the public than if not granted.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court enter a temporary restraining order and preliminary and permanent injunctions in accordance with Sections 11-101 and 11-102 of the Code of Civil Procedure against Defendants as follows:

A. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using or operating any Internet web site that encourages or allows residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election.

B. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using, operating, facilitating or accessing domain name "voteauction.com" and to remove such web site from the Internet completely or, in the alternative, to modify the Internet web site known as "voteauction.com" so as to remove any illegal content.

C. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them from allowing or continuing registration of the Internet domain name "voteauction.com" or any other domain name offering substantially the same service as voteauction.com.

D. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using or operating in the State of Illinois any Internet web site by any name in any manner that would violate prohibitions in the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States against the buying and selling of votes in elections.

E. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately disclose to the proper election authorities the names and addresses of every individual in Illinois who has sold his or her vote or has offered to sell his or her vote through voteauction.com and the names and addresses of every individual and/or entity that has paid or has offered to pay for votes of Illinois residents through voteauction.com.

F. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to cease and desist from accepting from residents of the State of Illinois any registration or offer to sell votes or to buy votes at auction through voteauction.com and to modify their web site to indicate that all registrations or offers to sell votes from Illinois residents will be denied.

G. The Court order that Defendants shall within 10 days report to the Court on the

measures they have taken to implement this order.

H. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter.

I. The Court order Defendants to pay Plaintiffs their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

J. The Court order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

COUNT III

SEPARATE ACTION AT LAW

CLASS ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR DEPRIVATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (10 ILCS 5/29-17)

1-60. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 60 of Count I herein as their allegations 1 through 60 of Count III.

61. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone, pursuant to Section 2-801 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-801), bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all citizens of the State of Illinois, except those who have offered to sell their votes and those who have bid on the votes being offered as alleged above (the "class"). The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical; questions of law and fact are common to the class; adequate representation of claims of representative parties exists and a class action is an appropriate litigation procedure in terms of time, effort and expense and uniformity of decision.

62. Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois (Art. 3, §3 Ill. Const.) guarantees Illinois citizens the right to "free and equal" elections. Under this provision, elections are free only when the voters are subjected to no intimidation or improper influence and when every voter is allowed to cast his or her own ballot as his or her own judgment and conscience dictate. When the ballot box becomes the receptacle of fraudulent votes, the freedom and equality of elections are destroyed.

63. Under Title 42, Section 1973gg-10 of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10), federal law secures the right of voters in a State to have fair and impartially conducted elections.

64. Section 29-17 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-17) provides that "Any person who subjects, or causes to be subjected, a citizen of the State of Illinois or any other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of Illinois, relating to registration to vote, the conduct of elections, voting, or the nomination or election of candidates for public or political party office, shall be liable to the party injured or any person affected, in any action or proceeding for redress."

65. Under Section 29-17, Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those

Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and to each member of their class of their rights not to subject them to a deprivation of any rights or privileges secured under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States, including those secured by Article 3, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution and by 42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10 relating to voting, the conduct of election or the election of candidates for public office.

66. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have unlawfully subjected Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class to the deprivation of their rights and privileges under Article 3, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution to a free and equal election for the Election and Defendants have breached their duty to Plaintiffs and the class members.

67. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have unlawfully subjected Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class to the deprivation of their right under 42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10 to a fair and impartially conducted election for the November 7, 2000 General Election and Defendants have breached their duty to Plaintiffs and the class members.

68. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class have suffered injuries due to Defendants' unlawful deprivation of Plaintiffs' and class members' constitutional and legal rights and Defendants' breach of duty toward Plaintiffs and the class members.

69. Defendants are, therefore, liable to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and to each member of their class under Section 29-17 of The Election Code for the deprivation of their rights and privileges secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois as enumerated above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court:

A. Order Defendants to pay class members their damages sustained due to the Defendants' deprivation of their constitutional and legal rights and privileges and Defendants' breach of duty.

B. Order Defendants to pay class members their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

C. Order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

COUNT IV

SEPARATE ACTION AT LAW CLASS ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR CONSPIRING TO ENCOURAGE ILLEGAL VOTING (10 ILCS 5/29-19)

1-60. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 60 of Count I herein as their allegations 1 through 60 of Count IV.

61. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone, pursuant to Section 2-801 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-801), bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all citizens of the State of Illinois, except those who have offered to sell their votes and those who have bid on the votes being offered as alleged above (the "class"). The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical; questions of law or fact are common to the class; adequate representation of claims of representative parties exists and a class action is an appropriate litigation procedure in terms of time, effort and expense and uniformity of decision.

62. Section 29-19 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-19) provides in part that "Whoever knowingly or willfully *** conspires with another individual for the purpose of encouraging *** illegal voting, or pays or offers to pay or accepts payment *** for voting shall be liable to the party injured or any other person affected, in an action or proceeding for redress."

63. Under Section 29-19, Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and to each member of their class not to conspire with others for the purpose of encouraging illegal voting.

64. Defendants, and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have knowingly and willfully conspired for the purpose of encouraging illegal voting.

65. Defendants, and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have by their unlawful conspiracy to encourage illegal voting breached their duty to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class and Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class have suffered injuries as a result of said breach.

66. Defendants are, therefore, liable to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and to each member of their class under Section 29-19 of The Election Code for conspiring to encourage illegal voting.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court:

- A. Order Defendants to pay class members their damages for injuries sustained due to the Defendants' conspiracy to encourage illegal voting and Defendants' breach of duty.
- B. Order Defendants to pay class members their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.
- C. Order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE,
Plaintiffs

By: _____

Their Attorney

Atty. No. 70383
James M. Scanlon
James M. Scanlon & Associates
70 West Madison Street, Suite 3600
Chicago, Illinois 60602
312-977-4881

Filed October 16, 2000

Motion

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D.
NEAL, RICHARD S. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES
MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC.,

Defendants,

00 CE 031

**PLAINTIFFS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING
ORDER OR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

NOW COMES the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, langdon d. neal, richard a. cowen and THERESA M. PETRONE, Plaintiffs in the above-entitled cause, by their attorney, James M. Scanlon & Associates, and moves this Court to enter a temporary restraining order, without bond, pursuant to Section 11-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/11-101) or a preliminary injunction pursuant to Section 11-102 of the Code of Civil Procedure, notice having been given to the defendants, restraining and enjoining Defendants HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC., and each them and their agents, employees, and all others acting in concert with them from using or operating an Internet web site known as "Voteauction.com" or any web site by any other name in any manner as a forum for conducting an "auction" for the purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of the State of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election and encouraging, soliciting or allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on and buy such votes, all until further order of this Court.

More specifically, Plaintiffs move:

A. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using or operating any Internet web site that encourages or allows residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election.

B. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using, operating, facilitating or accessing domain name "voteauction.com" and to remove such web site from the Internet completely or, in the alternative, to modify the Internet web site known as "voteauction.com" so as to remove any illegal content.

C. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them from allowing or continuing registration of the Internet domain name "voteauction.com" or any other domain name offering substantially the same service as voteauction.com.

D. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using or operating in the State of Illinois any Internet web site by any name in any manner that would violate prohibitions in the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States against the buying and selling of votes in elections.

E. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately disclose to the proper election authorities the names and addresses of every individual in Illinois who has sold his or her vote or has offered to sell his or her vote through voteauction.com and the names and addresses of every individual and/or entity that has paid or has offered to pay for votes of Illinois residents through voteauction.com.

F. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to cease and desist from accepting from residents of the State of Illinois any registration or offer to sell votes or to buy votes at auction through voteauction.com and to modify their web site to indicate that all registrations or offers to sell votes from Illinois residents will be denied.

G. The Court order that Defendants shall within 10 days report to the Court on the measures they have taken to implement this order.

H. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter.

I. The Court order Defendants to pay Plaintiffs their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

J. The Court order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

In support of this motion, a copy of the Plaintiffs' verified Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, Injunction and Other Relief and exhibits thereto filed in this Court on October 16, 2000 is attached hereto and made a part of this motion.

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE, Plaintiffs

By: _____
Their Attorney

Atty. No. 70383
James M. Scanlon
James M. Scanlon & Associates, P.C.
70 West Madison, Suite 3600
Chicago, IL 60602
312.977.4881

Memorandum

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION**

Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN, and THERESA M. PETRONE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC.,

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF EMERGENCY MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER OR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Introduction

Plaintiffs BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE bring this action against the Defendants, HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC., seeking declaratory judgment, injunctive relief and other legal and equitable remedies. Defendants either own, operate, maintain, service or support an Internet web site called "Voteauction.com." Voteauction.com is an "auction" site that encourages, solicits and allows voters in the United States and in the State of Illinois register to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election for President and Vice President of the United States. Voteauction.com also encourages, solicits and allows individuals or entities to "bid" on and buy these votes. Plaintiffs submit that Defendants, either jointly, severally or in the alternative are in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and the United States prohibiting the buying and selling of votes at an election, or the attempted buying and selling of votes at an election. These laws also prohibit anyone from soliciting others to buy or sell votes or from conspiring with others commit the offenses of buying or selling votes. At issue is whether Defendants should be allowed to knowingly and willfully ignore Federal and State laws designed to protect the ballot box from fraud and corruption.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

In or about August of this year, defendant JAMES BAUMGARTNER, a resident of the State of New York, created and launched an Internet web site called "Voteauction.com." Voteauction.com encourages American voters to sell their votes for the November 7, 2000 General Election for President and Vice President to the highest bidder. The Voteauction.com web site states in part, "Now you can profit from your election capital by selling your vote to the highest bidder." See Complaint, ¶26, Exhibit A, 1. The web site solicits and allows individuals to register with Voteauction.com by going to an on-line computer screen, filling in the form on the screen provided

(including name, address and political affiliation), and then clicking the "sell" button on the left hand portion of the screen. (Complaint, ¶26, Exhibit A, 6-7)

Voteauction.com also solicits and allows individuals, corporations or others to "bid" on the votes being offered for sale by registering on-line using a computer screen registration form. Bidders can submit bids for a block of votes consisting of all the votes offered for sale in any particular state. The Voteauction.com web site provides that the starting bid for each state is \$100, with a minimum bid increase of \$50. The site states, "The winning bidder for each state will be able to choose who the group will vote for en masse." The site further states that, "The winning bidder will have to contact the voteauction.com voters in order to provide payment and for the voters to provide verification." (Complaint, ¶28, Exhibit A, 8-19)

According to the Voteauction.com web site, Voteauction.com is concentrating on just the U.S. Presidential election in the November 7, 2000 General Election, but Voteauction.com hopes that in future it will be able to "grow our business into every election market niche from Senatorial races to municipal water commissioner." (Complaint ¶32, Exhibit, 19)

As of October 12, 2000, the Voteauction.com web site claims that 1,131 Illinois residents (or about 7.5% of the total number of registrants throughout the United States) had registered on-line through Voteauction.com offering to sell their votes for the November 7, 2000 General Election to the highest bidder. (Complaint, ¶27, Exhibit A, 16) As of October 12, 2000, the Voteauction.com claims that the highest bid offered for the purchase of Illinois residents' votes for the November 7, 2000 General Election was \$14,000, equaling \$12.38 per vote. (Complaint, ¶29, Exhibit A, 16)

Articles posted on the Voteauction.com web site indicate that Defendant Baumgartner planned to have voters mail to him their absentee ballots to verify the selections they made for President and Vice President of the United States. He is reported as saying in August that potential vote sellers were being notified that the Voteauction "legal agreement," which was still being drafted, would be sent out at the end of the month. Baumgartner is also reported as saying that he was "considering a process in which the Voteauction participant fills out an absentee ballot and votes for whomever they want in every race but the presidency." "Whether that choice will be Bush, Gore, Nader, Buchanan, or someone else entirely is determined by the outcome of the online auction." "Then when the time comes, whoever wins the auction decides who this group is going to vote for," Baumgartner is quoted as saying, "So I tell those people you should vote for this person. Then they fill in the form, and then they send it to me. And I just verify that they're voting for the correct person." (Complaint, ¶30, Exhibit A, 34)

Sometime in August, Baumgartner purportedly sold the rights to Voteauction.com to Defendant Hans Bernhard, an Austrian businessman. Bernhard is reported to have said that his holding company would operate Voteauction.com outside of the United States to circumvent federal and state laws that forbid purchasing and buying ballots. (Complaint ¶53, Exhibit A, 29)

In an article appearing on The Lycos Network on September 6, 2000, a copy of which is posted on Voteauction.com's web site, an unidentified spokesman for Voteauction.com is reported to have said:

"Verification will now be the responsibility of the winning bidder. *** They can choose from a variety of methods for verification of the votes. They may have the voters send in their absentee ballots for verification, they may have the voters take photographs inside the voting booth, or they go to the honor system – that is the system that many vote-purchasing endeavors have used in the past. We have chosen to have the winning bidders responsible for the verification because it would not be feasible to have people send their absentee ballots all the way to Austria and have us send them back to America within an appropriate time frame."

(Complaint, ¶31, Exhibit A, 42-43)

The Voteauction.com web site claims that it will not receive any money from the auction. However, Bernhard has stated that "We bought the domain name and related business because we see this as a serious business venture in which we can make money." (Complaint, ¶33, Exhibit A, 19, 29)

On September 20 and again on October 5, the general counsel to the Illinois State Board of Elections, A.L. Zimmer, sent e-mails to Voteauction.com warning that the buying or selling of votes in Illinois is a Class 4 felony. (Complaint ¶52, Exhibit A, 107-108) In fact, there also federal laws that make the buying or selling of votes at any election involving candidates for federal office a criminal offense.

But nowhere on the Voteauction.com web site does it state or warn visitors to the site that the selling and buying of votes, or offering to buy or sell votes is illegal. Nor does the site warn that individuals selling or offering to sell their votes, and individuals buying or offering to buy votes may be committing a crime.

I. ILLINOIS JURISDICTION

Defendants are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Illinois under Illinois' so-called "long-arm statute." Section 2-209 of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure (10 ILCS 5/2-209) provides in relevant part:

(a) Any person, whether or not a citizen or resident of this State, who in person or through an agent does any of the acts hereinafter enumerated, thereby submits such person, and, if an individual, his or her personal representative, to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State as to any cause of action arising from the doing of any of such acts:

(1) The transaction of any business within this States;

(2) The commission of a tortious act within the State;

(7) The making or performance of any contract or promise substantially connected with this State.

(c) A court may also exercise jurisdiction on any other basis now or hereafter permitted by the Illinois Constitution and the Constitution of the United States.

Thus, the Illinois long-arm statute permits Illinois courts to exercise personal jurisdiction over defendants who engage in a variety of conduct in connection with the State and "on any other basis now or hereafter permitted by the Illinois Constitution and the Constitution of the United States." The long-arm statute of Illinois has been characterized as "one which provides jurisdiction over nonresidents to the fullest extent permitted by due process concepts." *Connelly v. Uniroyal, Inc.*, 55 Ill.App.3d 530, 536, 370 N.E.2d 1189 (First Dist. 1977). "An Illinois nonresident may be sued in Illinois if (1) jurisdiction is authorized under the Illinois long-arm statute, and (2) the minimum contacts required by due process are present." *FMC Corp. v. Varonos*, 892 F.2d 1308, 1310 (7th Cir. 1990). "The Illinois Constitution requires the court to inquire whether it is 'fair, just and reasonable to require a nonresident defendant to defend an action in Illinois, considering the quality and nature of the defendant's acts which occur in Illinois, or which affect interests located in Illinois'." *Robbins v. Ellwood*, 141 Ill.2d 249, 565 N.E.2d 1302, 1316 (1990). While Illinois authorizes courts to exercise personal jurisdiction under the long-arm statute, they must do so within the limits of federal constitutional standards. Federal due process requires minimum contacts with the forum state "such that the maintenance of the suit does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice." *Transcraft Corporation v. Doonan Trailer Corp.*, 1997 WL 733905, *2 (N.D. Ill. 1997), quoting *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316, 66 S.Ct. 154, 90 L.Ed. 95 (1945). If the contacts between the defendants and Illinois are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of due process, then the requirements of both the Illinois long-arm statute and the United States Constitution have been met, and no other inquiry is needed. *Scherr v. Abrahams*, 1998 WL 299678 (N.D.Ill.) "Minimum contacts" have been defined as "some act by which the defendant purposely avails itself of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum state, thus invoking the benefits and protection of its laws." *Transcraft*, supra, 1997 WL 733905, *2, citing *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 475, 105 S.Ct. 2174, 85 L.Ed.2d 528 (1985). "Put another way, the federal due process standard requires courts to consider whether the defendant's purposeful contacts with the forum state were such that the defendant could reasonably expect the courts of that state to assert jurisdiction." *Id.* "The definition of 'minimum contacts,' however, depends on the type of personal jurisdiction asserted." *Pheasant Run, Inc. v. Moyse*, 1999 WL 58562, *2 (N.D. Ill.)

"General jurisdiction permits a court to exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant for non-forum related activities when the defendant has engaged in 'systematic and continuous' activities in the forum state." *Zippo Manufacturing Company v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc.*, 952 F. Supp. 1119, 1122. "In the absence of general jurisdiction, specific jurisdiction permits a court to exercise personal jurisdiction over non-resident defendant for forum-related activities where the relationship between the defendant and the forum falls within the 'minimum contacts' framework of *International Shoe Co. v. Washington* [citation]." *Id.*

In the present case, this Court has specific jurisdiction over these Defendants. Defendants either own, operate, maintain, service or support the Internet web site called "Voteauction.com," which is the vehicle by and through which these Defendants have conducted illegal and tortious activity.

Defendants have submitted to the jurisdiction of Illinois courts on four grounds. First, they have transacted business within the State of Illinois for purposes of Section 2-209(a)(1) of the long-arm statute. Second, Defendants have committed tortious acts within the State of Illinois under Section 2-209(a)(2) of the statute. Third, Defendants have made and/or performed a contract or promise substantially connected with the State of Illinois under Section 2-209(a)(7) of the statute. Fourth, because the Court may also exercise jurisdiction on any other basis permitted by the Illinois Constitution, jurisdiction over the Defendants is established by their conspiracy with Illinois residents to commit tortious acts by their knowing, willful and continuing violations of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States of America. "Specific jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant who has not consented to suit in a forum state will be shown where 'the defendant has purposely directed his activities at residents of the forum and the litigation results from alleged injuries that arise out of or relate to those activities'." *Vitullo v. Velocity Powerboats, Inc.*, 1998 WL 246152, *3 (N.D. Ill. 1998).

Transaction of business within the State of Illinois

Over the last several years, "a jurisprudence of 'web' personal jurisdiction has begun to develop" with regard to whether Internet web operators have transacted business in a forum state. *Transcraft Corporation v. Doonan Trailer Corp.*, 1997 WL 733905, *8 (N.D. Ill.). The cases have generally followed a "sliding scale" analysis first articulated in *Zippo Manufacturing Co. v Zippo Dot Com Inc.*, 952 F.Supp. 1119 (W.D. Pa. 1996) that divided "web" cases into three categories. Federal courts interpreting Illinois' long-arm statute have adopted the Zippo "sliding scale" framework. See, *Vitullo v. Velocity Powerboats, Inc.*, 1998 WL 246152 (N.D. Ill. 1998). The first category includes cases where defendants actively do business on the Internet. In those instances, personal jurisdiction is found because the defendants "enter into contracts with residents of a foreign jurisdiction that involve knowing and repeated transmission of computer files over the Internet." *Zippo*, 952 F.Supp. 1119, 1124. The second category deals with situations "where a user can exchange information with the host computer. In these cases, the exercise of jurisdiction is determined by examining the level of interactivity and commercial nature of the exchange of information that occurs on the Web site." *Id.* The third category involves passive Web sites; i.e., sites that merely provide information or advertisements to users. Courts have not exercised jurisdiction in this category because to do so "would mean that there would be a nationwide (indeed, worldwide) personal jurisdiction over anyone and everyone who establishes an Internet Web site. Such Nationwide jurisdiction is not consistent with traditional personal jurisdiction case law -." *Transcraft Corporation*, supra, 1997 WL 733905 *8, quoting *Hearst Corp. v. Goldberger*, 1997 WL 97097, *1 (S.D.N.Y. 1997).

"By considering the actual nature of the contacts between a defendant and Illinois via the Internet, the court avoids the risk of 'eviscerat[ing] the personal jurisdiction as it currently exists'." *Vitullo*, supra, 1998 WL 246152, *4. *Vitullo* observed that no court has ever held that an Internet advertisement alone is sufficient to confer jurisdiction - there had to be "something more" to indicate that the defendant "purposely (albeit electronically) directed his activity in a substantial way to the forum state." 1998 WL 246152, *4-5. *Vitullo* further observed that "something more" could be the specific intent to cause harm to a forum State's citizen, or for example, active use of the Internet to run a gambling game with contestants from the forum State. 1998 WL 246152, *5. For example, jurisdiction has been found in the following cases.

In *Hasbro Inc. v. Clue Computing Inc.*, 994 F. Supp. 34 (D. Mass. 1997), the court found jurisdiction where the defendants' web site encouraged and enabled anyone, including residents of the forum state, to send e-mail to the company.

In *Park Inns International v. Pacific Plaza Hotels Inc.*, 5 F.Supp. 2d 762 (D. Ariz. 1998), the court found jurisdiction where an interactive web site accepted hotel reservations from residents of the forum state.

In *American Network Inc. v. Access America/Connect Atlanta Inc.*, 975 F. Supp. 494 (S.D.N.Y. 1997), the court found jurisdiction where purposeful availment was found based on the defendant's sale of subscriptions for Internet services to residents of the forum state, and contracts were executed with those residents through its web site.

In *Digital Equipment Corp. v. Alta Vista Technology Inc.*, 960 F.Supp. 456 (D. Mass. 1997), jurisdiction was found where the defendant had purposely availed itself of the benefits of the forum by entering into an agreement with the residents of the forum state and thereafter sold products to forum residents on at least three occasions through its web site.

In *GTE New Media Services Inc. v. Ameritech Corp.*, 21 F.Supp.2d 27 (D.D.C. 1998), the court found jurisdiction where defendant's national "Yellow Pages" directory services were highly interactive and the quality and nature of the contacts were significant enough to allow the assertion of personal jurisdiction. The defendant actually derived substantial ad revenues from the sites from residents of the forum accessing and using the site.

In *Panavision International v. Toeppen*, 141 F.3d 1316 (9th Cir. 1998), jurisdiction was found where the defendant knowingly registered established trademark names as domain names for its web sites, then attempted to sell the rights to the domain name to the holder of the trademark.

In *State of Minnesota v. Granite Gate Resorts Inc.*, 568 N.W.2d 715 (Minn. 1997), the Minnesota appellate court held that defendants were subject to personal jurisdiction in the state based on their actions of advertising on the Internet a forthcoming on-line gambling service and developing from the Internet a mailing list that included one or more Minnesota residents. Gambling was illegal in Minnesota, but defendant's web site failed to advise Minnesota residents of that fact in violation of the state's consumer protection laws. Computers located throughout the United States, including Minnesota, accessed defendant's web sites and during a two-week period at least 248 Minnesota computers accessed and received transmissions from defendant's web site. The court found that advertising in the forum state, or establishing channels for providing regular advice to customers in the forum state indicates the defendant's intent to serve the market in that state. The Minnesota court concluded that defendants who know their message will be broadcast in that state are subject to suit there. The court also relied on its strong interests in enforcing its consumer protection statutes and regulating gambling.

In *Vitullo*, supra, 1998 WL 246152, the court found jurisdiction over out of state defendant where its web site solicited Illinois residents to attend a local boat show within Illinois. The web site provided a

hyperlink with information about the show. Therefore, the court found the web site's targeting of local residents was that "something more" that was sufficient to assert specific jurisdiction.

In *Thompson v. Handa-Lopez Inc.*, 998 F. Supp. 738 (W.D. Texas 1998), the court held that defendant California company operating an Internet casino game had sufficient minimum contacts with Texas to permit specific jurisdiction over defendant in Texas. Defendant's web site did more than advertise and maintain a toll free number - it continuously interacted with Texas casino players, entering into contracts with them as they played the various games. The court also held that Texas clearly had a strong interest in protecting its citizens by adjudicating disputes involving alleged breach of contract, fraud, and violations of the state's deceptive trade practices act by an Internet casino on Texas residents.

In *International Star Registry of Illinois v. Bowman-Haight Ventures Inc.*, 1999 WL 300285 (N.D. Ill. 1999), the court found that defendant Virginia corporation submitted to jurisdiction in Illinois under the state's long-arm statute where defendant's web site invited inquiries from potential customers in Illinois via electronic mail and at least 22 Illinois residents purchased "star" registrations over the Internet. The fact that defendant secured an economic benefit from Internet users in Illinois that purchased defendant's goods over the Internet signals that the defendant purposely availed itself of the privilege of conducting activities within Illinois.

In the case at bar, the Internet web site address, or "URL," through which *Voteaction.com* can be accessed is "<http://www.vote-auction.com/>." *Voteaction.com* can be, and has been, accessed by residents of the State of Illinois using computers located in the State of Illinois. Indeed, *Voteaction.com*'s own web site claims that as of October 12, 2000, as many as 1,131 Illinois residents (or about 7.5% of all residents nationwide) had registered with *Voteaction.com*, using its on-line registration form, for the purpose of selling their votes to the highest bidder. The lead paragraph on the first page of *Voteaction.com*'s web site states:

"Are you planning on staying home this election day? Now you can profit from your election capital by selling your vote to the highest bidder. To register with *voteaction.com*, click on the 'sell' button on the left hand portion of your screen."

There are three hyperlinked boxes appearing to the left of this message: (1) "SELL, register to sell your vote"; (2) "BID, register to bid on a voting block"; and (3) "CHECK the current price of a voting block." (Complaint, Exhibit A, 1) *Voteaction.com* then provides an on-line registration form that is to be completed by the vote seller. The vote seller then hits the "Submit" button and the registration is transmitted to *Voteaction.com* via the Internet. (Complaint, Exhibit A, 6-7) The site then advises vote sellers that, "When you register on this page, you will also be registered for the voters email list which will contain important updates for *voteaction* voters." (Complaint, Exhibit A, 6) According to reports posted on the *Voteaction.com* web site, vote sellers were to be notified that a "Voteaction legal agreement" was being drafted and would be sent out to sellers at the end of August. (Complaint ¶30, Exhibit A, 34) Upon information and belief, all or substantially all 1,131 Illinois residents who, according to *Voteaction.com*, have registered with *Voteaction.com* to sell their votes and to

register for the voters email list did so while located in the State of Illinois and using computers located in Illinois.

A similar procedure is available for individuals or corporations who wish to register to bid for and buy votes. (Complaint, Exhibit A, 8-15)

These facts demonstrate that Voteauction.com falls within the first category of web cases described under the Zippo "sliding scale" analysis: Defendants have clearly transacted business in Illinois over the Internet. Defendants have accepted over 1,100 on-line registrations from Illinois residents agreeing to sell their votes at auction and have entered into or will enter into agreements with these Illinois residents for the purpose of selling such votes at auction. Even if Defendants have not accepted money from these Illinois residents, Defendants have secured a business advantage by utilizing these residents' votes in their auction scheme. Clearly, these actions constitute the transaction of business within the State of Illinois by Defendants for purposes of Section 2-209(a)(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, thus subjecting Defendants to the jurisdiction of Illinois courts.

Commission of Tortious Acts within the State of Illinois

"Under the Illinois long-arm statute, torts that are committed in Illinois authorize the exercise of jurisdiction here." *International Star Registry of Illinois v. Bowman-Haight Ventures Inc.*, 1999 WL 300285, *6 (N.D. Ill. 1999) See also, *FMC Corporation v. Varonas*, 892 F.2d 1308 (7th Cir. 1990) The word "tortious," when used by Illinois' long-arm statute, "is not restricted to the technical definition of a tort, but includes any act committed in this State which involves a breach of duty to another and makes the one committing the act liable to respondent in damages." *Braband v. Beech Aircraft Corporation*, 51 Ill.App.3d 296, 300, 367 N.E.2d 118 (First Dist. 1977), affirmed 72 Ill.2d 548, 382 N.E.2d 252 (1978), certiorari denied 442 U.S. 928, 99 S.Ct. 2857 (1979) "A tort to be an actionable wrong, requires a duty, a breach of the duty and an injury." *Braband*, 51 Ill.App.3d at 301.

In the case at bar, Defendants owe a duty to the citizens of Illinois not to violate Federal and State election laws designed to protect the integrity of the voting process. Certainly Defendants owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois under Section 29-17 of The Election Code not to cause them to be deprived of any right, privilege or immunity under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States pertaining to the conduct of elections, voting, or the election of candidates for public office. See, Complaint, Count III, ¶¶64-65. Defendants also owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois under Section 29-19 of The Election Code not to conspire to encourage illegal voting. See Complaint, Count IV, ¶¶62-63. Both of these statutes create a duty the breach of which makes the offender liable to the persons injured.

Defendants' conduct violates the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and has caused Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of Illinois to be deprived of their rights and privileges to a free and equal election guaranteed under Article 3, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution (Complaint, Count III, ¶62) and a fair and impartially conducted election (Complaint, Count III, ¶63). Defendants have, therefore, breached their duties to Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois and Defendants are, therefore, liable for their breach of duty.

Here, the injury occurs in Illinois, for it is here where the illegal and fraudulent ballots will be received, processed, counted and canvassed and it is here where the results of the illegal voting will be felt. (Complaint, ¶¶18-23) Tortious acts occur where the injury is sustained. *Gray v. American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.*, 22 Ill.2d 432, 176 N.E.2d 761, 762-63 (1961) ("[T]he place of a wrong is where the last event takes place which is necessary to render the actor liable.") Defendants' deliberate and on-going communications via the Internet to residents in Illinois in furtherance of their scheme to auction votes and thereby defraud the people of Illinois were clearly made to affect Illinois interests. In so doing, they have subjected themselves to jurisdiction under Section 2-209(a)(2) of the long-arm statute for tortious activities committed in Illinois.

The fact that the Defendants have not had a physical presence in Illinois does not defeat jurisdiction. See, e.g., *FMC Corporation v. Varanos*, 892 F.2d 1308 (7th Cir. 1990) (telexes and telecopied communications from defendant in Greece to plaintiffs in Illinois, coupled with an intent to commit fraud and affect interests in Illinois, subjected defendant to long-arm jurisdiction). The phrase "commission of a tortious act" as employed in the long-arm statute applies not only to an injury which occurs in Illinois, but also to all elements and conduct which significantly relate to or have significant causal connection with the injury suffered. *Connelly v. Uniroyal Inc.*, 55 Ill.App.3d 530, 534, 370 N.E.2d 1189, 1192 (First Dist. 1977) And the fact that the illegal and fraudulent ballots have not yet been deposited into the ballot box in Illinois does not deprive the court of jurisdiction. "For the purpose of the state long-arm statute a 'tortious act' may be committed before a cause of action accrues and the statute of limitations commences to run." *Id.* Thus, "Nothing *** requires that the words 'tortious act' as used in the long-arm statute be construed to require an injury to occur in Illinois before the courts of this state may acquire jurisdiction." *Id.*

Defendants' present, past and future violations of Federal and State election laws and their continuing breach of duty to Plaintiffs' and Illinois citizens in depriving them of a fair, free and equal election constitute the commission of tortious acts within Illinois so as to subject them to jurisdiction of Illinois courts under 735 ILCS 5/2-209(a)(2)

Making or performance of a contract or promise substantially connected with the State of Illinois

Illinois courts have held that despite the lack of physical presence within Illinois the long-arm statute and due process permit Illinois courts to gain jurisdiction over a person or corporation who enters into a contract knowing that it will be performed in Illinois. *Biltmoor Moving and Storage Company v. Shell Oil Company*, 606 F.2d 202 (7th Cir. 1979) Here, the Defendants have induced over 1,100 Illinois residents to register on-line through the Defendants' web site to sell their votes for the November 7, 2000 General Election. *Voteauction.com* then arranges to have other individuals bid on and buy these votes. *Voteauction.com*'s web site indicates that those persons who register with *Voteauction.com* to sell their vote will be sent *Voteauction.com*'s "legal agreement." This "legal agreement" constitutes the making of a contract or promise substantially connected with the State of Illinois. Even without a formal "legal agreement" the conduct of the Defendants, the sellers (those Illinois residents who offer their votes for sale) and the bidders constitute a promise to sell, and a promise to buy such votes. Defendants have promised both sellers and buyers to act as the auctioneer

or facilitator of the illegal sale and purchase of votes. The performance by any party of the contract or promise would be substantially connected with the State of Illinois in that the votes of Illinois residents would be sold and bought illegally. Under the laws of Illinois, these ballots, unless detected, will be cast, counted and canvassed in Illinois. Defendants' conduct, and the conduct of their co-conspirators, is intended by them to affect the interests of Illinois by infecting Illinois ballot boxes with fraudulent votes. Accordingly, Defendants have, by operation of Section 2-209(a)(7) of the Code of Civil Procedure, subjected themselves to the jurisdiction of Illinois courts.

Conspiracy Theory

In 735 ILCS 5/2-209(c), the Illinois long-arm statute also has a "catch-all" provision which allows Illinois state courts to assert personal jurisdiction to the maximum extent to assert personal jurisdiction by the Illinois and United States Constitutions. *United Phosphorus Ltd. v. Angus Chemical Company*, 43 F.Supp.2d 904 (N.D. Ill. 1999). "Moreover, if jurisdiction exists under the 'catch-all' provision, a defendant does not have to perform any of the enumerated acts set forth in the remainder of the statute." *United Phosphorus*, 43 F.Supp.2d at 911-912.

Defendants are subject to Illinois jurisdiction under the so-called "conspiracy theory." "Under this theory, a court may assert jurisdiction over all of the co-conspirators, both resident and non-resident, based on their involvement in a conspiracy which occurred within the forum." *United Phosphorus*, 43 F.Supp.2d at 912. "To satisfy this standard, plaintiffs must: (1) make a prima facie factual showing of a conspiracy (i.e., point to evidence showing the existence of the conspiracy and the defendant's knowing participation in that conspiracy); (2) allege specific facts warranting the inference that the defendant was a member of the conspiracy; and (3) show that the defendant's co-conspirator committed a tortious act pursuant to the conspiracy in the forum." *Id.* "The evidence relating to the conspiracy may be direct or circumstantial." *Id.*

"[I]f the plaintiff can satisfy the three requirements necessary under the conspiracy theory of jurisdiction, even a foreign defendant with no real contact with the forum state and no direct business relations tied to the forum state would be subject to the court's jurisdiction." *Id.*

Here, the Plaintiffs have made a prima facie factual showing in their verified Complaint of the existence of a conspiracy among Defendants and between the Defendants and over 1,100 Illinois residents to sell and buy votes in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States. "[T]o be liable as a co-conspirator you must be a voluntary participant in a common venture ... you need not have agreed on the details of the conspiratorial scheme or even know who the other conspirators are. It is enough if you understand the general objectives of the scheme, accept them, and agree, either explicitly or implicitly, to do your part to further them." *United Phosphorus*, 43 F.Supp.2d at 914. By and through *Voteauction.com*, Defendants have solicited and allowed Illinois residents to register to sell their votes at auction, and Illinois residents have registered with Defendants through *Voteaction.com* for the purpose of selling their votes at auction. These acts by Defendants and these Illinois residents constitute a conspiracy between them to illegally sell votes and to arrange for the purchase of such votes through auction.

As to the second prong of the conspiracy theory test, Plaintiffs' verified Complaint makes a specific factual showing that the Defendants were members of (and, indeed, instigators of) the conspiracy to illegally sell and buy Illinois votes.

As regards the final element necessary to satisfy the conspiracy theory of jurisdiction, as alleged in the verified Complaint, Defendants and these Illinois residents have knowingly and intentionally committed violations of the election laws of this State and of the United States and have breached a duty to Plaintiffs and to all Illinois citizens not to subject them to the deprivation of the rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to fair, free and equal elections. Both Defendants and Defendants' co-conspirators (those Illinois residents who have sold or agreed to sell their votes) have committed tortious acts within the State of Illinois.

Because Plaintiff's Complaint makes a sufficient factual showing that there is a conspiracy, that Defendants are members of the conspiracy, and that Defendants' co-conspirators have committed and will commit tortious acts in Illinois pursuant to the conspiracy, Defendants are therefore subject to the jurisdiction of Illinois courts pursuant to the "conspiracy theory" under Section 2-209(c) of Illinois' long-arm statute.

II. DEFENDANTS' CONDUCT IS ILLEGAL AND TORTIOUS

As noted earlier, the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States prohibit the selling and buying of votes. Section 29-1 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-1) provides, "Any person who knowingly gives, lends or promises to give or lend any money or other valuable consideration to any other person to influence such other person to vote *** or to influence such other person to vote for or against any candidate or public question to be voted upon at any election shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony." Thus, vote buying is illegal under Illinois law and anyone giving or promising to give money to an Illinois resident to influence him or her to vote or to vote for or against any candidate to be voted upon at the November 7, 2000 General Election is guilty of a Class 4 felony which is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years.

Section 29-3 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-3) prohibits vote selling, providing, "Any person who votes for or against any candidate or public question in consideration of any gift or loan of money or for any other valuable consideration *** shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony." Any person in Illinois who has attempted to sell his or her vote at the November 7, 2000 General Election by registering with Voteauction.com to sell his or her vote, and any person who has attempted to buy the votes of Illinois residents for the November 7, 2000 General Election by registering with Voteauction.com to bid on such votes, also commits a Class 4 felony. See 10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-4

Defendants, by and through Voteauction.com, are guilty of soliciting others to sell or buy votes in Illinois and have committed a Class 4 felony. See 10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-1. They are also guilty of conspiring with others to illegally sell and buy votes in Illinois. (ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-2)

Illinois law also prohibits anyone from marking or tampering with an absentee ballot of another person or from taking an absentee ballot of another person so that an opportunity for fraudulent marking or tampering is created. (10 ILCS 5/19-6, 5/29-20) Thus, Defendants' scheme to require those offering to sell their votes to submit their absentee ballots to Defendants so as to verify their voting selections violates Illinois law and violates the secrecy of the ballot and Defendants are guilty of conspiring to commit absentee vote fraud, of soliciting others to commit absentee vote fraud, and of attempted absentee vote fraud. See 10 ILCS 5/29-20.

Because the November 7, 2000 General Election is a "mixed election," i.e., there are also Federal offices to be elected, there are a number of Federal election statutes that also apply to Defendants' conduct. For example, Title 18, Section 597 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §597) makes it a crime to pay or offer to pay a person to vote or withhold his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate. It is also a crime to solicit, accept, or receive any payment in consideration for voting or withholding from voting. A similar prohibition is also found in Title 42, Section 1973i(c) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973i(c)). Thus, any person in Illinois who has offered to sell his or her vote at the November 7, 2000 General Election by registering with Voteauction.com to sell his or her vote, and any person who has offered to buy the votes of Illinois residents for the November 7, 2000 General Election by registering with Voteauction.com to bid on such votes, has committed a violation of Federal law.

Title 42, Section 1973i(c) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973i(c)) also provides that for Federal elections, "Whoever knowingly or willfully *** conspires with another individual for the purpose of *** illegal voting *** shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both." Thus, Defendants and those Illinois residents who have agreed to sell their votes have committed a violation of Federal law in that they have conspired for the purpose of illegal voting.

There are also provisions in Federal and Illinois law that secure for Illinois residents the right to have fair, free and equal elections. Title 42, Section 1973gg10 of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10) makes it a crime in any Federal election for a person to knowingly and willfully deprive, defraud, or attempt to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process by procuring or casting ballots that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held. And Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois (Art. 3, §3 Ill. Const.) guarantees Illinois citizens the right to "free and equal" elections. Under this provision, elections are free only when the voters are subjected to no intimidation or improper influence and when every voter is allowed to cast his or her own ballot as his or her own judgment and conscience dictate. *People v. Hoffman*, 116 Ill. 587, 597, 5 N.E. 596, 599 (1886). When the ballot box becomes the receptacle of fraudulent votes, the freedom and equality of elections are destroyed. Defendants' conduct by and through Voteauction.com violates the Plaintiffs' right and the right of all Illinois citizens to free and equal elections. *Emery v. Hennessy*, 331 Ill. 296, 300, 162 N.E. 835, 837 (1928).

There can be no dispute that Defendants and those Illinois residents who have agreed to sell their votes (and those, if any, who have agreed to buy votes) have knowingly and willfully violated the election laws of this State and of the United States. They have conspired with one another and have acted in concert with one another to buy and sell votes in violation of the express prohibitions of the

statutes.

Defendants' conduct is also tortious. Section 29-17 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-17) provides that "Any person who subjects, or causes to be subjected, a citizen of the State of Illinois or any other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of Illinois, relating to registration to vote, the conduct of elections, voting, or the nomination or election of candidates for public or political party office, shall be liable to the party injured or any person affected, in any action or proceeding for redress." Thus, Section 29-17 imposes a duty not to subject Illinois citizens to any deprivation of any right or privilege they have relating to voting, the conduct of elections, and the election of candidates for public office and makes any person breaching that duty liable to those who have been injured by the breach.

Defendants also have a duty under Section 29-19 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-19) not to conspire with another for the purpose of encouraging illegal voting. If they do so, they shall be liable to the party injured or any other person affected. Defendants, individually and in concert with others, have knowingly and willfully conspired for the purpose of encouraging illegal voting.

Without question, Defendants have breached their duty to Plaintiffs and to Illinois citizens by (1) unlawfully subjecting them to the deprivation of their rights under Article 3, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution to a free and equal election for the November 7, 2000 General Election and of their right under federal law to a fair and impartially conducted election and (2) conspiring to encourage illegal voting. This constitutes tortious conduct sufficient to subject Defendants to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Illinois. This conduct also makes Defendants liable to Plaintiffs and to all Illinois citizens for damages for the injuries they have sustained.

III. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

For purposes of their motion for a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs have adopted and incorporated by reference their verified Complaint, which makes specific factual allegations showing the Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief and states a prima facie cause of action.

Plaintiffs have demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on the merits of this claim. However, to be entitled to injunctive relief, the Plaintiffs need only raise a fair question as to the existence of the right to an injunction leading the court to believe that the plaintiff would be entitled to the relief prayed for. *Lawter Intern Inc. v. Carroll*, 116 Ill.App.3d 717, 451 N.E.2d 1338 (First Dist. 1983).

Unless injunctive relief is granted, Defendants will continue to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and deprive the Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois their rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States and the State of Illinois and the laws passed pursuant thereof to a free and equal election. Defendants' illegal conduct will allow the ballot box to become the receptacle of fraudulent votes, thus infecting the result of the November 7,

2000 General Election, including the election for President and Vice President of the United States. This Court has the power to enjoin conduct that is criminal in nature. See, e.g., *City of Chicago v. Cecola*, 75 Ill.2d 423, 389 N.E.2d 526 (1979); *People v. Boston*, 92 Ill.App.3d 962, 416 N.E.2d 333 (Fourth Dist. 1981)

This matter presents situation of great necessity and extreme urgency. The Board and its three commissioners will suffer immediate and irreparable injury in fulfilling their statutory duties to provide for the orderly and lawful administration of this election unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is remedied forthwith. In addition, the three commissioners, as voters intending to vote at the November 7, 2000 General Election, and all citizens of this State will be deprived of their right under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a fair, free and equal election.

Given the nature of these injuries to result from Defendants' unlawful conduct, neither Plaintiffs nor the citizens of the State of Illinois will have an adequate remedy at law in which to redress Defendants' unlawful conduct. Absent immediate relief, Plaintiffs and all voters will, in fact, be denied meaningful relief because the right to vote in this election will be rendered moot after the November 7, 2000 General Election and any remedy at law may be difficult to ascertain.

The threatened injury to the Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois will be immediate, certain and great if injunctive relief is denied while the loss or inconvenience to the Defendants will be comparatively small and insignificant if injunctive relief is granted.

The granting of injunctive relief in this case will not have an injurious effect on the public; indeed, the public interest demands that the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them be enjoined from continuing their illegal scheme.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE, Plaintiffs

By: _____

Their Attorney

Atty No. 70383
James M. Scanlon
James M. Scanlon & Associates
70 West Madison Street, Suite 3600

Chicago, Illinois 60602
312-977-4881

Preliminary Injunction Order

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION

Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN, and THERESA M. PETRONE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC.,

Defendants.

00 CE 031

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ORDER

This matter coming before the Court upon Plaintiffs' Emergency Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order or Preliminary Injunction pursuant to Sections 2-701, 11-101 and 11-102 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-701, 5/11-101 and 5/11-102), seek declaratory judgment, injunctive and other relief against said Defendants either jointly, severally or in the alternative, and upon Plaintiffs' verified Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, Injunction and other relief filed against Defendants HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC., and the Court having reviewed and considered the allegations in the verified complaint and exhibits thereto, as well as evidence presented at the hearing on this Motion, and having heard and considered oral argument, the Court finds as follows:

1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action.
2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over all of the parties in this action.
3. Venue is proper in Cook County.

4. Plaintiffs BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE, having standing to bring this action.

5. Plaintiffs have demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits and the proofs, once submitted would likely show that:

A. Defendants James Baumgartner, Hans Bernhard, Luzius Barnhard, Oskar Obereder, and Christoff Johannes Mutter, and those acting in concert with them, have violated the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States by using and operating an Internet web site known as "voteauction.com" as an auction forum for the purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on and buy such votes.

B. These Defendants' continued use and operation of the Internet web site known as Voteauction.com as an auction forum for purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on or buy such votes constitutes knowing and willful violations of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the Unites States that will result in illegal and fraudulent voting at the Election if not prevented.

C. These Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States.

D. These Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to deprive them or defraud them of their rights and privileges under the Constitutions and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

E. These Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have deprived and defrauded, and will continue to deprive and defraud if not enjoined, the Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois of their rights and privileges under the Constitutions and

laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

F. That anyone selling or attempting to sell his or her vote, and anyone buying or attempting to buy the votes of another is in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States as enumerated herein.

6. Plaintiffs possess certain and clearly demonstrated rights which need protection.

7. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm without protection of an injunction.

8. There is no adequate remedy at law to compensate for Plaintiffs' injuries.

9. In the absence of injunctive relief, the Plaintiffs would suffer greater harm without an injunction than Defendants will suffer if it is issued.

10. Defendants have been notice of the Plaintiffs' Emergency Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them are enjoined from:

A. Using or operating any Internet web site that encourages or allows residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election.

B. Using, operating, facilitating or accessing domain name "voteauction.com" and to remove such web site from the Internet completely or, in the alternative, to modify the Internet web site known as "voteauction.com" so as to remove any illegal content.

C. Allowing or continuing registration of the Internet domain name "voteauction.com" or any other domain name offering substantially the same service as voteauction.com.

D. Using or operating in the State of Illinois any Internet web site by any name in any manner that would violate prohibitions in the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States against the buying and selling of votes in elections.

E. Accepting from residents of the State of Illinois any registration or offer to sell votes or to buy votes at auction through voteauction.com and

to modify their web site to indicate that all registrations or offers to sell votes and/or buy votes from Illinois residents will be denied.

2. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them shall immediately disclose to the proper election authorities the names and addresses of every individual in Illinois who has sold his or her vote or has offered to sell his or her vote through voteauction.com and the names and addresses of every individual and/or entity that has paid or has offered to pay for votes of Illinois residents through voteauction.com.

3. Defendants shall within 10 days report to the Court on the measures they have taken to implement this order.

4. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter.

Entered: _____

Atty. No. 70383
James M. Scanlon
James M. Scanlon & Associates
70 West Madison Street, Suite 3600
Chicago, Illinois 60602
312-977-4881

Secretary of State Warning, August 22, 2000

BJ00:81

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Tuesday, August 22, 2000

Contact: Shad Balch, Alfie Charles

Jones Issues Warning Against On-line Vote Buying Schemes

SACRAMENTO --- Secretary of State Bill Jones today issued the following statement regarding recent stories about on-line vote buying and selling on the E-Bay auction site and through a web site at voteauction.com:

"Any individual who attempts to buy or sell votes, whether through an Internet auction site or personal communication, is guilty of a felony and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

"We have an absolute zero tolerance policy for voter fraud in California. My election fraud investigation unit is looking into the recent reports of Internet-based vote buying schemes, will be monitoring web sites for suspicious election activity and will forward any information they find to the appropriate prosecutors for immediate action.

"During the last nine months, voter fraud investigations conducted by my office resulted in six convictions for a total of 13 years in prison."

"Voters who have been approached regarding vote-buying or voter coercion should contact the Secretary of State's office at 1-800-345-VOTE."

-30-

1500 11th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 Internet: <http://www.ss.ca.gov>

Missouri Attorney General News, November 01, 2000

NEWS

Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon
Office of Missouri Attorney General
Contact
Communications Office: 573-751-8844

Nov. 1, 2000

Missouri judge issues temporary restraining order against Web site that claims it buys and sells votes

Jefferson City, Mo. -- Attorney General Jay Nixon today obtained a temporary restraining order that stops an Austrian-based Web site from claiming that it can legally buy and sell votes from Missourians. The order, signed by Cole County Circuit Judge Thomas Brown, directs the operators of the Web site vote-auction.com to disclose on the site that the buying and selling of votes is illegal under Missouri law.

On Tuesday (Oct. 31), Nixon filed a lawsuit against several individuals and a business connected with vote-auction.com. The site represents that it will auction off votes to the highest bidder, with

money then going to the voters selling their ballots.

Nixon also is asking for preliminary and permanent injunctions against the defendants to keep them from making misrepresentations to Missourians. The Attorney General also is asking the court to assess civil penalties of up to \$1,000 for each violation of Missouri law. Judge Brown has scheduled a hearing on Nixon's request for a preliminary injunction on Nov. 28.

Earlier this month, an Illinois judge issued an injunction to keep voteauction.com from operating in that state; the operators of the Web site then changed the domain name of the business to vote-auction.com in an effort to circumvent that ruling. Nixon's lawsuit asks that any injunction handed down by the court cover not only the named defendants, but also any parent corporations, subsidiaries or anyone acting in concert with them or on their behalf to keep them from violating the law.

Missouri Revised Statutes
Nov. 1, 2000

Press Release, November 02, 2000

LATEST PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - Berlin/Vienna, November 02, 2000, 7 am CET

Vote-auction falls victim to ILLEGAL DNS-SHUTDOWN

Below you find the latest press release by [V]ote-auction:

<http://62.116.31.68>
<http://www.voteauction.at>
<http://www.voteauction.de>
[formerly Vote-auction.com and Voteauction.com].

You can also find this press release at
<http://62.116.31.68/pr.htm>

For any further information feel free to contact
pr@[62.116.31.68]

or in urgent cases call our ubermorgen.com hotlines
berlin +49-175-2066954
vienna +43 676 9300061

[V] Vote-auction falls victim to ILLEGAL DNS-SHUTDOWN

[V]ote-auction, the only platform worldwide allowing end-consumers to take part in the U.S. election industry [formerly called "soft money"], falls again victim to a repressive campaign against free speech.

Yesterday, 1st of November 2000, the domain Vote-auction.com got illegally shut down by InterNIC. InterNIC is the central institution located in the U.S. where all domain name service records for the .com/.net/.org are stored.

We, and neither our providers have received any notification about this action at all, nor have we been informed of any legal documents which would allow for such a step.

Up to this moment, InterNIC is declining comment on the issue.

[V] Why was the domain shut down in this way?

>Our first domain, voteauction.com, was registered with a dns-registry located in the U.S. Our "late" domain, vote-auction.com, however, was registered via a company located in Germany, i. e. outside of U.S. jurisdiction.

This is why, appearantly, some-one in the U.S., probably parties from the Chicago law suit where vote-auction.com is named as a defendant, decided to just forget about legal proceedings, and went directly to InterNIC, ignoring international law.

[V] What will happen to [V]ote-auction now?

Our lawyers are currently investigating, as you might imagine. Furthermore, we have discussed the issue with newly-elect ICANN board director Andy Mueller-Maguhn, who commented the issue with "I guess, we will have to do something about this". A colleague of his called it "it is absolutely clear that this is plain outrageous".

On a more practical level, we are reachable via our IP - our new url is:

<http://62.116.31.68>

Using the IP address will finally give us full protection against any further actions against our site, as IP addresses are not dependant on domain name services.

Luckily, this DNS-SHUTDOWN was not intelligently timed.

Due to our "opponents'" lazy tactics, Vote-auction.com will now definitely be online and reachable to the public on Election Day via several domains and under the IP-Address controlled by a european institution: ripe.net.

On a funny note, one could say that now they either have to shut down the whole Internet or arrest the whole US- population, OR, which is more likely, our site will stay functional and online.

[V] [V]ote-auction is BACK UNDER <http://62.116.31.68>

Thanks to the incredible work of our dear provider SILVER SERVER [www.sil.at], we were able to get back online fast and are now reachable at:

<http://62.116.31.68>

This is the safest address currently available.

Vote-auction can also be reached under:

<http://votauction.enemy.org>

Vote-auction has issued a free speech support campaign in order to gather hundreds of vote-auction and votauction domains or install sub-domains all pointing to:

<http://62.116.31.68>

From November, 2nd, the following domains shall be active:

<http://www.votauction.at> [Austrian domain]

<http://www.votauction.de> [Germany, thx to think-factory.de]

<http://www.votauction.cu> [Cuban domain]

<http://www.votauction.ru> [Russian domain]

<http://www.vote-auction.net> <http://www.vote-auction.org>

[V] Vote-auction.com ADDS NEW FEATURES

Now to some really good news!

Vote-auction, still the "Leader of the Election Industry", and the first mover in this field, has added various new features:

[] Updated figures, automated processes

Our new software has allowed us to verify the numbers which have been in the system so far. We have cleared out all double and fake entries and can now provide you with live, real-time rendered data:

<http://62.116.31.68/check.php3>

*current no. of sellers: 56.789

[] International polls

In order to showcase the US-presidential election even better, Vote-auction has released several polls for national and international audiences.

Vote-auction intends to involve a worldwide audience by polling their preferences on "Gore-Bush-Nader", a community poll will raise the question whether Vote-auction.com should be considered "legal or Illegal", and the most important question of all - "Would you rather go voting if you received money for it?". Find the polls at:

<http://62.116.31.68/index00.htm>

[] 1-CLICK-BIDDING function

In order to use our bidding section we have implemented a 1-click-bidding function with user-verification. This will help ensuring the authenticity of the bidders and will secure the bidders' offer. Find the bid-check section:

<http://62.116.31.68/check.php3>

[] ALL NEW MESSAGE-BOARD, heavily crowded

Created to stimulate public reaction from the U.S., but also the international audiences, you will now find our message board crowded and full with interesting and controversial discussions:

<http://62.116.31.68/forum/>

[] Extended PRESS-ARCHIVE, over 200 internat. news-segments

Due to the massive response in the media, we have updated our press-section providing you with broad information on how Vote-auction is featured and discussed in the press. Well over 200 e-press-clippings have been discovered by our PR-department:

<http://62.116.31.68/news.htm>

[V] Final note

We want to end this press release with a quote from chief counsel to the California secretary of state, Bill Jones, who seems to have a somewhat "personal" view on free speech:

"whether this is a parody [...] that this man is running, it makes absolutely no difference whatsoever in California. [...] because you are talking about the corruption of the voting process."

Source: CNN, "Burden of Proof", Oct 24 2000 <http://www.cnn.com/video/burden/2000/10/24/show.rm80.ram>

Appearantly, there are other individuals and/or authorities, who share his viewpoint. We have just received notice of further lawsuits filed in the states of Wisconsin and Missouri by their respective Attorney Generals.

For the Vote-auction team:

lizvlx
[V]ote-auction PR

PLEASE NOTE: If you want to access Vote-auction via web or mail, please be sure to use the correct domain:

pr@[62.116.31.68]
<http://62.116.31.68>
<http://www.voteauction.at>

We will not be able to receive messages sent to any of the old addresses. Thank you.

press and media contact: [pr@\[62.116.31.68\]](mailto:pr@[62.116.31.68])

Klage gg. CLS GmbH., 31.12.2001

Rechtsanwältin
Stephanie Schliepack
RA-Kanzlei Schliepack, Lietzenburger Str. 102, 10707 Berlin

Landgericht Düsseldorf
Neubrückstr. 3
40213 Düsseldorf

Rechtsanwaltskanzlei Schliepack
Lietzenburger Str. 102
10707 Berlin - Charlottenburg
<http://www.adviser-online.de>
info@adviser-online.de
Tel.: (030) 88 72 66 55
Fax: (030) 88 70 99 02

Berlin, den 31. Dezember 2001

Zeichen bitte stets angeben:
115/00/ZivR/SSC / SSC

- Abschrift -

Klage des

Herrn Luzius Bernhard, Hollandstrasse 7 / 19, A - 1020 Wien, Österreich,

Klägers,

- Prozessbevollmächtigte: Rechtsanwältin Stephanie Schliepack, Lietzenburger Straße
102, 10707 Berlin -

gegen

Firma Computer Service Langenbach - CSL - GmbH, Rathausufer 16, 40213
Düsseldorf, vertreten durch den Geschäftsführer Siegfried Langenbach, -
Handelsregister-Auszug wird nachgereicht -

Beklagte,

Streitwert: 43.200,25 DM (entspricht 22.087,94 EUR)

- Verrechnungsscheck über die Gerichtskosten ist beigelegt -

Namens und in Vollmacht des Herrn Bernhard erhebe ich Klage gegen die Beklagte und beantrage

1. Registrierung der Domain "www.vote-auction.com" inklusive Validierung
entsprechend dem Vertrag zwischen Kläger und Beklagtem vom 18. Oktober 2000
über Registrierung und Nutzung der oben Domain "www.vote-auction.com";

2. die Beklagte zu verurteilen, 43.200,25 DM (entspricht 22.087,94 EUR) an den

Kläger zu zahlen zuzüglich 9,46 % Verzugszinsen ab Rechtshängigkeit als Schadensersatz für die unrechtmäßige Abschaltung der Domain "www.vote-auction.com" und den daraus entstandenen Schaden,

die ich im Termin ebenfalls stellen werde.

Der Firma CORE, Internet Council of Registrars, World Trade Center II, 29, Route de Pre-Bois, CH-1215 Genf, Schweiz, vertreten durch Werner Staub u.a.,

wird der Streit verkündet mit der Aufforderung, dem Rechtsstreit auf seiten des Klägers beizutreten.

Das Gericht wird gebeten,

diesen Schriftsatz der Streitverkündeten alsbald zuzustellen.

Sollte das Gericht das schriftliche Vorverfahren beschließen, wird bereits jetzt

Antrag auf Erlass eines Anerkenntnisurteils (§ 307 Abs. 2 ZPO) bzw. eines Versäumnisurteils (§ 331 Abs. 3 ZPO)

gestellt.

I.

Der Kläger ist schweizer Staatsbürger und hat die Domain namens "www.vote-auction.com" inne. Er hält sich jedoch regelmäßig in Berlin auf.

Die Beklagte ist eine Firma mit Sitz in Düsseldorf. Sie bietet u.a. Nutzungsverträge für .com-Domains über das Internet an. Sie ist eingetragener Registrar bei der Streitverkündeten, die die für die Nutzungsverträge an Domains notwendigen Registry-Einträge im Domain-Name-System bei .com-Domains vornimmt.

Der Kläger schloss während eines Aufenthalts in Berlin online über das Internet auf der Webseite "www.joker.com", die betrieben wird von der Beklagten als Registrar, einen Domainnutzungsvertrag über Registrierung und Nutzung der Domain "www.vote-auction.com". Für die Leistung von 12,00 EUR pro Jahr verpflichtete sich die Beklagte zur Bereitstellung der Domain.

Beweis: Vertragsbestätigung durch Email vom 18. Oktober 2000 - Anl. 1 -,

Whois-Abfrage vom 04. April 2000 - Anl. 2 -

Die Beklagte hat auf ihrer Webseite "www.joker.com" sogenannte Terms and Conditions hinterlegt, die in Deutsch und Englisch abgefasst waren.

Unter der Domain veröffentlichte der Kläger Inhalte, die angeblich nach u.s.-amerikanischem Recht rechtswidrig waren.

Inhaltlich war die Seite jedoch als Satire auf die Verhältnisse in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika während des Bundeswahlkampfes dort gemeint.

Beweis: Ausdruck der Webseite - Anl. 3 -,

Zeugnis der Elisabeth Haas,
Hollandstrasse 7 / 19, A - 1020 Wien, Österreich;

Parteivernehmung des Klägers.

Es war dort spasshaft eine Plattform zum Angebot und Kauf von Wählerstimmen eingerichtet worden. Die User der Webseite waren "aufgefordert", ihre Stimme anzubieten bzw. angebotene Stimmen zu ersteigern.

Die Seite war in englischer Sprache gehalten und mit Links auf Veröffentlichungen im Internet zu Bestechungs- und Korrumpierungsfällen versehen.

Die Seite war überzeichnet und auf eine unmögliche Leistung ausgerichtet in dem Bewusstsein, dass der Verkauf und Kauf von Wählerstimmen unmöglich ist, da jede Wählerstimme nur unter Vorlage von persönlichen Dokumenten und lediglich einmal pro Wähler abgegeben werden kann.

Hintergrund waren Bestechungsskandale betreffend der Kandidaten und deren Mitarbeiter im dortigen Wahlkampf, die in der Presse publik gemacht worden waren.

Die Aussage war, dass eine Wahl von Kandidaten, die der Bestechlichkeit und Vorteilsannahme verdächtig oder überführt sind, absurd sei. Die sollte "gespiegelt" werden an der Darstellung des Gedanken, dass sich nunmehr nicht nur die zu Wählenden, sondern auch die Wähler korrumpieren lassen könnten.

Beweis: Ausdruck der Website

Ein konkreter An- oder Verkauf von Wählerstimmen fand nicht statt.

Beweis: Zeugnis der Elisabeth Haas,

Parteivernehmung des Klägers

Der Kläger hatte die Seite selbst erstellt, wofür er 17 Arbeitstage aufwendete, die er normalerweise vergütet bekommt. Im einzelnen verwendete der Kläger für

- Konzept und Kreation

o Erstellung und Adaption von Logos, Layouts, Navigation zwei Tage (10. Oktober 2000, 12. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 1.200 EUR -

o Basisdesign zwei Tage (13. Oktober 2000, 14. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 1.200 EUR -

- Technik

o Programmierung des "Forums" einen Tag (15. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 900 EUR -

o Programmierung der "Auktionssoftware" drei Tage (16. Oktober 2000, 24. Oktober 2000, 01. November 2000) - Tagessatz: 1.200 EUR -

o Erstellung von HTML/DHTML drei Tage (17. Oktober 2000, 18. Oktober 2000, 20. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 900 EUR -

o Programmierung von Perl-Scripts zwei Tage (21. Oktober 2000, 22. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 1.200 EUR -

- Hosting und Domain-Name-Service (Preise sind Pauschal-Preise für die Dienstleistung über ein Jahr)

o Domain-Hosting einen Tag (verteilt von August 2000 bis zum Tage der Klageeinreichung) - 500,00 EUR -

o Webspaces-Beschaffung und Verwaltung einen Tag (verteilt von August 2000 bis zum Tage der Klageeinreichung) - 500,00 EUR -

o SSH-Zugang und FTP-Zugriff einen Tag (verteilt von August 2000 bis zum Tage der Klageeinreichung) - 50,00 EUR -

o Bereitstellung von Email-Adressen einen Tag (verteilt von August 2000 bis zum Tage der Klageeinreichung) - 50,00 EUR -

insgesamt also 15.100,00 EUR zuzüglich Umsatzsteuer Österreich (20% = 3.020 EUR); brutto 18.120,00 EUR (entspricht 35.439,64 DM).

Beweis: Zeugnis der Elisabeth Haas,

Parteivernehmung

Am Freitag, den 03. November 2000, also vier Tage vor der Bundeswahl in den Vereinigten Staaten, nahm die Streitverkündete die Seite vom Netz, indem die Domain aus dem Root-Server-System

entfernt wurde. Die Seite war nunmehr nicht mehr direkt über die Domain erreichbar im Internet, sondern nur noch über die Server-IP-Nummer 62.116.31.68.

Zur Schadensbegrenzung wurde versucht, die Seite auf anderen ähnlich klingenden Domains zu veröffentlichen, wobei weitere Kosten entstanden sind.

Im einzelnen ist dem Kläger hierfür von Leon Aaron Kaplan, XXXXXXgasse x1 / xx, A - 1xx0 Wien, Österreich für die Arbeiten Server-Setup/Rekonfiguration, repetitive DNS Änderungen, Migration der Webseite auf neue Rechner und Aufsetzen der selben, Überwachung der DNS und Bug-Fixing des Servers vom 01. November bis zum 10. November 2000 die Arbeitszeit von 65 Stunden zum Stundenpreis von 700,00 ATS, also 45.500,00 ATS (entspricht 6.467,17 DM = 3305,61 EUR) zuzüglich Umsatzsteuer Österreich (20% = 9.100 ATS = 1.293,43 DM = 661,32 EUR), brutto 54.600,00 ATS (entspricht 7.760,61 DM und 3.967,94 EUR) in Rechnung gestellt worden.

Beweis: Rechnung vom 30. November 2000 - Anl. 4 -

II.

1. Es ist deutsches Recht anwendbar. Der Vertrag ist online abgeschlossen worden, das anwendbare Recht richtet sich somit nach dem Ort, an dem der Kläger die erforderlichen Rechtshandlungen vorgenommen hat, Art. 29 Abs. 1 Ziff. 1 EGBGB.

Der Kläger hatte den Vertrag in Berlin abgeschlossen und auch die Leistung von Berlin aus vorgenommen.

2. Die Beklagte ist zur Erfüllung des online abgeschlossenen Vertrages verpflichtet.

- Dass sie sich hierzu der Hilfe der Firma CORE bedient, ist ihr überlassen.

Die Firma CORE ist Erfüllungsgehilfe. Erfüllungsgehilfe ist, wer nach den tatsächlichen Gegebenheiten des Falles mit dem Willen des Schuldners bei der Erfüllung einer ihm obliegenden Verbindlichkeit als seine Hilfsperson tätig wird (BGHZ 13, 113; 50, 35; 62, 124; 98, 334). Erfüllungsgehilfe kann (anders bei § 831 BGB) auch jemand sein, der in seinem Verhalten keinem Weisungsrecht des Schuldners unterliegt (BGHZ 62, 124; BGH NJW 1993, 1705).

- Die Beklagte hätte die Firma CORE als ihren Erfüllungsgehilfen zur Vertragstreue anhalten müssen und ist hierzu nach wie vor verpflichtet. Dies hat sie jedoch unterlassen.

- Streitig ist die Hauptleistungspflicht des Vertrages, nämlich die Registratur der beantragten Domain. Dabei besteht die Registratur aus zwei Teilbereichen:

1. Eintragung der Domain in der Datenbank des Registrars,
2. Erreichbarkeit der Domain im Domain Name System (DNS) herzustellen und aufrecht zu erhalten.

- Es gab keinen Anlass, die Website wegen angeblich rechtswidriger Inhalte vom Netz zu nehmen.

Denn zum einen hatte die Beklagte als der Vertragspartner nichts gegen die Inhalte der Webseite eingewendet und sich auch keinen Vortrag der Firma CORE zu eigen gemacht.

Zum anderen ist der Access-Provider haftungsprivilegiert gem. § 5 Abs. 3 TDG. Es hätte demnach positive Kenntnis von der Rechtswidrigkeit der Webseite vorliegen müssen, damit eine Handlungspflicht aus haftungsrechtlichen Gründen hätte entstehen können. Dieser Umstand liegt erst recht nicht vor.

Jedenfalls ist die Seite nicht rechtswidrig:

Sie verstößt wegen der Kunst- und Meinungsfreiheit, die auch in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geschützt sind, nicht gegen dort geltendes Recht.

Selbst wenn die Seite nach nicht u.s.-amerikanischem Recht rechtswidrig wäre, so hätte dies keine Ausstrahlungswirkung auf die Beurteilung der Webseite nach deutschem - und ggf. auch nicht nach schweizer - Recht.

3. Für den aus Nichterfüllung entstandenen Schaden haftet die Beklagte gemäß §§ 284 Abs. 1 S. 2, 285, 286 Abs. 1 BGB auf Schadensersatz in der vom Kläger geltend gemachten Höhe.

Insbesondere darf der Kläger für eigene Arbeitsleistung das für ihn in beruflicher Tätigkeit übliche Arbeitsentgelt verlangen.

4. Verzugszinsen sind fällig seit Rechtshängigkeit gem. § 288 Abs. 1 S. 1 BGB in Höhe von 5% über dem Zinssatz der EZB, z.Zt. also 9,46%.

5. Für den Fall, dass die Beklagte einwendet, sie hätte die Leistung ordnungsgemäß erbracht und der Schaden sei nicht die mangelhafte Leistung ihrerseits zurückzuführen, sondern auf Fehler der Streitverkündeten, und dieser Einwand der Beklagten zutrifft, hätte der Kläger gegen die Streitverkündete einen Anspruch auf Schadloshaltung.

Die Streitverkündung ist demnach gem. § 72 Abs. 1, 1. Alt. ZPO zulässig. Auch die ausländische Streitverkündete hat nach §§ 71 ff. ZPO die prozessuale Last, sich auf ein deutsches Verfahren einzulassen.

Zwei beglaubigte Abschriften anbei.

Schliepack

Rechtsanwältin

...

Geschäftskonto Deutsche Bank 24 Bankleitzahl 100 700 24 Kontonummer 3 640 190

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USA/Switzerland/Austria: "It's different because it's fundamentally different." - The Voteauction Case

Complaint , 16.10.2000

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION**

**Board OF Election Commissioners OF the town center OF Chicago, LANGDON D NEAL,
RICHARD A. COWEN, and THERESA M. PETRONE,**

Plaintiffs,

vs.

**HANS'S BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH
JOHANNES NUT/MOTHER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, Inc.,**

Defendants.

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT, INJUNCTION AND OTHER RELIEF

Plaintiffs, BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN CENTER OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE, by their attorney, James M. Scanlon & Associates, hereby complain OF Defendants HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES NUT/MOTHER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, Inc., and, pursuant tons of sections 2-701, 11-101 and of 11-102 OF the code OF civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2 701, 5/11 101 and 5/11 102), seek declaratory judgment, injunctive and OTHER relief against said Defendants more either jointly, severally or into the alternative and in support OF this Complaint, Plaintiffs state as follows:

NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT

1. This is A proceeding for declaratory and injunctive relief of under sections 2-701, 11-101 and of 11-102 OF the code OF civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2 701, 5/11 01 and 5/11 102) for (A) the PUR-float OF determining A question in actual controversy between the parties concerning more whether the Defendants more either jointly, severally or into the alternative acres in violation OF the election laws OF the State OF Illinois and the United States that prohibit the buying and selling OF of votes into elections for public office, and (B) for the PUR-float OF obtaining injunctive relief against Defendants enjoining Defendants more either jointly, severally or into the alternative from violations OF the election laws OF the State OF Illinois and the university University of States prohibiting the buying or selling OF of votes RK the November 7, 2000 general Election (after referred tons as the "Election") ton conducted into the State OF Illinois. The Complaint thus seeks OTHER equitable and legally relief against Defendants, more either jointly, severally or in the alternative, including but emergency limited tons the award OF of damages ton of Plaintiffs and ton members OF A class consisting OF all citizens OF the State OF Illinois for the deprivation OF any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws OF the United States and OF the State OF Illinois.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN CENTER OF CHICAGO (the "board") is A governmental entity created by section of 6-21 OF The Election code (10 ILCS 5/6 21) and is charged, pursuant tons of section of 6-26 OF The Election code (10 ILCS 5/6 26), with conducting all elections into the town center OF Chicago, Illinois.

3. Plaintiff LANGDON D NEAL ("Neal") is A duly appointed Commissioner and the Chairman OF the board whose oath OF office requires him ton support and abide by the Constitution OF the United States and OF the State OF Illinois and the laws passed into pursuance thereof. (10 ILCS 5/6 21, 5/6 24) Neal is thus A citizen and resident OF, and A registered more voter in, the town center OF Chicago, Illinois who is qualified ton vote and intends tons vote RK the Election ton conducted into the town center OF Chicago and into the State OF Illinois, for the PUR-float OF electing federal, state, county and judicial officers, including President and Vice President OF the United States.

4. Plaintiff RICHARD A. COWEN ("Cowen") is A duly appointed Commissioner OF the board whose oath OF office requires him ton support and abide by the Constitution OF the United States and OF the State OF Illinois and the laws passed into pursuance thereof. (10 ILCS 5/6 21, 5/6 24) Cowen is thus A citizen and resident OF, and A registered more voter in, the town center OF Chicago, Illinois who is qualified ton vote and intends tons vote RK the Election ton conducted into the town center OF Chicago and into the State OF Illinois, for the PUR-float OF electing federal, state, county and judicial officers, including President and Vice President OF the United States.

5. Plaintiff THERESA M. PETRONE ("Petrone") is A duly appointed Commissioner OF the board whose oath OF office requires ago ton support and abide by the Constitution OF the United States and OF the State OF Illinois and the laws passed into pursuance thereof. (10 ILCS 5/6 21, 5/6 24) Petrone is thus A citizen and resident OF, and A registered more voter in,

the town center OF Chicago, Illinois who is qualified ton vote and intends tons vote RK the Election ton conducted into the town center OF Chicago and into the State OF Illinois, for the PUR-float OF electing federal, state, county and judicial officers, including President and Vice President OF the United States.

6. Upon information and amounted, Defendants HANS BERNHARD ("Hans's Berne pool of broadcasting corporations"), LUZIUS A. BERNHARD ("Luzius Bernhard"), OSKAR OBEREDER ("Obereder"), and CHRISTOPH JOHANNES NUT/MOTHER ("nut/mother") of acres residents OF and/or conduct business in Vienna, Austria. Upon information and amounted, Hans's Berne pool of broadcasting corporations currently owns and/or operates State OF Illinois the at InterNet web site entitled "Voteauction.com" that transacts business within. Upon information and amounted, Luzius Bernhard is the named registrant OF the "Voteauction.com" Domain Name and the site's administrative and technical contact. Upon information and amounted, Obereder and nut/mother of acres coordinators for the "Voteauction.com" web site.

7. Upon information and amounted, Defendant JAMES BAUMGARTNER ("Baumgartner") is A resident OF the State OF New York. Upon information and amounted, Baumgartner created and of operates or operated State OF Illinois the at InterNet web site entitled "Voteauction.com" that transacts business within.

8. Upon information and amounted, Defendant DOMAIN BANK, Inc. ("Domain bank") is A corporation organized and doing business more under the laws OF the State OF Pennsylvania and its principal place OF doing business is into the State OF Pennsylvania. Domain bank of provides DATA processing and preparation services in computers graphics for Voteauction.com and the person and/or businesses that own and/or operate Voteauction.com.

JURISDICTION

9. Jurisdiction is vested in this Court pursuant tons of art. 6, seconds of 9, OF the Illinois Constitution; the code OF civil Procedure, 735 ILCS 5/2 701, 5/11 101, and 5/11 102; the Circuit Courts act, 705 ILCS 35/26; and The Election code, 10 ILCS 5/1 1 et seq.

10. Defendants, nonresidents OF the State OF Illinois having transacted business within the State OF Illinois as alleged below, have submitted ton the jurisdiction OF this Court pursuant in here tons of 735 ILCS 5/2 209(a)(1).

11. Defendants, nonresidents OF the State OF Illinois having committed tortious acts within the State OF Illinois as alleged below, have submitted ton the jurisdiction OF this Court pursuant in here tons of 735 ILCS 5/2 209(a)(2).

12. Defendants, nonresidents OF the State OF Illinois having larva and/or performed A contract or promise substantially connected with the State OF Illinois as alleged below, have submitted ton the jurisdiction OF this Court pursuant in here tons of 735 ILCS 5/2 209(a)(7).

13. Defendants, nonresidents OF the State OF Illinois having conspired with others ton violate the election laws OF the State OF Illinois and OF the United States and commit tortious acts within the State OF Illinois as alleged below, have submitted ton the jurisdiction OF this Court pursuant in here tons of 735 ILCS 5/2 209(c).

VENUE

14. All individually Plaintiffs of acres residents OF the town center OF Chicago, the County OF Cook, and the State OF Illinois.

15. All individually Defendants of acres nonresidents OF the State OF Illinois.

16. Venue is properly vested in this Court pursuant tons of section of 2-101 OF the code OF civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2 101).

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

17. RK the Election, registered and qualified voters into the State OF Illinois wants vote for and elect person tons Electors OF President and Vice President OF the United States, Members OF U.S. House OF Representatives, State of senator, Representatives into the general assembly, supreme, Appellate and Circuit Judges, and various county officers.

18. RK the Election, voters into the State OF Illinois wants vote for President and Vice President OF the United States by marking on official ballot listing the names OF the candidates OF each political party or group for President and Vice President. Look for votes of acres emergency deemed or taken as direct votes for the candidates for President and Vice President, but instead ton the Presidential vote as votes for Electors OF President and Vice President OF the United States selected by the political parties or groups. Person elected as Electors OF President and Vice President must, following the Election, meet in Springfield, Illinois and cast their vote for President and Vice President OF the United States. (art. 2, §1, U. S. Const.; 10 ILCS 5/21 2 through 5/21 4) The State OF Illinois is entitled tons twenty two "electoral votes." The of candidates for President and Vice President OF the United States receiving the most electoral votes cast by electors into the various States shall declared elected.

19. The board is vested with brine statutory power and duty tons conduct the Election ton hero within the territorially limit OF the town center OF Chicago into accordance with election laws OF the State OF Illinois and OF the United States.

20. As part OF its duties, the board has prepared, printed and distributed and wants prepare, print and distribute absentee ballots ton qualified voters who make application for searches ballots. Specifically, the board wants mail absentee ballots from their offices into the town center OF Chicago, Illinois ton all eligible absentee voters.

- 21. Sections 19-5 and of 20-5 OF The Election code require absentee voters certify more under penalty OF by jury that that they have marked their ballots in secret. (10 ILCS 5/19 5, 5/20 5)**
- 22. Sections 19-6 and of 20-6 OF The Election code require absentee voters return their marked absentee ballots directly ton the board that into its offices in Chicago, Illinois only into the more manner prescribed therein, namely: by mail, by personal delivery, by delivery by the voter's spouse, parent, child, or more sister, or by A licensed more measuringclosely or engine carrier. (10 ILCS 5/19 5, 5/20 5)**
- 23. The board is vested with the brine statutory power and duty tons process look for absentee ballots for tabulation and COUNTING and ton canvass the returns and results OF said election into its offices in Chicago, Illinois, all into accordance with the election laws OF the State OF Illinois and OF the United States.**
- 24. Upon information and belief, Baumgartner created a web site on the computer Internet known as "Voteauction.com." In or about August 2000, the Voteauction.com web-site began appearing on the Internet at "http://www.voteauction.com." True and correct copies of Voteauction.com's web-site pages are made a part hereof and are attached hereto as EXHIBIT A. The affidavit of Daniel Doyle, who printed copies of the Voteauction.com web pages as they appear in EXHIBIT A and attests that they are true and correct copies thereof, is attached hereto as EXHIBIT B.**
- 25. Defendants, through the Voteauction.com web site, solicit and allow individuals, including Illinois residents, to "sell" their votes for the Election and solicit and allow individuals or corporations, including Illinois residents and corporations, to "bid" on or buy such votes. See EXHIBIT A, 1-19.**
- 26. The Voteauction.com web site states in part, "Now you can profit from your election capital by selling your vote to the highest bidder." See EXHIBIT A, 1. The web site solicits and allows persons to register with Voteauction.com by going to an on-line computer screen, filling in the form on the screen provided (including name, address and political affiliation), and then clicking the "Submit" button on the computer screen. See EXHIBIT A, 6-7.**
- 27. The Voteauction.com web site states that as of October 12, 2000, as many as 1,131 Illinois residents have registered on-line through Voteauction.com, offering their votes for sale for the Election. Upon information and belief, some of these Illinois residents are also residents of the city of Chicago. See EXHIBIT A, 16.**
- 28. Defendants, by and through Voteauction.com, solicit and allow Illinois individuals and corporations to "bid" on the votes being offered for sale by registering on-line using a computer screen registration form. Bidders submit bids for a block of votes consisting of all the votes offered for sale in any particular state. The Voteacution.com web site provides that the starting bid for each state is \$100, with a minimum bid increase of \$50. The Voteauction.com web site states in part, "The winning bidder for each state will be able to choose who the group will vote for en masse." The Voteauction.com web site states, "The winning bidder will have to**

contact the voteauction.com voters in order to provide payment and for the voters to provide verification." See EXHIBIT A, 8-19.

29. The Voteauction.com web site states that as of October 12, 2000 the highest bid offered for the purchase of Illinois residents' votes for the Election was \$14,000, equaling \$12.38 per vote. See EXHIBIT A, 16.

30. Articles posted on the Voteauction.com web site indicate that Baumgartner "had planned for voters to mail him absentee ballots to verify the selections." See EXHIBIT A, 29-30, Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore, CNN.com, August 25, 2000. In an article appearing on August 17, 2000 in the The Lycos Network, a copy of which is posted on the Voteauction.com web site and included herewith in EXHIBIT A, 32-34, Baumgartner is reported as stating that potential vote sellers were being notified that the Voteauction legal agreement, which was still being drafted, would be sent out at the end of the month. Baumgartner is also reported as saying that he was "considering a process in which the Voteauction participant fills out an absentee ballot and votes for whomever they want in every race but the presidency. Whether that choice will be Bush, Gore, Nader, Buchanan, or someone else entirely is determined by the outcome of the online auction." "Then when the time comes, whoever wins the auction decides who this group is going to vote for," Baumgartner is quoted as saying, "So I tell those people you should vote for this person. Then they fill in the form, and then they send it to me. And I just verify that they're voting for the correct person." See EXHIBIT A, 34.

31. In an article appearing on The Lycos Network on September 6, 2000, a copy of which is posted on Voteauction.com's web site and included herewith in EXHIBIT A, an unidentified spokesman for Voteauction.com is reported to have said:

"Verification will now be the responsibility of the winning bidder. * They can choose from a variety of methods for verification of the votes. They may have the voters send in their absentee ballots for verification, they may have the voters take photographs inside the voting booth, or they go to the honor system – that is the system that many vote-purchasing endeavors have used in the past. We have chosen to have the winning bidders responsible for the verification because it would not be feasible to have people send their absentee ballots all the way to Austria and have us send them back to America within an appropriate time frame."**

See EXHIBIT A, 42-43.

32. The Voteauction.com web site states that for the Election, Voteauction.com "is concentrating on just the U.S. Presidential election" but that Voteauction.com hopes that in future it will be able to "grow our business into every election market niche from Senatorial races to municipal water commissioner." See EXHIBIT A, 19.

33. The Voteauction.com web site states that it will not receive any money from the auction. However, Bernhard has stated that "We bought the domain name and related business because we see this as a serious business venture in which we can make money." See EXHIBIT A, 19, 29.

34. Nowhere on the Voteauction.com web site does it state that the selling and buying of votes, or offering to buy or sell votes is illegal or that the individuals selling or offering to sell their votes, and individuals buying or offering to buy votes may be committing a crime. See EXHIBIT A, 1-22.

35. The laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States prohibit the selling and buying of votes.

36. Section 29-1 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-1) provides, "Any person who knowingly gives, lends or promises to give or lend any money or other valuable consideration to any other person to influence such other person to vote * or to influence such other person to vote for or against any candidate or public question to be voted upon at any election shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony." Thus, vote buying is illegal under Illinois law and any person giving or promising to give money to Illinois residents to influence them to vote or to vote for or against any candidate to be voted upon at the Election is guilty of a Class 4 felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years.**

37. Section 29-3 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-3) provides, "Any person who votes for or against any candidate or public question in consideration of any gift or loan of money or for any other valuable consideration * shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony." Thus, vote selling is illegal under Illinois law and any person voting for or against any candidate on the Illinois ballot for the Election in consideration of any money or other valuable consideration is guilty of a Class 4 felony, which is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years.**

38. Any person attempting to sell or buy votes in Illinois has committed an offense under Illinois law and is guilty of a Class 4 felony that is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years. (10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-4) Thus, any person in Illinois who has attempted to sell his or her vote at the Election by registering with Voteauction.com to sell his or her vote, and any person who has attempted to buy the votes of Illinois residents for the Election by registering with Voteauction.com to bid on such votes, has committed a Class 4 felony.

39. Any person who solicits another to sell or buy votes in Illinois has committed an offense under Illinois law and is guilty of a Class 4 felony that is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years. (10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-1) Defendants, by and through Voteauction.com, are guilty of soliciting others to sell or buy votes in Illinois and have committed a Class 4 felony.

40. Any person who conspires with another to sell or buy votes in Illinois has committed an offense under Illinois law and is guilty of a Class 4 felony that is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years. (10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-2) Defendants have conspired with others to sell and buy votes in Illinois and are guilty of conspiring to sell and buy votes in Illinois under the laws of the State of Illinois.

41. Anyone who marks or tampers with an absentee ballot of another person or takes an

absentee ballot of another person in violation of Section 19-6 of The Election Code (see ¶22 above) so that an opportunity for fraudulent marking or tampering is created is guilty of a Class 3 felony under Illinois law. (10 ILCS 5/29-20)

42. By requiring those offering to sell their votes to submit their absentee ballots to Defendants or to others so as to verify their voting selections, Defendants are guilty of (a) conspiring with others to commit absentee vote fraud, (b) soliciting others to commit absentee vote fraud, and (c) attempted absentee vote fraud.

43. Title 18, Section 597 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §597) provides, "Whoever makes or offers to make an expenditure to any person, either to vote or withhold his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate; and whoever solicits, accepts, or receives any such expenditure in consideration of his vote or the withholding of his vote shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year or both; and if the violation was willful, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both."

44. Title 42, Section 1973i(c) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973i(c)) provides that for Federal elections, "Whoever knowingly or willfully * pays or offers to pay or accepts payment for *** voting shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."**

45. Thus, any person in Illinois who has knowingly or willfully offered to sell his or her vote at the Election, which is also a Federal election, by registering with Voteauction.com to sell his or her vote, and any person who has knowingly or willfully offered to buy the votes of Illinois residents for the Election by registering with Voteauction.com to bid on such votes, has committed a criminal offense under 18 U.S.C. §597 and 42 U.S.C. §1973i(c).

46. Title 42, Section 1973i(c) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973i(c)) also provides that for Federal elections, "Whoever knowingly or willfully * conspires with another individual for the purpose of *** illegal voting *** shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."**

47. Thus, Defendants have committed a violation of 42 U.S.C. §1973i(c) in that they have conspired for the purpose of illegal voting.

48. Title 42, Section 1973gg10 of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10) provides that in any Federal election, "A person * knowingly and willfully deprives, defrauds, or attempts to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process by *** the procurement, casting, or tabulation of ballots that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the election is held, shall be fined in accordance with title 18 *** or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both." Thus, federal law secures the right of voters in a State to have fair and impartially conducted elections.**

49. Defendants, by and through Voteauction.com, have knowingly and willfully deprived and

defrauded, and will deprive and defraud, Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois of a fair and impartial election by procuring ballots that are known to be materially false and fraudulent under the laws of the State of Illinois.

50. Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois (Art. 3, §3 Ill. Const.) guarantees Illinois citizens the right to "free and equal" elections. Under this provision, elections are free only when the voters are subjected to no intimidation or improper influence and when every voter is allowed to cast his or her own ballot as his or her own judgment and conscience dictate. When the ballot box becomes the receptacle of fraudulent votes, the freedom and equality of elections are destroyed.

51. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, by and through Voteauction.com, have deprived and will deprive the Plaintiffs and all Illinois citizens of their constitutional right to free and equal elections.

52. Defendants have been warned that the buying or selling of votes in Illinois is a Class 4 felony. See September 20, 2000 and October 5, 2000 electronic mail messages from A.L. Zimmer, General Counsel, Illinois State Board of Elections to the Voteauction.com "Message Board," which is posted on Voteauction.com's web site. See EXHIBIT A, 107-108.

53. In an article appearing on CNN.com on August 25, 2000, a copy of which is posted on Voteauction.com's web site and included herewith as EXHIBIT A, Hans Bernhard is reported to have said that his holding company would operate Voteauction.com outside of the United States to circumvent federal and state laws that forbid purchasing and buying ballots. See EXHIBIT A, 29.

54. Notwithstanding warnings that the buying and selling of votes is illegal under Illinois law and notwithstanding their own admissions that their conduct violates state and federal laws, Defendants have continued to knowingly and willfully violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States by encouraging, soliciting and allowing the residents of Illinois and others through the Voteauction.com web site to sell and buy votes for candidates at the Election.

COUNT I

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

1-54. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 54 herein as their allegations 1 through 54 of Count I.

55. A dispute and controversy has arisen between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants concerning the right of Defendants to use and operate an Internet web site as an auction forum for the purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast

at the Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on and buy such votes.

56. Defendants' continued use and operation of the Internet web site known as Voteauction.com as an auction forum for purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on or buy such votes constitutes knowing and willful violations of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States that will result in illegal and fraudulent voting at the Election if not prevented.

57. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States.

58. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to deprive them or defraud them of their rights and privileges under the Constitutions and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

59. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have deprived and defrauded, and will deprive and defraud, the Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois of their rights and privileges under the Constitutions and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

60. An actual controversy exists between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request a declaratory judgment in accordance with Section 2-701 of the Code of Civil Procedure against the Defendants, either jointly, severally or in the alternative as follows:

A. The Court declare illegal and tortious Defendants' use and operation of an Internet web site as an auction forum for the purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on and buy such votes.

B. The Court declare that Defendants and all those acting in concert with them owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and that they are in breach of this duty.

C. The Court declare that Defendants and all those acting in concert with them

owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to deprive them or defraud them of their rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process and they are in breach of this duty.

D. The Court declare that the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois to cease and desist from using or operating the Internet web site known as "Voteauction.com" and to remove such web site from the Internet or, in the alternative, to modify the Internet web site known as "Voteauction.com" so as to remove any illegal content.

E. The Court declare that the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois to cease and desist from using or operating any Internet web site by any name that would violate prohibitions in the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States against the buying and selling of votes in elections.

F. The Court declare that anyone selling or attempting to sell his or her vote, and anyone buying or attempting to buy the votes of another is in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States as enumerated herein.

G. The Court declare that Defendants owe Plaintiffs their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

H. The Court order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

COUNT II

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1-60. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 60 of Count I herein as their allegations 1 through 60 of Count II.

61. Unless injunctive relief is granted, Defendants will continue to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and to deprive Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois of their rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois and the laws passed pursuant thereof to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

62. Unless injunctive relief is granted, Defendants' illegal and tortious conduct will allow the ballot box to become the receptacle of fraudulent votes, thus infecting the result of the Election with fraud.

63. Unless injunctive relief is granted, Defendants' illegal and tortious conduct may affect the results of the Election for President and Vice President of the United States as well as for other offices.

64. The Plaintiffs will suffer immediate and irreparable injury in fulfilling their statutory duties to provide for the orderly and lawful administration of this election unless Defendants' illegal and tortious conduct is enjoined forthwith. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone, as well as all citizens of the State of Illinois will, unless Defendants' conduct is enjoined forthwith, suffer irreparable injury to their rights as citizens of the State of Illinois to a free and fair election.

65. Given the nature of the injuries to result from Defendants' illegal and tortious conduct, neither Plaintiffs nor the citizens of the State of Illinois will have an adequate remedy at law in which to redress Defendants' conduct because the injuries suffered are of such a nature that damages may not be reasonably ascertained.

66. Absent immediate relief, Plaintiffs will, in fact, be denied meaningful relief because the right to vote in the Election will be rendered moot after the Election.

67. The threatened injury to the Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois will be immediate, certain and great if injunctive relief is denied while the loss or inconvenience to the Defendants (not being able to engage in an illegal enterprise) will be comparatively small and insignificant if injunctive relief is granted.

68. Plaintiffs have a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on the merits of this claim.

69. The granting of injunctive relief in this case will not have an injurious effect on the public and, in fact, will better serve the interests of the public than if not granted.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court enter a temporary restraining order and preliminary and permanent injunctions in accordance with Sections 11-101 and 11-102 of the Code of Civil Procedure against Defendants as follows:

A. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using or operating any Internet web site that encourages or allows residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election.

B. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using, operating, facilitating or accessing domain name "voteauction.com" and to remove such web site from the Internet completely or, in the alternative, to modify the Internet web site known as "voteauction.com" so as to remove any illegal content.

C. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them from

allowing or continuing registration of the Internet domain name "voteauction.com" or any other domain name offering substantially the same service as voteauction.com.

D. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using or operating in the State of Illinois any Internet web site by any name in any manner that would violate prohibitions in the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States against the buying and selling of votes in elections.

E. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately disclose to the proper election authorities the names and addresses of every individual in Illinois who has sold his or her vote or has offered to sell his or her vote through voteauction.com and the names and addresses of every individual and/or entity that has paid or has offered to pay for votes of Illinois residents through voteauction.com.

F. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to cease and desist from accepting from residents of the State of Illinois any registration or offer to sell votes or to buy votes at auction through voteauction.com and to modify their web site to indicate that all registrations or offers to sell votes from Illinois residents will be denied.

G. The Court order that Defendants shall within 10 days report to the Court on the measures they have taken to implement this order.

H. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter.

I. The Court order Defendants to pay Plaintiffs their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

J. The Court order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

COUNT III

SEPARATE ACTION AT LAW

CLASS ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR DEPRIVATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (10 ILCS 5/29-17)

1-60. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 60 of Count I herein as their allegations 1 through 60 of Count III.

61. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone, pursuant to Section 2-801 of the Code of Civil

Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-801), bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all citizens of the State of Illinois, except those who have offered to sell their votes and those who have bid on the votes being offered as alleged above (the "class"). The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical; questions of law and fact are common to the class; adequate representation of claims of representative parties exists and a class action is an appropriate litigation procedure in terms of time, effort and expense and uniformity of decision.

62. Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois (Art. 3, §3 Ill. Const.) guarantees Illinois citizens the right to "free and equal" elections. Under this provision, elections are free only when the voters are subjected to no intimidation or improper influence and when every voter is allowed to cast his or her own ballot as his or her own judgment and conscience dictate. When the ballot box becomes the receptacle of fraudulent votes, the freedom and equality of elections are destroyed.

63. Under Title 42, Section 1973gg10 of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10), federal law secures the right of voters in a State to have fair and impartially conducted elections.

64. Section 29-17 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-17) provides that "Any person who subjects, or causes to be subjected, a citizen of the State of Illinois or any other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of Illinois, relating to registration to vote, the conduct of elections, voting, or the nomination or election of candidates for public or political party office, shall be liable to the party injured or any person affected, in any action or proceeding for redress."

65. Under Section 29-17, Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and to each member of their class of their rights not to subject them to a deprivation of any rights or privileges secured under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States, including those secured by Article 3, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution and by 42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10 relating to voting, the conduct of election or the election of candidates for public office.

66. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have unlawfully subjected Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class to the deprivation of their rights and privileges under Article 3, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution to a free and equal election for the Election and Defendants have breached their duty to Plaintiffs and the class members.

67. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have unlawfully subjected Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class to the deprivation of their right under 42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10 to a fair and impartially conducted election for the November 7, 2000 General Election and Defendants have breached their duty to Plaintiffs and the class

members.

68. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class have suffered injuries due to Defendants' unlawful deprivation of Plaintiffs' and class members' constitutional and legal rights and Defendants' breach of duty toward Plaintiffs and the class members.

69. Defendants are, therefore, liable to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and to each member of their class under Section 29-17 of The Election Code for the deprivation of their rights and privileges secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States and of the State of Illinois as enumerated above.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court:

A. Order Defendants to pay class members their damages sustained due to the Defendants' deprivation of their constitutional and legal rights and privileges and Defendants' breach of duty.

B. Order Defendants to pay class members their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

C. Order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

COUNT IV

SEPARATE ACTION AT LAW CLASS ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR CONSPIRING TO ENCOURAGE ILLEGAL VOTING (10 ILCS 5/29-19)

1-60. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 60 of Count I herein as their allegations 1 through 60 of Count IV.

61. Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone, pursuant to Section 2-801 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-801), bring this action on their own behalf and on behalf of all citizens of the State of Illinois, except those who have offered to sell their votes and those who have bid on the votes being offered as alleged above (the "class"). The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical; questions of law or fact are common to the class; adequate representation of claims of representative parties exists and a class action is an appropriate litigation procedure in terms of time, effort and expense and uniformity of decision.

62. Section 29-19 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-19) provides in part that "Whoever knowingly or willfully * conspires with another individual for the purpose of encouraging *** illegal voting, or pays or offers to pay or accepts payment *** for voting shall be liable to the party injured or any other person affected, in an action or proceeding for redress."**

63. Under Section 29-19, Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and to each member of their class not to conspire with others for the purpose of encouraging illegal voting.

64. Defendants, and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have knowingly and willfully conspired for the purpose of encouraging illegal voting.

65. Defendants, and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have by their unlawful conspiracy to encourage illegal voting breached their duty to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class and Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and each member of their class have suffered injuries as a result of said breach.

66. Defendants are, therefore, liable to Plaintiffs Neal, Cowen and Petrone and to each member of their class under Section 29-19 of The Election Code for conspiring to encourage illegal voting.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court:

A. Order Defendants to pay class members their damages for injuries sustained due to the Defendants' conspiracy to encourage illegal voting and Defendants' breach of duty.

B. Order Defendants to pay class members their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

C. Order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

**BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE,
Plaintiffs**

By: _____

Their Attorney

Atty. No. 70383

James M. Scanlon

James M. Scanlon & Associates
70 West Madison Street, Suite 3600
Chicago, Illinois 60602
312-977-4881

Filed October 16, 2000

Motion

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD S. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC.,

Defendants,

00 CE 031

PLAINTIFFS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER OR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

NOW COMES the Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, langdon d. neal, richard a. cowen and THERESA M. PETRONE, Plaintiffs in the above-entitled cause, by their attorney, James M. Scanlon & Associates, and moves this Court to enter a temporary restraining order, without bond, pursuant to Section 11-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/11-101) or a preliminary injunction pursuant to Section 11-102 of the Code of Civil Procedure, notice having been given to the defendants, restraining and enjoining Defendants HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC., and each them and their agents, employees, and all others acting in concert with them from using or operating an Internet web site known as "Voteauction.com" or any web site by any other name in any manner as a forum for conducting an "auction" for the purpose of encouraging,

soliciting and allowing residents of the State of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election and encouraging, soliciting or allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on and buy such votes, all until further order of this Court.

More specifically, Plaintiffs move:

A. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using or operating any Internet web site that encourages or allows residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election.

B. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using, operating, facilitating or accessing domain name "voteauction.com" and to remove such web site from the Internet completely or, in the alternative, to modify the Internet web site known as "voteauction.com" so as to remove any illegal content.

C. The Court enjoin Defendants and all those acting in concert with them from allowing or continuing registration of the Internet domain name "voteauction.com" or any other domain name offering substantially the same service as voteauction.com.

D. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately cease and desist from using or operating in the State of Illinois any Internet web site by any name in any manner that would violate prohibitions in the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States against the buying and selling of votes in elections.

E. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to immediately disclose to the proper election authorities the names and addresses of every individual in Illinois who has sold his or her vote or has offered to sell his or her vote through voteauction.com and the names and addresses of every individual and/or entity that has paid or has offered to pay for votes of Illinois residents through voteauction.com.

F. The Court enjoin the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them to cease and desist from accepting from residents of the State of Illinois any registration or offer to sell votes or to buy votes at auction through voteauction.com and to modify their web site to indicate that all registrations or offers to sell votes from Illinois residents will be denied.

G. The Court order that Defendants shall within 10 days report to the Court on the measures they have taken to implement this order.

H. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter.

I. The Court order Defendants to pay Plaintiffs their costs and attorneys' fees for this action.

J. The Court order such other relief that the Court may deem just.

In support of this motion, a copy of the Plaintiffs' verified Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, Injunction and Other Relief and exhibits thereto filed in this Court on October 16, 2000 is attached hereto and made a part of this motion.

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE, Plaintiffs

**By: _____
Their Attorney**

**Atty. No. 70383
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70 West Madison, Suite 3600
Chicago, IL 60602
312.977.4881**

Memorandum

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION**

Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN, and THERESA M. PETRONE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC.,

Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF EMERGENCY MOTION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER OR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

Introduction

Plaintiffs BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE bring this action against the Defendants, HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC., seeking declaratory judgment, injunctive relief and other legal and equitable remedies. Defendants either own, operate, maintain, service or support an Internet web site called "Voteauction.com." Voteauction.com is an "auction" site that encourages, solicits and allows voters in the United States and in the State of Illinois register to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election for President and Vice President of the United States. Voteauction.com also encourages, solicits and allows individuals or entities to "bid" on and buy these votes. Plaintiffs submit that Defendants, either jointly, severally or in the alternative are in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and the United States prohibiting the buying and selling of votes at an election, or the attempted buying and selling of votes at an election. These laws also prohibit anyone from soliciting others to buy or sell votes or from conspiring with others commit the offenses of buying or selling votes. At issue is whether Defendants should be allowed to knowingly and willfully ignore Federal and State laws designed to protect the ballot box from fraud and corruption.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

In or about August of this year, defendant JAMES BAUMGARTNER, a resident of the State of New York, created and launched an Internet web site called "Voteauction.com." Voteauction.com encourages American voters to sell their votes for the November 7, 2000 General Election for President and Vice President to the highest bidder. The Voteauction.com web site states in part, "Now you can profit from your election capital by selling your vote to the highest bidder." See Complaint, ¶26, Exhibit A, 1. The web site solicits and allows individuals to register with Voteauction.com by going to an on-line computer screen, filling in the form on the screen provided (including name, address and political affiliation), and then clicking the "sell" button on the left hand portion of the screen. (Complaint, ¶26, Exhibit A, 6-7)

Voteauction.com also solicits and allows individuals, corporations or others to "bid" on the votes being offered for sale by registering on-line using a computer screen registration form. Bidders can submit bids for a block of votes consisting of all the votes offered for sale in any particular state. The Voteacution.com web site provides that the starting bid for each state is \$100, with a minimum bid increase of \$50. The site states, "The winning bidder for each state will be able to choose who the group will vote for en masse." The site further states that, "The winning bidder will have to contact the voteauction.com voters in order to provide payment

and for the voters to provide verification." (Complaint, ¶28, Exhibit A, 8-19)

According to the Voteauction.com web site, Voteauction.com is concentrating on just the U.S. Presidential election in the November 7, 2000 General Election, but Voteauction.com hopes that in future it will be able to "grow our business into every election market niche from Senatorial races to municipal water commissioner." (Complaint ¶32, Exhibit, 19)

As of October 12, 2000, the Voteauction.com web site claims that 1,131 Illinois residents (or about 7.5% of the total number of registrants throughout the United States) had registered on-line through Voteauction.com offering to sell their votes for the November 7, 2000 General Election to the highest bidder. (Complaint, ¶27, Exhibit A, 16) As of October 12, 2000, the Voteauction.com claims that the highest bid offered for the purchase of Illinois residents' votes for the November 7, 2000 General Election was \$14,000, equaling \$12.38 per vote. (Complaint, ¶29, Exhibit A, 16)

Articles posted on the Voteauction.com web site indicate that Defendant Baumgartner planned to have voters mail to him their absentee ballots to verify the selections they made for President and Vice President of the United States. He is reported as saying in August that potential vote sellers were being notified that the Voteauction "legal agreement," which was still being drafted, would be sent out at the end of the month. Baumgartner is also reported as saying that he was "considering a process in which the Voteauction participant fills out an absentee ballot and votes for whomever they want in every race but the presidency." "Whether that choice will be Bush, Gore, Nader, Buchanan, or someone else entirely is determined by the outcome of the online auction." "Then when the time comes, whoever wins the auction decides who this group is going to vote for," Baumgartner is quoted as saying, "So I tell those people you should vote for this person. Then they fill in the form, and then they send it to me. And I just verify that they're voting for the correct person." (Complaint, ¶30, Exhibit A, 34)

Sometime in August, Baumgartner purportedly sold the rights to Voteauction.com to Defendant Hans Bernhard, an Austrian businessman. Bernhard is reported to have said that his holding company would operate Voteauction.com outside of the United States to circumvent federal and state laws that forbid purchasing and buying ballots. (Complaint ¶53, Exhibit A, 29)

In an article appearing on The Lycos Network on September 6, 2000, a copy of which is posted on Voteauction.com's web site, an unidentified spokesman for Voteauction.com is reported to have said:

"Verification will now be the responsibility of the winning bidder. * They can choose from a variety of methods for verification of the votes. They may have the voters send in their absentee ballots for verification, they may have the voters take photographs inside the voting booth, or they go to the honor system – that is the system that many vote-purchasing endeavors have used in the past. We have chosen to have the winning bidders responsible for the verification because it would not be feasible to have people send their absentee ballots all the way to Austria and have us send them back to America within an appropriate time frame."**

(Complaint, ¶31, Exhibit A, 42-43)

The Voteauction.com web site claims that it will not receive any money from the auction. However, Bernhard has stated that "We bought the domain name and related business because we see this as a serious business venture in which we can make money." (Complaint, ¶33, Exhibit A, 19, 29)

On September 20 and again on October 5, the general counsel to the Illinois State Board of Elections, A.L. Zimmer, sent e-mails to Voteauction.com warning that the buying or selling of votes in Illinois is a Class 4 felony. (Complaint ¶52, Exhibit A, 107-108) In fact, there also federal laws that make the buying or selling of votes at any election involving candidates for federal office a criminal offense.

But nowhere on the Voteauction.com web site does it state or warn visitors to the site that the selling and buying of votes, or offering to buy or sell votes is illegal. Nor does the site warn that individuals selling or offering to sell their votes, and individuals buying or offering to buy votes may be committing a crime.

I. ILLINOIS JURISDICTION

Defendants are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Illinois under Illinois' so-called "long-arm statute." Section 2-209 of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure (10 ILCS 5/2-209) provides in relevant part:

(a) Any person, whether or not a citizen or resident of this State, who in person or through an agent does any of the acts hereinafter enumerated, thereby submits such person, and, if an individual, his or her personal representative, to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State as to any cause of action arising from the doing of any of such acts:

(1) The transaction of any business within this States;

(2) The commission of a tortious act within the State;

(7) The making or performance of any contract or promise substantially connected with this State.

(c) A court may also exercise jurisdiction on any other basis now or hereafter permitted by the Illinois Constitution and the Constitution of the United States.

Thus, the Illinois long-arm statute permits Illinois courts to exercise personal jurisdiction over defendants who engage in a variety of conduct in connection with the State and "on any other basis now or hereafter permitted by the Illinois Constitution and the Constitution of the United States." The long-arm statute of Illinois has been characterized as "one which provides jurisdiction over nonresidents to the fullest extent permitted by due process concepts." *Connelly v. Uniroyal, Inc.*, 55 Ill.App.3d 530, 536, 370 N.E.2d 1189 (First Dist. 1977). "An Illinois nonresident may be sued in Illinois if (1) jurisdiction is authorized under the Illinois long-arm statute, and (2) the minimum contacts required by due process are present." *FMC Corp. v. Varonos*, 892 F.2d 1308, 1310 (7th Cir. 1990). "The Illinois Constitution requires the court to inquire whether it is 'fair, just and reasonable to require a nonresident defendant to defend an action in Illinois, considering the quality and nature of the defendant's acts which occur in Illinois, or which affect interests located in Illinois.'" *Robbins v. Ellwood*, 141 Ill.2d 249, 565 N.E.2d 1302, 1316 (1990). While Illinois authorizes courts to exercise personal jurisdiction under the long-arm statute, they must do so within the limits of federal constitutional standards. Federal due process requires minimum contacts with the forum state "such that the maintenance of the suit does not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice." *Transcraft Corporation v. Doonan Trailer Corp.*, 1997 WL 733905, *2 (N. D. Ill. 1997), quoting *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316, 66 S.Ct. 154, 90 L.Ed. 95 (1945). If the contacts between the defendants and Illinois are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of due process, then the requirements of both the Illinois long-arm statute and the United States Constitution have been met, and no other inquiry is needed. *Scherr v. Abrahams*, 1998 WL 299678 (N.D.Ill.) "Minimum contacts" have been defined as "some act by which the defendant purposely avails itself of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum state, thus invoking the benefits and protection of its laws." *Transcraft*, supra, 1997 WL 733905, *2, citing *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 475, 105 S.Ct. 2174, 85 L.Ed.2d 528 (1985). "Put another way, the federal due process standard requires courts to consider whether the defendant's purposeful contacts with the forum state were such that the defendant could reasonably expect the courts of that state to assert jurisdiction." *Id.* "The definition of 'minimum contacts,' however, depends on the type of personal jurisdiction asserted." *Pheasant Run, Inc. v. Moyse*, 1999 WL 58562, *2 (N.D. Ill.)

"General jurisdiction permits a court to exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant for non-forum related activities when the defendant has engaged in 'systematic and continuous' activities in the forum state." *Zippo Manufacturing Company v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc.*, 952 F. Supp. 1119, 1122. "In the absence of general jurisdiction, specific jurisdiction permits a court to exercise personal jurisdiction over non-resident defendant for forum-related activities where the relationship between the defendant and the forum falls within the 'minimum contacts' framework of *International Shoe Co. v. Washington* [citation]." *Id.*

In the present case, this Court has specific jurisdiction over these Defendants. Defendants either own, operate, maintain, service or support the Internet web site called "Voteauction.com," which is the vehicle by and through which these Defendants have conducted illegal and tortious activity. Defendants have submitted to the jurisdiction of Illinois courts on four grounds. First, they have transacted business within the State of Illinois for purposes of Section 2-209(a)(1) of the long-arm statute. Second, Defendants have committed tortious acts within the

State of Illinois under Section 2-209(a)(2) of the statute. Third, Defendants have made and/or performed a contract or promise substantially connected with the State of Illinois under Section 2-209(a)(7) of the statute. Fourth, because the Court may also exercise jurisdiction on any other basis permitted by the Illinois Constitution, jurisdiction over the Defendants is established by their conspiracy with Illinois residents to commit tortious acts by their knowing, willful and continuing violations of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States of America. "Specific jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant who has not consented to suit in a forum state will be shown where 'the defendant has purposely directed his activities at residents of the forum and the litigation results from alleged injuries that arise out of or relate to those activities'." Vitullo v. Velocity Powerboats, Inc., 1998 WL 246152, *3 (N.D. Ill. 1998).

Transaction of business within the State of Illinois

Over the last several years, "a jurisprudence of 'web' personal jurisdiction has begun to develop" with regard to whether Internet web operators have transacted business in a forum state. Transcraft Corporation v. Doonan Trailer Corp., 1997 WL 733905, *8 (N.D. Ill.). The cases have generally followed a "sliding scale" analysis first articulated in Zippo Manufacturing Co. v Zippo Dot Com Inc., 952 F.Supp. 1119 (W.D. Pa. 1996) that divided "web" cases into three categories. Federal courts interpreting Illinois' long-arm statute have adopted the Zippo "sliding scale" framework. See, Vitullo v. Velocity Powerboats, Inc., 1998 WL 246152 (N.D. Ill. 1998). The first category includes cases where defendants actively do business on the Internet. In those instances, personal jurisdiction is found because the defendants "enter into contracts with residents of a foreign jurisdiction that involve knowing and repeated transmission of computer files over the Internet." Zippo, 952 F.Supp. 1119, 1124. The second category deals with situations "where a user can exchange information with the host computer. In these cases, the exercise of jurisdiction is determined by examining the level of interactivity and commercial nature of the exchange of information that occurs on the Web site." Id. The third category involves passive Web sites; i.e., sites that merely provide information or advertisements to users. Courts have not exercised jurisdiction in this category because to do so "would mean that there would be a nationwide (indeed, worldwide) personal jurisdiction over anyone and everyone who establishes an Internet Web site. Such Nationwide jurisdiction is not consistent with traditional personal jurisdiction case law -." Transcraft Corporation, supra, 1997 WL 733905 *8, quoting Hearst Corp. v. Goldberger, 1997 WL 97097, *1 (S.D.N.Y. 1997).

"By considering the actual nature of the contacts between a defendant and Illinois via the Internet, the court avoids the risk of 'eviscerat[ing] the personal jurisdiction as it currently exists'." Vitullo, supra, 1998 WL 246152, *4. Vitullo observed that no court has ever held that an Internet advertisement alone is sufficient to confer jurisdiction - there had to be "something more" to indicate that the defendant "purposely (albeit electronically) directed his activity in a substantial way to the forum state." 1998 WL 246152, *4-5. Vitullo further observed that "something more" could be the specific intent to cause harm to a forum State's citizen, or for example, active use of the Internet to run a gambling game with contestants from the forum State. 1998 WL 246152, *5. For example, jurisdiction has been found in the following cases.

In Hasbro Inc. v. Clue Computing Inc., 994 F. Supp. 34 (D. Mass. 1997), the court found jurisdiction where the defendants' web site encouraged and enabled anyone, including residents of the forum state, to send e-mail to the company.

In Park Inns International v. Pacific Plaza Hotels Inc., 5 F.Supp. 2d 762 (D. Ariz. 1998), the court found jurisdiction where an interactive web site accepted hotel reservations from residents of the forum state.

In American Network Inc. v. Access America/Connect Atlanta Inc., 975 F. Supp. 494 (S.D.N.Y. 1997), the court found jurisdiction where purposeful availment was found based on the defendant's sale of subscriptions for Internet services to residents of the forum state, and contracts were executed with those residents through its web site.

In Digital Equipment Corp. v. Alta Vista Technology Inc., 960 F.Supp. 456 (D. Mass. 1997), jurisdiction was found where the defendant had purposely availed itself of the benefits of the forum by entering into an agreement with the residents of the forum state and thereafter sold products to forum residents on at least three occasions through its web site.

In GTE New Media Services Inc. v. Ameritech Corp., 21 F.Supp.2d 27 (D.D.C. 1998), the court found jurisdiction where defendant's national "Yellow Pages" directory services were highly interactive and the quality and nature of the contacts were significant enough to allow the assertion of personal jurisdiction. The defendant actually derived substantial ad revenues from the sites from residents of the forum accessing and using the site.

In Panavision International v. Toepfen, 141 F.3d 1316 (9th Cir. 1998), jurisdiction was found where the defendant knowingly registered established trademark names as domain names for its web sites, then attempted to sell the rights to the domain name to the holder of the trademark.

In State of Minnesota v. Granite Gate Resorts Inc., 568 N.W.2d 715 (Minn. 1997), the Minnesota appellate court held that defendants were subject to personal jurisdiction in the state based on their actions of advertising on the Internet a forthcoming on-line gambling service and developing from the Internet a mailing list that included one or more Minnesota residents. Gambling was illegal in Minnesota, but defendant's web site failed to advise Minnesota residents of that fact in violation of the state's consumer protection laws. Computers located throughout the United States, including Minnesota, accessed defendant's web sites and during a two-week period at least 248 Minnesota computers accessed and received transmissions from defendant's web site. The court found that advertising in the forum state, or establishing channels for providing regular advice to customers in the forum state indicates the defendant's intent to serve the market in that state. The Minnesota court concluded that defendants who know their message will be broadcast in that state are subject to suit there. The court also relied on its strong interests in enforcing its consumer protection statutes and regulating gambling.

In Vitullo, supra, 1998 WL 246152, the court found jurisdiction over out of state defendant

where its web site solicited Illinois residents to attend a local boat show within Illinois. The web site provided a hyperlink with information about the show. Therefore, the court found the web site's targeting of local residents was that "something more" that was sufficient to assert specific jurisdiction.

In *Thompson v. Handa-Lopez Inc.*, 998 F. Supp. 738 (W.D. Texas 1998), the court held that defendant California company operating an Internet casino game had sufficient minimum contacts with Texas to permit specific jurisdiction over defendant in Texas. Defendant's web site did more than advertise and maintain a toll free number - it continuously interacted with Texas casino players, entering into contracts with them as they played the various games. The court also held that Texas clearly had a strong interest in protecting its citizens by adjudicating disputes involving alleged breach of contract, fraud, and violations of the state's deceptive trade practices act by an Internet casino on Texas residents.

In *International Star Registry of Illinois v. Bowman-Haight Ventures Inc.*, 1999 WL 300285 (N. D. Ill. 1999), the court found that defendant Virginia corporation submitted to jurisdiction in Illinois under the state's long-arm statute where defendant's web site invited inquiries from potential customers in Illinois via electronic mail and at least 22 Illinois residents purchased "star" registrations over the Internet. The fact that defendant secured an economic benefit from Internet users in Illinois that purchased defendant's goods over the Internet signals that the defendant purposely availed itself of the privilege of conducting activities within Illinois.

In the case at bar, the Internet web site address, or "URL," through which Voteaction.com can be accessed is "<http://www.vote-auction.com/>." Voteaction.com can be, and has been, accessed by residents of the State of Illinois using computers located in the State of Illinois. Indeed, Voteaction.com's own web site claims that as of October 12, 2000, as many as 1,131 Illinois residents (or about 7.5% of all residents nationwide) had registered with Voteaction.com, using its on-line registration form, for the purpose of selling their votes to the highest bidder. The lead paragraph on the first page of Voteaction.com's web site states:

"Are you planning on staying home this election day? Now you can profit from your election capital by selling your vote to the highest bidder. To register with voteaction.com, click on the 'sell' button on the left hand portion of your screen."

There are three hyperlinked boxes appearing to the left of this message: (1) "SELL, register to sell your vote"; (2) "BID, register to bid on a voting block"; and (3) "CHECK the current price of a voting block." (Complaint, Exhibit A, 1) Voteaction.com then provides an on-line registration form that is to be completed by the vote seller. The vote seller then hits the "Submit" button and the registration is transmitted to Voteaction.com via the Internet. (Complaint, Exhibit A, 6-7) The site then advises vote sellers that, "When you register on this page, you will also be registered for the voters email list which will contain important updates for voteaction voters." (Complaint, Exhibit A, 6) According to reports posted on the Voteaction.com web site, vote sellers were to be notified that a "Voteaction legal agreement"

was being drafted and would be sent out to sellers at the end of August. (Complaint ¶30, Exhibit A, 34) Upon information and belief, all or substantially all 1,131 Illinois residents who, according to Voteauction.com, have registered with Voteauction.com to sell their votes and to register for the voters email list did so while located in the State of Illinois and using computers located in Illinois.

A similar procedure is available for individuals or corporations who wish to register to bid for and buy votes. (Complaint, Exhibit A, 8-15)

These facts demonstrate that Voteauction.com falls within the first category of web cases described under the Zippo "sliding scale" analysis: Defendants have clearly transacted business in Illinois over the Internet. Defendants have accepted over 1,100 on-line registrations from Illinois residents agreeing to sell their votes at auction and have entered into or will enter into agreements with these Illinois residents for the purpose of selling such votes at auction. Even if Defendants have not accepted money from these Illinois residents, Defendants have secured a business advantage by utilizing these residents' votes in their auction scheme. Clearly, these actions constitute the transaction of business within the State of Illinois by Defendants for purposes of Section 2-209(a)(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, thus subjecting Defendants to the jurisdiction of Illinois courts.

Commission of Tortious Acts within the State of Illinois

"Under the Illinois long-arm statute, torts that are committed in Illinois authorize the exercise of jurisdiction here." *International Star Registry of Illinois v. Bowman-Haight Ventures Inc.*, 1999 WL 300285, *6 (N.D. Ill. 1999) See also, *FMC Corporation v. Varonas*, 892 F.2d 1308 (7th Cir. 1990) The word "tortious," when used by Illinois' long-arm statute, "is not restricted to the technical definition of a tort, but includes any act committed in this State which involves a breach of duty to another and makes the one committing the act liable to respondent in damages." *Braband v. Beech Aircraft Corporation*, 51 Ill.App.3d 296, 300, 367 N.E.2d 118 (First Dist. 1977), affirmed 72 Ill.2d 548, 382 N.E.2d 252 (1978), certiorari denied 442 U.S. 928, 99 S.Ct. 2857 (1979) "A tort to be an actionable wrong, requires a duty, a breach of the duty and an injury." *Braband*, 51 Ill.App.3d at 301.

In the case at bar, Defendants owe a duty to the citizens of Illinois not to violate Federal and State election laws designed to protect the integrity of the voting process. Certainly Defendants owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois under Section 29-17 of The Election Code not to cause them to be deprived of any right, privilege or immunity under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States pertaining to the conduct of elections, voting, or the election of candidates for public office. See, Complaint, Count III, ¶¶64-65. Defendants also owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois under Section 29-19 of The Election Code not to conspire to encourage illegal voting. See Complaint, Count IV, ¶¶62-63. Both of these statutes create a duty the breach of which makes the offender liable to the persons injured.

Defendants' conduct violates the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and has caused Plaintiffs and the citizens of the State of Illinois to be deprived of their rights and privileges to a free and equal election guaranteed under Article 3, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution (Complaint, Count III, ¶62) and a fair and impartially conducted election (Complaint, Count III, ¶63). Defendants have, therefore, breached their duties to Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois and Defendants are, therefore, liable for their breach of duty.

Here, the injury occurs in Illinois, for it is here where the illegal and fraudulent ballots will be received, processed, counted and canvassed and it is here where the results of the illegal voting will be felt. (Complaint, ¶¶18-23) Tortious acts occur where the injury is sustained. *Gray v. American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.*, 22 Ill.2d 432, 176 N.E.2d 761, 762-63 (1961) ("[T]he place of a wrong is where the last event takes place which is necessary to render the actor liable.") Defendants' deliberate and on-going communications via the Internet to residents in Illinois in furtherance of their scheme to auction votes and thereby defraud the people of Illinois were clearly made to affect Illinois interests. In so doing, they have subjected themselves to jurisdiction under Section 2-209(a)(2) of the long-arm statute for tortious activities committed in Illinois.

The fact that the Defendants have not had a physical presence in Illinois does not defeat jurisdiction. See, e.g., *FMC Corporation v. Varanos*, 892 F.2d 1308 (7th Cir. 1990) (telexes and telecopied communications from defendant in Greece to plaintiffs in Illinois, coupled with an intent to commit fraud and affect interests in Illinois, subjected defendant to long-arm jurisdiction). The phrase "commission of a tortious act" as employed in the long-arm statute applies not only to an injury which occurs in Illinois, but also to all elements and conduct which significantly relate to or have significant causal connection with the injury suffered. *Connelly v. Uniroyal Inc.*, 55 Ill.App.3d 530, 534, 370 N.E.2d 1189, 1192 (First Dist. 1977) And the fact that the illegal and fraudulent ballots have not yet been deposited into the ballot box in Illinois does not deprive the court of jurisdiction. "For the purpose of the state long-arm statute a 'tortious act' may be committed before a cause of action accrues and the statute of limitations commences to run." *Id.* Thus, "Nothing * requires that the words 'tortious act' as used in the long-arm statute be construed to require an injury to occur in Illinois before the courts of this state may acquire jurisdiction." *Id.***

Defendants' present, past and future violations of Federal and State election laws and their continuing breach of duty to Plaintiffs' and Illinois citizens in depriving them of a fair, free and equal election constitute the commission of tortious acts within Illinois so as to subject them to jurisdiction of Illinois courts under 735 ILCS 5/2-209(a)(2)

Making or performance of a contract or promise substantially connected with the State of Illinois

Illinois courts have held that despite the lack of physical presence within Illinois the long-arm statute and due process permit Illinois courts to gain jurisdiction over a person or corporation who enters into a contract knowing that it will be performed in Illinois. *Biltmoor Moving and*

Storage Company v. Shell Oil Company, 606 F.2d 202 (7th Cir. 1979) Here, the Defendants have induced over 1,100 Illinois residents to register on-line through the Defendants' web site to sell their votes for the November 7, 2000 General Election. Voteauction.com then arranges to have other individuals bid on and buy these votes. Voteauction.com's web site indicates that those persons who register with Voteauction.com to sell their vote will be sent Voteauction.com's "legal agreement." This "legal agreement" constitutes the making of a contract or promise substantially connected with the State of Illinois. Even without a formal "legal agreement" the conduct of the Defendants, the sellers (those Illinois residents who offer their votes for sale) and the bidders constitute a promise to sell, and a promise to buy such votes. Defendants have promised both sellers and buyers to act as the auctioneer or facilitator of the illegal sale and purchase of votes. The performance by any party of the contract or promise would be substantially connected with the State of Illinois in that the votes of Illinois residents would be sold and bought illegally. Under the laws of Illinois, these ballots, unless detected, will be cast, counted and canvassed in Illinois. Defendants' conduct, and the conduct of their co-conspirators, is intended by them to affect the interests of Illinois by infecting Illinois ballot boxes with fraudulent votes. Accordingly, Defendants have, by operation of Section 2-209(a)(7) of the Code of Civil Procedure, subjected themselves to the jurisdiction of Illinois courts.

Conspiracy Theory

In 735 ILCS 5/2-209(c), the Illinois long-arm statute also has a "catch-all" provision which allows Illinois state courts to assert personal jurisdiction to the maximum extent to assert personal jurisdiction by the Illinois and United States Constitutions. United Phosphorus Ltd. v. Angus Chemical Company, 43 F.Supp.2d 904 (N.D. Ill. 1999). "Moreover, if jurisdiction exists under the 'catch-all' provision, a defendant does not have to perform any of the enumerated acts set forth in the remainder of the statute." United Phosphorus, 43 F.Supp.2d at 911-912.

Defendants are subject to Illinois jurisdiction under the so-called "conspiracy theory." "Under this theory, a court may assert jurisdiction over all of the co-conspirators, both resident and non-resident, based on their involvement in a conspiracy which occurred within the forum." United Phosphorus, 43 F.Supp.2d at 912. "To satisfy this standard, plaintiffs must: (1) make a prima facie factual showing of a conspiracy (i.e., point to evidence showing the existence of the conspiracy and the defendant's knowing participation in that conspiracy); (2) allege specific facts warranting the inference that the defendant was a member of the conspiracy; and (3) show that the defendant's co-conspirator committed a tortious act pursuant to the conspiracy in the forum." Id. "The evidence relating to the conspiracy may be direct or circumstantial." Id.

"[I]f the plaintiff can satisfy the three requirements necessary under the conspiracy theory of jurisdiction, even a foreign defendant with no real contact with the forum state and no direct business relations tied to the forum state would be subject to the court's jurisdiction." Id.

Here, the Plaintiffs have made a prima facie factual showing in their verified Complaint of the existence of a conspiracy among Defendants and between the Defendants and over 1,100 Illinois residents to sell and buy votes in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States. "[T]o be liable as a co-conspirator you must be a voluntary participant in a

common venture ... you need not have agreed on the details of the conspiratorial scheme or even know who the other conspirators are. It is enough if you understand the general objectives of the scheme, accept them, and agree, either explicitly or implicitly, to do your part to further them." United Phosphorus, 43 F.Supp.2d at 914. By and through Voteauction.com, Defendants have solicited and allowed Illinois residents to register to sell their votes at auction, and Illinois residents have registered with Defendants through Voteaction.com for the purpose of selling their votes at auction. These acts by Defendants and these Illinois residents constitute a conspiracy between them to illegally sell votes and to arrange for the purchase of such votes through auction.

As to the second prong of the conspiracy theory test, Plaintiffs' verified Complaint makes a specific factual showing that the Defendants were members of (and, indeed, instigators of) the conspiracy to illegally sell and buy Illinois votes.

As regards the final element necessary to satisfy the conspiracy theory of jurisdiction, as alleged in the verified Complaint, Defendants and these Illinois residents have knowingly and intentionally committed violations of the election laws of this State and of the United States and have breached a duty to Plaintiffs and to all Illinois citizens not to subject them to the deprivation of the rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to fair, free and equal elections. Both Defendants and Defendants' co-conspirators (those Illinois residents who have sold or agreed to sell their votes) have committed tortious acts within the State of Illinois.

Because Plaintiff's Complaint makes a sufficient factual showing that there is a conspiracy, that Defendants are members of the conspiracy, and that Defendants' co-conspirators have committed and will commit tortious acts in Illinois pursuant to the conspiracy, Defendants are therefore subject to the jurisdiction of Illinois courts pursuant to the "conspiracy theory" under Section 2-209(c) of Illinois' long-arm statute.

II. DEFENDANTS' CONDUCT IS ILLEGAL AND TORTIOUS

As noted earlier, the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States prohibit the selling and buying of votes. Section 29-1 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-1) provides, "Any person who knowingly gives, lends or promises to give or lend any money or other valuable consideration to any other person to influence such other person to vote * or to influence such other person to vote for or against any candidate or public question to be voted upon at any election shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony." Thus, vote buying is illegal under Illinois law and anyone giving or promising to give money to an Illinois resident to influence him or her to vote or to vote for or against any candidate to be voted upon at the November 7, 2000 General Election is guilty of a Class 4 felony which is punishable by imprisonment for 1 to 3 years.**

Section 29-3 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-3) prohibits vote selling, providing, "Any person who votes for or against any candidate or public question in consideration of any gift or loan of money or for any other valuable consideration * shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony."**

Any person in Illinois who has attempted to sell his or her vote at the November 7, 2000 General Election by registering with Voteauction.com to sell his or her vote, and any person who has attempted to buy the votes of Illinois residents for the November 7, 2000 General Election by registering with Voteauction.com to bid on such votes, also commits a Class 4 felony. See 10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-4

Defendants, by and through Voteauction.com, are guilty of soliciting others to sell or buy votes in Illinois and have committed a Class 4 felony. See 10 ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-1. They are also guilty of conspiring with others to illegally sell and buy votes in Illinois. (ILCS 5/29-13; 720 ILCS 5/2-12; 720 ILCS 5/8-2)

Illinois law also prohibits anyone from marking or tampering with an absentee ballot of another person or from taking an absentee ballot of another person so that an opportunity for fraudulent marking or tampering is created. (10 ILCS 5/19-6, 5/29-20) Thus, Defendants' scheme to require those offering to sell their votes to submit their absentee ballots to Defendants so as to verify their voting selections violates Illinois law and violates the secrecy of the ballot and Defendants are guilty of conspiring to commit absentee vote fraud, of soliciting others to commit absentee vote fraud, and of attempted absentee vote fraud. See 10 ILCS 5/29-20.

Because the November 7, 2000 General Election is a "mixed election," i.e., there are also Federal offices to be elected, there are a number of Federal election statutes that also apply to Defendants' conduct. For example, Title 18, Section 597 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. §597) makes it a crime to pay or offer to pay a person to vote or withhold his vote, or to vote for or against any candidate. It is also a crime to solicit, accept, or receive any payment in consideration for voting or withholding from voting. A similar prohibition is also found in Title 42, Section 1973i(c) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973i(c)). Thus, any person in Illinois who has offered to sell his or her vote at the November 7, 2000 General Election by registering with Voteauction.com to sell his or her vote, and any person who has offered to buy the votes of Illinois residents for the November 7, 2000 General Election by registering with Voteauction.com to bid on such votes, has committed a violation of Federal law.

Title 42, Section 1973i(c) of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973i(c)) also provides that for Federal elections, "Whoever knowingly or willfully * conspires with another individual for the purpose of *** illegal voting *** shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both." Thus, Defendants and those Illinois residents who have agreed to sell their votes have committed a violation of Federal law in that they have conspired for the purpose of illegal voting.**

There are also provisions in Federal and Illinois law that secure for Illinois residents the right to have fair, free and equal elections. Title 42, Section 1973gg10 of the United States Code (42 U.S.C. §1973gg-10) makes it a crime in any Federal election for a person to knowingly and willfully deprive, defraud, or attempt to deprive or defraud the residents of a State of a fair and impartially conducted election process by procuring or casting ballots that are known by the person to be materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent under the laws of the State in which the

election is held. And Article 3, Section 3 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois (Art. 3, §3 Ill. Const.) guarantees Illinois citizens the right to "free and equal" elections. Under this provision, elections are free only when the voters are subjected to no intimidation or improper influence and when every voter is allowed to cast his or her own ballot as his or her own judgment and conscience dictate. *People v. Hoffman*, 116 Ill. 587, 597, 5 N.E. 596, 599 (1886). When the ballot box becomes the receptacle of fraudulent votes, the freedom and equality of elections are destroyed. Defendants' conduct by and through Voteauction.com violates the Plaintiffs' right and the right of all Illinois citizens to free and equal elections. *Emery v. Hennessy*, 331 Ill. 296, 300, 162 N.E. 835, 837 (1928).

There can be no dispute that Defendants and those Illinois residents who have agreed to sell their votes (and those, if any, who have agreed to buy votes) have knowingly and willfully violated the election laws of this State and of the United States. They have conspired with one another and have acted in concert with one another to buy and sell votes in violation of the express prohibitions of the statutes.

Defendants' conduct is also tortious. Section 29-17 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-17) provides that "Any person who subjects, or causes to be subjected, a citizen of the State of Illinois or any other person within the jurisdiction thereof to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the State of Illinois, relating to registration to vote, the conduct of elections, voting, or the nomination or election of candidates for public or political party office, shall be liable to the party injured or any person affected, in any action or proceeding for redress." Thus, Section 29-17 imposes a duty not to subject Illinois citizens to any deprivation of any right or privilege they have relating to voting, the conduct of elections, and the election of candidates for public office and makes any person breaching that duty liable to those who have been injured by the breach.

Defendants also have a duty under Section 29-19 of The Election Code (10 ILCS 5/29-19) not to conspire with another for the purpose of encouraging illegal voting. If they do so, they shall be liable to the party injured or any other person affected. Defendants, individually and in concert with others, have knowingly and willfully conspired for the purpose of encouraging illegal voting.

Without question, Defendants have breached their duty to Plaintiffs and to Illinois citizens by (1) unlawfully subjecting them to the deprivation of their rights under Article 3, Section 3 of the Illinois Constitution to a free and equal election for the November 7, 2000 General Election and of their right under federal law to a fair and impartially conducted election and (2) conspiring to encourage illegal voting. This constitutes tortious conduct sufficient to subject Defendants to the jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Illinois. This conduct also makes Defendants liable to Plaintiffs and to all Illinois citizens for damages for the injuries they have sustained.

III. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

For purposes of their motion for a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction,

Plaintiffs have adopted and incorporated by reference their verified Complaint, which makes specific factual allegations showing the Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief and states a prima facie cause of action.

Plaintiffs have demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on the merits of this claim. However, to be entitled to injunctive relieve, the Plaintiffs need only raise a fair question as to the existence of the right to an injunction leading the court to believe that the plaintiff would be entitled to the relief prayed for. Lawter Intern Inc. v. Carroll, 116 Ill.App.3d 717, 451 N.E.2d 1338 (First Dist. 1983).

Unless injunctive relief is granted, Defendants will continue to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States and deprive the Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois their rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States and the State of Illinois and the laws passed pursuant thereof to a free and equal election. Defendants' illegal conduct will allow the ballot box to become the receptacle of fraudulent votes, thus infecting the result of the November 7, 2000 General Election, including the election for President and Vice President of the United States. This Court has the power to enjoin conduct that is criminal in nature. See, e.g., City of Chicago v. Cecola, 75 Ill.2d 423, 389 N.E.2d 526 (1979); People v. Boston, 92 Ill.App.3d 962, 416 N.E.2d 333 (Fourth Dist. 1981)

This matter presents situation of great necessity and extreme urgency. The Board and its three commissioners will suffer immediate and irreparable injury in fulfilling their statutory duties to provide for the orderly and lawful administration of this election unless Defendants' unlawful conduct is remedied forthwith. In addition, the three commissioners, as voters intending to vote at the November 7, 2000 General Election, and all citizens of this State will be deprived of their right under the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a fair, free and equal election.

Given the nature of these injuries to result from Defendants' unlawful conduct, neither Plaintiffs nor the citizens of the State of Illinois will have an adequate remedy at law in which to redress Defendants' unlawful conduct. Absent immediate relief, Plaintiffs and all voters will, in fact, be denied meaningful relief because the right to vote in this election will be rendered moot after the November 7, 2000 General Election and any remedy at law may be difficult to ascertain.

The threatened injury to the Plaintiffs and to the citizens of the State of Illinois will be immediate, certain and great if injunctive relief is denied while the loss or inconvenience to the Defendants will be comparatively small and insignificant if injunctive relief is granted.

The granting of injunctive relief in this case will not have an injurious effect on the public; indeed, the public interest demands that the Defendants and all those acting in concert with them be enjoined from continuing their illegal scheme.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

**FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and
THERESA M. PETRONE, Plaintiffs**

By: _____

Their Attorney

Atty No. 70383

James M. Scanlon

James M. Scanlon & Associates

70 West Madison Street, Suite 3600

Chicago, Illinois 60602

312-977-4881

Preliminary Injunction Order

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, COUNTY DIVISION**

**Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A.
COWEN, and THERESA M. PETRONE,**

Plaintiffs,

vs.

**HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH
JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC.,**

Defendants.

00 CE 031

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ORDER

This matter coming before the Court upon Plaintiffs' Emergency Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order or Preliminary Injunction pursuant to Sections 2-701, 11-101 and 11-102 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/2-701, 5/11-101 and 5/11-102), seek declaratory judgment, injunctive and other relief against said Defendants either jointly, severally or in the alternative, and upon Plaintiffs' verified Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, Injunction and other relief filed against Defendants HANS BERNHARD, LUZIUS A. BERNHARD, OSKAR OBEREDER, CHRISTOPH JOHANNES MUTTER, JAMES BAUMGARTNER and DOMAIN BANK, INC., and the Court having reviewed and considered the allegations in the verified complaint and exhibits thereto, as well as evidence presented at the hearing on this Motion, and having heard and considered oral argument, the Court finds as follows:

- 1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action.**
- 2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over all of the parties in this action.**
- 3. Venue is proper in Cook County.**
- 4. Plaintiffs BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, LANGDON D. NEAL, RICHARD A. COWEN and THERESA M. PETRONE, having standing to bring this action.**
- 5. Plaintiffs have demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits and the proofs, once submitted would likely show that:**

A. Defendants James Baumgartner, Hans Bernhard, Luzius Barnhard, Oskar Obereder, and Christoff Johannes Mutter, and those acting in concert with them, have violated the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States by using and operating an Internet web site known as "voteauction.com" as an auction forum for the purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the November 7, 2000 General Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on and buy such votes.

B. These Defendants' continued use and operation of the Internet web site known as Voteauction.com as an auction forum for purpose of encouraging, soliciting and allowing residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the Election and encouraging, soliciting and allowing individuals and corporations to "bid" on or buy such votes constitutes knowing and willful violations of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the Unites States that will result in illegal and fraudulent voting at the Election if not prevented.

C. These Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or

who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to violate the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States.

D. These Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, owe a duty to Plaintiffs and to all citizens of the State of Illinois not to deprive them or defraud them of their rights and privileges under the Constitutions and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

E. These Defendants and all those acting in concert with them, including those Illinois residents who have or will sell their votes or who have or will buy such votes, have deprived and defrauded, and will continue to deprive and defraud if not enjoined, the Plaintiffs and all citizens of the State of Illinois of their rights and privileges under the Constitutions and laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States to a free and equal election and to a fair and impartially conducted election process.

F. That anyone selling or attempting to sell his or her vote, and anyone buying or attempting to buy the votes of another is in violation of the election laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States as enumerated herein.

6. Plaintiffs possess certain and clearly demonstrated rights which need protection.

7. Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm without protection of an injunction.

8. There is no adequate remedy at law to compensate for Plaintiffs' injuries.

9. In the absence of injunctive relief, the Plaintiffs would suffer greater harm without an injunction than Defendants will suffer if it is issued.

10. Defendants have been notice of the Plaintiffs' Emergency Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them are enjoined from:

A. Using or operating any Internet web site that encourages or allows residents of Illinois to sell their votes to be cast at the

November 7, 2000 General Election.

B. Using, operating, facilitating or accessing domain name "voteauction.com" and to remove such web site from the Internet completely or, in the alternative, to modify the Internet web site known as "voteauction.com" so as to remove any illegal content.

C. Allowing or continuing registration of the Internet domain name "voteauction.com" or any other domain name offering substantially the same service as voteauction.com.

D. Using or operating in the State of Illinois any Internet web site by any name in any manner that would violate prohibitions in the laws of the State of Illinois and of the United States against the buying and selling of votes in elections.

E. Accepting from residents of the State of Illinois any registration or offer to sell votes or to buy votes at auction through voteauction.com and to modify their web site to indicate that all registrations or offers to sell votes and/or buy votes from Illinois residents will be denied.

2. Defendants and all those acting in concert with them and order them shall immediately disclose to the proper election authorities the names and addresses of every individual in Illinois who has sold his or her vote or has offered to sell his or her vote through voteauction.com and the names and addresses of every individual and/or entity that has paid or has offered to pay for votes of Illinois residents through voteauction.com.

3. Defendants shall within 10 days report to the Court on the measures they have taken to implement this order.

4. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter.

Entered: _____

**Atty. No. 70383
James M. Scanlon
James M. Scanlon & Associates
70 West Madison Street, Suite 3600
Chicago, Illinois 60602
312-977-4881**

Secretary of State Warning, August 22, 2000

BJ00:81

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Tuesday, August 22, 2000

Contact: Shad Balch, Alfie Charles

Jones Issues Warning Against On-line Vote Buying Schemes

SACRAMENTO --- Secretary of State Bill Jones today issued the following statement regarding recent stories about on-line vote buying and selling on the E-Bay auction site and through a web site at voteauction.com:

"Any individual who attempts to buy or sell votes, whether through an Internet auction site or personal communication, is guilty of a felony and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

"We have an absolute zero tolerance policy for voter fraud in California. My election fraud investigation unit is looking into the recent reports of Internet-based vote buying schemes, will be monitoring web sites for suspicious election activity and will forward any information they find to the appropriate prosecutors for immediate action.

"During the last nine months, voter fraud investigations conducted by my office resulted in six convictions for a total of 13 years in prison."

"Voters who have been approached regarding vote-buying or voter coercion should contact the Secretary of State's office at 1-800-345-VOTE."

-30-

1500 11th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814 Internet: <http://www.ss.ca.gov>

Missouri Attorney General News, November 01, 2000

NEWS

Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon

Office of Missouri Attorney General

Contact

Communications Office: 573-751-8844

Nov. 1, 2000

Missouri judge issues temporary restraining order against Web site that claims it buys and sells votes

Jefferson City, Mo. -- Attorney General Jay Nixon today obtained a temporary restraining order that stops an Austrian-based Web site from claiming that it can legally buy and sell votes from Missourians. The order, signed by Cole County Circuit Judge Thomas Brown, directs the operators of the Web site vote-auction.com to disclose on the site that the buying and selling of votes is illegal under Missouri law.

On Tuesday (Oct. 31), Nixon filed a lawsuit against several individuals and a business connected with vote-auction.com. The site represents that it will auction off votes to the highest bidder, with money then going to the voters selling their ballots.

Nixon also is asking for preliminary and permanent injunctions against the defendants to keep them from making misrepresentations to Missourians. The Attorney General also is asking the court to assess civil penalties of up to \$1,000 for each violation of Missouri law. Judge Brown has scheduled a hearing on Nixon's request for a preliminary injunction on Nov. 28.

Earlier this month, an Illinois judge issued an injunction to keep voteauction.com from operating in that state; the operators of the Web site then changed the domain name of the business to vote-auction.com in an effort to circumvent that ruling. Nixon's lawsuit asks that any injunction handed down by the court cover not only the named defendants, but also any parent corporations, subsidiaries or anyone acting in concert with them or on their behalf to keep them from violating the law.

Missouri Revised Statutes

Nov. 1, 2000

Press Release, November 02, 2000

LATEST PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE - Berlin/Vienna, November 02, 2000, 7 am CET

Vote-auction falls victim to ILLEGAL DNS-SHUTDOWN

Below you find the latest press release by [V]ote-auction:

<http://62.116.31.68>

<http://www.voteauction.at>

<http://www.voteauction.de>

[formerly Vote-auction.com and Voteauction.com].

You can also find this press release at

<http://62.116.31.68/pr.htm>

For any further information feel free to contact

[pr@\[62.116.31.68\]](mailto:pr@[62.116.31.68])

or in urgent cases call our ubermorgen.com hotlines

berlin +49-175-2066954

vienna +43 676 9300061

[V] Vote-auction falls victim to ILLEGAL DNS-SHUTDOWN

[V]ote-auction, the only platform worldwide allowing end-consumers to take part in the U.S. election industry [formerly called "soft money"], falls again victim to a repressive campaign against free speech.

Yesterday, 1st of November 2000, the domain Vote-auction.com got illegally shut down by InterNIC. InterNIC is the central institution located in the U.S. where all domain name service records for the .com/.net/.org are stored.

We, and neither our providers have received any notification about this action at all, nor have we been informed of any legal documents which would allow for such a step.

Up to this moment, InterNIC is declining comment on the issue.

[V] Why was the domain shut down in this way?

>Our first domain, voteauction.com, was registered with a dns-registry located in the U.S. Our "late" domain, vote-auction.com, however, was registered via a company located in Germany, i.e. outside of U.S. jurisdiction.

This is why, appearantly, some-one in the U.S., probably parties from the Chicago law suit where vote-auction.com is named as a defendant, decided to just forget about legal proceedings, and went directly to InterNIC, ignoring international law.

[V] What will happen to [V]ote-auction now?

Our lawyers are currently investigating, as you might imagine.

Furthermore, we have discussed the issue with newly-elect ICANN board director Andy Mueller-Maguhn, who commented the issue with "I guess, we will have to do something about this".

A colleague of his called it "it is absolutely clear that this is plain outrageous".

On a more practical level, we are reachable via our IP - our new url is:

<http://62.116.31.68>

Using the IP address will finally give us full protection against any further actions against our site, as IP addresses are not dependant on domain name services.

Luckily, this DNS-SHUTDOWN was not intelligently timed.

Due to our "opponents'" lazy tactics, Vote-auction.com will now definitely be online and reachable to the public on Election Day via several domains and under the IP-Address controlled by a european institution: ripe.net.

On a funny note, one could say that now they either have to shut down the whole Internet or arrest the whole US- population, OR, which is more likely, our site will stay functional and online.

[V] [V]ote-auction is BACK UNDER <http://62.116.31.68>

Thanks to the incredible work of our dear provider SILVER SERVER [www.sil.at], we were able to get back online fast and are now reachable at:

<http://62.116.31.68>

This is the safest address currently available.

Vote-auction can also be reached under:

<http://votauction.enemy.org>

Vote-auction has issued a free speech support campaign in order to gather hundreds of vote-auction and votauction domains or install sub-domains all pointing to:

<http://62.116.31.68>

From November, 2nd, the following domains shall be active:

<http://www.votauction.at> [Austrian domain]

<http://www.votauction.de> [Germany, thx to think-factory.de]

<http://www.votauction.cu> [Cuban domain]

<http://www.votauction.ru> [Russian domain]

<http://www.vote-auction.net> <http://www.vote-auction.org>

[V] Vote-auction.com ADDS NEW FEATURES

Now to some really good news!

Vote-auction, still the "Leader of the Election Industry", and the first mover in this field, has added various new features:

[] Updated figures, automated processes

Our new software has allowed us to verify the numbers which have been in the system so far. We have cleared out all double and fake entries and can now provide you with live, real-time rendered data:

<http://62.116.31.68/check.php3>

***current no. of sellers: 56.789**

[] International polls

In order to showcase the US-presidential election even better, Vote-auction has released several polls for national and international audiences.

Vote-auction intends to involve a worldwide audience by polling their preferences on "Gore-Bush-Nader", a community poll will raise the question whether Vote-auction.com should be considered "legal or Illegal", and the most important question of all - "Would you rather go voting if you received money for it?". Find the polls at:

<http://62.116.31.68/index00.htm>

[] 1-CLICK-BIDDING function

In order to use our bidding section we have implemented a 1-click-bidding function with user-verification. This will help ensuring the authenticity of the bidders and will secure the bidders' offer. Find the bid-check section:

<http://62.116.31.68/check.php3>

[] ALL NEW MESSAGE-BOARD, heavily crowded

Created to stimulate public reaction from the U.S., but also the international audiences, you will now find our message board crowded and full with interesting and controversial discussions:

<http://62.116.31.68/forum/>

[] Extended PRESS-ARCHIVE, over 200 internat. news-segments

Due to the massive response in the media, we have updated our press-section providing you with broad information on how Vote-auction is featured and discussed in the press. Well over 200 e-press-clippings have been discovered by our PR-department:

<http://62.116.31.68/news.htm>

[V] Final note

We want to end this press release with a quote from chief counsel to the California secretary of state, Bill Jones, who seems to have a somewhat "personal" view on free speech:

"whether this is a parody [...] that this man is running, it makes absolutely no difference whatsoever in California. [...] because you are talking about the corruption of the voting process."

Source: CNN, "Burden of Proof", Oct 24 2000 <http://www.cnn.com/video/burden/2000/10/24/show.rm80.ram>

Appearantly, there are other individuals and/or authorities, who share his viewpoint. We have just received notice of further lawsuits filed in the states of Wisconsin and Missouri by their respective Attorney Generals.

For the Vote-auction team:

lizvix

[V]ote-auction PR

PLEASE NOTE: If you want to access Vote-auction via web or mail, please be sure to use the correct domain:

**pr@[62.116.31.68]
http://62.116.31.68
http://www.voteauction.at**

We will not be able to receive messages sent to any of the old addresses. Thank you.

press and media contact: pr@[62.116.31.68]

Klage gg. CLS GmbH., 31.12.2001

**R e c h t s a n w ä l t i n
Stephanie Schliepack
RA-Kanzlei Schliepack, Lietzenburger Str. 102, 10707 Berlin**

**Landgericht Düsseldorf
Neubrückstr. 3
40213 Düsseldorf**

**Rechtsanwaltskanzlei Schliepack
Lietzenburger Str. 102
10707 Berlin - Charlottenburg
http://www.adviser-online.de
info@adviser-online.de
Tel.: (030) 88 72 66 55
Fax: (030) 88 70 99 02**

Berlin, den 31. Dezember 2001

**Zeichen bitte stets angeben:
115/00/ZivR/SSC / SSC**

- Abschrift -

Klage des

Herrn Luzius Bernhard, Hollandstrasse 7 / 19, A - 1020 Wien, Österreich,

Klägers,

**- Prozessbevollmächtigte: Rechtsanwältin Stephanie Schliepack, Lietzenburger
Straße 102, 10707 Berlin -**

gegen

**Firma Computer Service Langenbach - CSL - GmbH, Rathausufer 16, 40213
Düsseldorf, vertreten durch den Geschäftsführer Siegfried Langenbach, -
Handelsregister-Auszug wird nachgereicht -**

Beklagte,

Streitwert: 43.200,25 DM (entspricht 22.087,94 EUR)

- Verrechnungsscheck über die Gerichtskosten ist beigefügt -

**Namens und in Vollmacht des Herrn Bernhard erhebe ich Klage gegen die Beklagte und
beantrage**

**1. Registrierung der Domain "www.vote-auction.com" inklusive Validierung
entsprechend dem Vertrag zwischen Kläger und Beklagtem vom 18. Oktober
2000 über Registrierung und Nutzung der oben Domain "www.vote-auction.com";**

**2. die Beklagte zu verurteilen, 43.200,25 DM (entspricht 22.087,94 EUR) an den
Kläger zu zahlen zuzüglich 9,46 % Verzugszinsen ab Rechtshängigkeit als
Schadensersatz für die unrechtmäßige Abschaltung der Domain "www.vote-
auction.com" und den daraus entstandenen Schaden,**

die ich im Termin ebenfalls stellen werde.

**Der Firma CORE, Internet Council of Registrars, World Trade Center II, 29, Route de Pre-
Bois, CH-1215 Genf, Schweiz, vertreten durch Werner Staub u.a.,**

**wird der Streit verkündet mit der Aufforderung, dem Rechtsstreit auf seiten des Klägers
beizutreten.**

Das Gericht wird gebeten,

diesen Schriftsatz der Streitverkündeten alsbald zuzustellen.

Sollte das Gericht das schriftliche Vorverfahren beschließen, wird bereits jetzt

**Antrag auf Erlass eines Anerkenntnisurteils (§ 307 Abs. 2 ZPO) bzw. eines
Versäumnisurteils (§ 331 Abs. 3 ZPO)**

gestellt.

I.

Der Kläger ist schweizer Staatsbürger und hat die Domain namens "www.vote-auction.com" inne. Er hält sich jedoch regelmäßig in Berlin auf.

Die Beklagte ist eine Firma mit Sitz in Düsseldorf. Sie bietet u.a. Nutzungsverträge für .com-Domains über das Internet an. Sie ist eingetragener Registrar bei der Streitverkündeten, die die für die Nutzungsverträge an Domains notwendigen Registry-Einträge im Domain-Name-System bei .com-Domains vornimmt.

Der Kläger schloss während eines Aufenthalts in Berlin online über das Internet auf der Webseite "www.joker.com", die betrieben wird von der Beklagten als Registrar, einen Domainnutzungsvertrag über Registrierung und Nutzung der Domain "www.vote-auction.com". Für die Leistung von 12,00 EUR pro Jahr verpflichtete sich die Beklagte zur Bereitstellung der Domain.

Beweis: Vertragsbestätigung durch Email vom 18. Oktober 2000 - Anl. 1 -,

Whois-Abfrage vom 04. April 2000 - Anl. 2 -

Die Beklagte hat auf ihrer Webseite "www.joker.com" sogenannte Terms and Conditions hinterlegt, die in Deutsch und Englisch abgefasst waren.

Unter der Domain veröffentlichte der Kläger Inhalte, die angeblich nach u.s.-amerikanischem Recht rechtswidrig waren.

Inhaltlich war die Seite jedoch als Satire auf die Verhältnisse in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika während des Bundeswahlkampfes dort gemeint.

Beweis: Ausdruck der Webseite - Anl. 3 -,

**Zeugnis der Elisabeth Haas,
Hollandstrasse 7 / 19, A - 1020 Wien, Österreich;**

Parteivernehmung des Klägers.

Es war dort spasshaft eine Plattform zum Angebot und Kauf von Wählerstimmen eingerichtet worden. Die User der Webseite waren "aufgefordert", ihre Stimme anzubieten bzw. angebotene Stimmen zu ersteigern.

Die Seite war in englischer Sprache gehalten und mit Links auf Veröffentlichungen im Internet zu Bestechungs- und Korrumpierungsfällen versehen.

Die Seite war überzeichnet und auf eine unmögliche Leistung ausgerichtet in dem Bewusstsein, dass der Verkauf und Kauf von Wählerstimmen unmöglich ist, da jede Wählerstimme nur unter Vorlage von persönlichen Dokumenten und lediglich einmal pro Wähler abgegeben werden kann.

Hintergrund waren Bestechungsskandale betreffend der Kandidaten und deren Mitarbeiter im dortigen Wahlkampf, die in der Presse publik gemacht worden waren.

Die Aussage war, dass eine Wahl von Kandidaten, die der Bestechlichkeit und Vorteilsannahme verdächtig oder überführt sind, absurd sei. Die sollte "gespiegelt" werden an der Darstellung des Gedanken, dass sich nunmehr nicht nur die zu Wählenden, sondern auch die Wähler korrumpieren lassen könnten.

Beweis: Ausdruck der Website

Ein konkreter An- oder Verkauf von Wählerstimmen fand nicht statt.

Beweis: Zeugnis der Elisabeth Haas,

Parteivernehmung des Klägers

Der Kläger hatte die Seite selbst erstellt, wofür er 17 Arbeitstage aufwendete, die er normalerweise vergütet bekommt. Im einzelnen verwendete der Kläger für

- Konzept und Kreation

o Erstellung und Adaption von Logos, Layouts, Navigation zwei Tage (10. Oktober 2000, 12. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 1.200 EUR -

o Basisdesign zwei Tage (13. Oktober 2000, 14. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 1.200 EUR -

- Technik

o Programmierung des "Forums" einen Tag (15. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 900 EUR -

o Programmierung der "Auktionssoftware" drei Tage (16. Oktober 2000, 24. Oktober 2000, 01. November 2000) - Tagessatz: 1.200 EUR -

o Erstellung von HTML/DHTML drei Tage (17. Oktober 2000, 18. Oktober 2000, 20. Oktober 2000) - Tagessatz: 900 EUR -

o Programmierung von Perl-Scripts zwei Tage (21. Oktober 2000, 22. Oktober

2000) - Tagessatz: 1.200 EUR -

- Hosting und Domain-Name-Service (Preise sind Pauschal-Preise für die Dienstleistung über ein Jahr)

o Domain-Hosting einen Tag (verteilt von August 2000 bis zum Tage der Klageeinreichung) - 500,00 EUR -

o Webservice-Beschaffung und Verwaltung einen Tag (verteilt von August 2000 bis zum Tage der Klageeinreichung) - 500,00 EUR -

o SSH-Zugang und FTP-Zugriff einen Tag (verteilt von August 2000 bis zum Tage der Klageeinreichung) - 50,00 EUR -

o Bereitstellung von Email-Adressen einen Tag (verteilt von August 2000 bis zum Tage der Klageeinreichung) - 50,00 EUR -

insgesamt also 15.100,00 EUR zuzüglich Umsatzsteuer Österreich (20% = 3.020 EUR); brutto 18.120,00 EUR (entspricht 35.439,64 DM).

Beweis: Zeugnis der Elisabeth Haas,

Parteivernehmung

Am Freitag, den 03. November 2000, also vier Tage vor der Bundeswahl in den Vereinigten Staaten, nahm die Streitverkündete die Seite vom Netz, indem die Domain aus dem Root-Server-System entfernt wurde. Die Seite war nunmehr nicht mehr direkt über die Domain erreichbar im Internet, sondern nur noch über die Server-IP-Nummer 62.116.31.68.

Zur Schadensbegrenzung wurde versucht, die Seite auf anderen ähnlich klingenden Domains zu veröffentlichen, wobei weitere Kosten entstanden sind.

Im einzelnen ist dem Kläger hierfür von Leon Aaron Kaplan, XXXXXXgasse x1 / xx, A - 1xx0 Wien, Österreich für die Arbeiten Server-Setup/Rekonfiguration, repetitive DNS Änderungen, Migration der Webseite auf neue Rechner und Aufsetzen der selben, Überwachung der DNS und Bug-Fixing des Servers vom 01. November bis zum 10. November 2000 die Arbeitszeit von 65 Stunden zum Stundenpreis von 700,00 ATS, also 45.500,00 ATS (entspricht 6.467,17 DM = 3305,61 EUR) zuzüglich Umsatzsteuer Österreich (20% = 9.100 ATS = 1.293,43 DM = 661,32 EUR), brutto 54.600,00 ATS (entspricht 7.760,61 DM und 3.967,94 EUR) in Rechnung gestellt worden.

Beweis: Rechnung vom 30. November 2000 - Anl. 4 -

II.

1. Es ist deutsches Recht anwendbar. Der Vertrag ist online abgeschlossen worden, das anwendbare Recht richtet sich somit nach dem Ort, an dem der Kläger die erforderlichen Rechtshandlungen vorgenommen hat, Art. 29 Abs. 1 Ziff. 1 EGBGB.

Der Kläger hatte den Vertrag in Berlin abgeschlossen und auch die Leistung von Berlin aus vorgenommen.

2. Die Beklagte ist zur Erfüllung des online abgeschlossenen Vertrages verpflichtet.

- Dass sie sich hierzu der Hilfe der Firma CORE bedient, ist ihr überlassen.

Die Firma CORE ist Erfüllungsgehilfe. Erfüllungsgehilfe ist, wer nach den tatsächlichen Gegebenheiten des Falles mit dem Willen des Schuldners bei der Erfüllung einer ihm obliegenden Verbindlichkeit als seine Hilfsperson tätig wird (BGHZ 13, 113; 50, 35; 62, 124; 98, 334). Erfüllungsgehilfe kann (anders bei § 831 BGB) auch jemand sein, der in seinem Verhalten keinem Weisungsrecht des Schuldners unterliegt (BGHZ 62, 124; BGH NJW 1993, 1705).

- Die Beklagte hätte die Firma CORE als ihren Erfüllungsgehilfen zur Vertragstreue anhalten müssen und ist hierzu nach wie vor verpflichtet. Dies hat sie jedoch unterlassen.

- Streitig ist die Hauptleistungspflicht des Vertrages, nämlich die Registratur der beantragten Domain. Dabei besteht die Registratur aus zwei Teilbereichen:

- 1. Eintragung der Domain in der Datenbank des Registrars,**
- 2. Erreichbarkeit der Domain im Domain Name System (DNS) herzustellen und aufrecht zu erhalten.**

- Es gab keinen Anlass, die Website wegen angeblich rechtswidriger Inhalte vom Netz zu nehmen.

Denn zum einen hatte die Beklagte als der Vertragspartner nichts gegen die Inhalte der Webseite eingewendet und sich auch keinen Vortrag der Firma CORE zu eigen gemacht.

Zum anderen ist der Access-Provider haftungsprivilegiert gem. § 5 Abs. 3 TDG. Es hätte demnach positive Kenntnis von der Rechtswidrigkeit der Webseite vorliegen müssen, damit eine Handlungspflicht aus haftungsrechtlichen Gründen hätte entstehen können. Dieser Umstand liegt erst recht nicht vor.

Jedenfalls ist die Seite nicht rechtswidrig:

Sie verstößt wegen der Kunst- und Meinungsfreiheit, die auch in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika geschützt sind, nicht gegen dort geltendes Recht.

Selbst wenn die Seite nach nicht u.s.-amerikanischem Recht rechtswidrig wäre, so hätte dies

keine Ausstrahlungswirkung auf die Beurteilung der Webseite nach deutschem - und ggf. auch nicht nach schweizer - Recht.

3. Für den aus Nichterfüllung entstandenen Schaden haftet die Beklagte gemäß §§ 284 Abs. 1 S. 2, 285, 286 Abs. 1 BGB auf Schadensersatz in der vom Kläger geltend gemachten Höhe.

Insbesondere darf der Kläger für eigene Arbeitsleistung das für ihn in beruflicher Tätigkeit übliche Arbeitsentgelt verlangen.

4. Verzugszinsen sind fällig seit Rechtshängigkeit gem. § 288 Abs. 1 S. 1 BGB in Höhe von 5% über dem Zinssatz der EZB, z.Zt. also 9,46%.

5. Für den Fall, dass die Beklagte einwendet, sie hätte die Leistung ordnungsgemäß erbracht und der Schaden sei nicht die mangelhafte Leistung ihrerseits zurückzuführen, sondern auf Fehler der Streitverkündeten, und dieser Einwand der Beklagten zutrifft, hätte der Kläger gegen die Streitverkündete einen Anspruch auf Schadloshaltung.

Die Streitverkündung ist demnach gem. § 72 Abs. 1, 1. Alt. ZPO zulässig. Auch die ausländische Streitverkündete hat nach §§ 71 ff. ZPO die prozessuale Last, sich auf ein deutsches Verfahren einzulassen.

Zwei beglaubigte Abschriften anbei.

Schliepack

Rechtsanwältin

...

Geschäftskonto Deutsche Bank 24 Bankleitzahl 100 700 24 Kontonummer 3 640 190

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Rechtsanwälte Sakowski - Juristische Beiträge Internetrecht.

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USA

Fälle und Entscheidungen

2004

[USA: Settlement Resolves First State Action under CAN-SPAM Act](#)

"Internet marketers should note that Massachusetts takes seriously federal and state laws meant to protect against unwanted and misleading e-mails,' AG Reilly said. 'These messages are the type of unwanted and annoying solicitations that have become the scourge of Internet users and threaten the credibility of companies using email for legitimate purposes.'"

AG Reilly, [Press Release](#), 2004-10-07

[USA: Reward for Arrest and Conviction of Mydoom Virus Author](#)

"SCO announced that it is offering a reward of up to a total of \$250,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the individual or individuals responsible for creating the Mydoom virus."

SCO, [Press Release](#), 2004-01-27

Microsoft, [Press Release](#), 2004-01-29

[USA: Google vs. Booble](#)

"We have recently become aware of your website at <http://www.booble.com> (the Domain Name). This Domain Name is confusingly similar to the famous GOOGLE trademark. Your web site is a pornographic web site. Your web site improperly duplicates the distinctive and proprietary overall look and feel of Google's website."

Google Trademark Enforcement Team, [E-Mail](#), 2004-01-20

Booble, [E-Mail](#), 2004-01-28

2003

[USA: "RIAA v. Verizon"](#)

"Verizon declared victory for consumer safety and privacy today when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia announced it has struck down a controversial lower-court ruling that had forced Internet service providers to reveal the identity of any Internet subscriber accused of music piracy."

[District Court Decision](#) (PDF), 2003-01-21

Court of Appeals, [Opinion](#), 2003-12-19

Verizon, [News Release](#), 2003-12-19

USA: [Inappropriate Symbols from the Microsoft Office System](#)

"Microsoft has learned of a mistake in the Bookshelf Symbol 7 font included in the Microsoft Office System client applications. Due to an unintentional oversight, we failed to identify, prior to the release, the presence of two swastikas within the font."

MS, [Open Letter](#), 2003-12-12

USA: [Death Threats against Spammers \(The "Booher-Case"\)](#)

"During July 2003, subject Charles Booher, sent numerous email and telephonic death threats to an individual residing in Canada. Booher thought this individual was responsible for sending him spam email. The threatening messages sent by Booher were very explicit and graphic threatening to kill or maim the victim, as well as any employee at the victim's company. The Internet Service Provider (ISP) made numerous attempts to get him to stop, but he continued until his account was terminated."

Charles T. Booher, [E-Mail](#), 2003-07

FBI, [Press Release](#), 2003-11

[Indictment](#) (PDF), 2003-11-25

DoJ, [Press Release](#), 2003-11-26

USA: [L.A. County against "not acceptable" equipment identification](#)

"One such recent example included the manufacturer's labeling of equipment where the words "Master/Slave" appeared to identify the primary and secondary sources. Based on the cultural diversity and sensitivity of Los Angeles County, this is not an acceptable identification label."

L.A. County, [E-Mail](#), 2003-11-18

USA: [Operation CyberSweep - FBI against Auction Fraud](#)

"In what eBay and investigators believe may be the largest domestic eBay auction fraud case, Russell Dana Smith, aka John P. Leary, is charged in a 54-count indictment returned in the District of Utah with operating a scheme to defraud winning bidders of eBay auctions by failing to deliver equipment purchased by winning bidders."

FBI, [Press Release](#), 2003-11

Robert Mueller/eBay, [Letter](#), 2003-11-12

USA: [Cryptome received a visit from FBI Special Agents](#)

"Cryptome received a visit today from FBI Special Agents Todd Renner and Christopher Kelly from the FBI Counterterrorism Office in New York, 26 Federal Plaza, telephone (212) 384-1000. Both agents presented official ID and business cards."

[Notice](#), 2003-11-04

[Freedom of Information Request](#), 2003-11-06

USA: [Attorney General against AOL/CompuServe for Improper Billing](#)

"Attorney General Jim Petro today filed a complaint against America Online, Inc. (AOL) and its subsidiary CompuServe Interactive Services, Inc. The complaint alleges violations of the Consumer

Sales Practices Act and that AOL has failed to honor the terms of a previous agreement with the Attorney General."

[Complaint](#) (PDF), 2003-10-27

AG Jim Petro, [Press Release](#), 2003-10-27

[USA: California's first-ever anti-spam lawsuit won](#)

"Attorney General Bill Lockyer today won the State of California's first-ever anti-spam lawsuit when the Santa Clara County Superior Court ordered PW Marketing and owners Paul Willis and Claudia Griffin to pay \$2 million in civil penalties for violating state laws prohibiting unsolicited commercial email, false advertising and unfair business practices."

[Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction](#) (PDF), 2003-10-24

AG Lockyer, [Press Release](#), 2003-10-24

[USA: AOL and CompuServe Settle FTC Charges of Unfair Practices](#)

"America Online, Inc. (AOL) and its subsidiary, CompuServe Interactive Services, Inc. (CompuServe), today settled Federal Trade Commission charges that they engaged in two separate unfair practices. The first allegation involves AOL's continuing to bill AOL Internet service subscribers after they asked to cancel their subscriptions. The other allegation involves the late delivery of \$400 rebates to consumers who signed up for CompuServe Internet service."

FTC, [Complaint](#) (PDF), w/o Date

FTC, [Agreement](#) (PDF), w/o Date

FTC, [Press Release](#), 2003-09-23

[USA: Spamfighters give up](#)

"It is with deep regret that I must announce that by 12:00 PM Pacific Daylight Time tonight, September 22nd, 2003, all anti-spam services and information that are now, or that have been provided by MONKEYS.COM to the Internet community will be terminated."

[Posting](#), 2003-09-23

[Posting](#), 2003-09-23

[USA: FTC Asks Court to Block Deceptive Spam Operation \(Brian Westby\)](#)

"According to the FTC complaint, the defendant sent spam with subject lines that would disguise the contents of the e-mail. For example, subject lines have included 'Did you hear the news?' and 'New movie info.' When consumers opened the e-mail messages, they were immediately subjected to sexually explicit solicitations to visit the defendant's adult-oriented Web sites."

[Complaint](#) (PDF), 2003-04-15

[Memorandum](#) (PDF), 2003-04-15

FTC, [Press Release](#), 2003-04-17

[Order](#) (PDF), 2003-04-22

[USA: "Tactical Shopping" - Walmart v. Re-Code.com](#)

"Re-Code.com is designed to stimulate discussion about the prices of products and goods as they might relate to corporate and governmental agendas. Re-Code.com does not advocate relabeling

items in stores. Re-Code.com servers do not store any barcode images only the data entered by our customers which is not verified by re-code.com to be accurate."

Walmart, [Letter](#), 2003-04-02

Re-Code, [Information](#), 2003-04

[USA: War in Iraq - YellowTimes shut down](#)

"Our previous hosting provider, a private company to whom we pay monthly fees for connecting our web site to the Internet, took us offline on March 24, 2003. They took this action immediately after we posted some 'video captures,' still photos of video footage that, at the time, had been displayed and replayed on television sets around the world, with one exception, the U.S."

YellowTimes.org, [News](#), 2003-03-24

YellowTimes.org, [Official Statement](#), 2003-03-25

[USA: Cryptome hacked](#)

"Cryptome was hacked this morning, 26 February 2003. All files were deleted. They will be restored later today."

Cryptome, [Info](#), 2003-02-26/27

[USA: isonews.com - Property of the US Government](#)

"... the ISONEWS.COM domain was recently seized by the US Government in accordance with a court case against former owner David Rocci. A few months prior to the seizure, the domain was sold to a third party located outside of the USA, and has since been under the control of new ownership, which makes the seizure of the domain illegal and abusive. ... For the moment we have decided to temporarily move the website to a new domain, so that all users can remain in contact and we may continue building a strong website for future users to distribute information freely. IZONEWS.COM will be the new location of the website."

DoJ, [Webpage](#), 2003-02-26

DoJ, [Press Release](#), 2003-02-26

IzoneWS, [News](#), 2003-02

[USA: Souseek to be pulled](#)

"The artist calling herself Sapphirecut previously made a complaint towards Souseek regarding the sharing of her material on the network. The artist went on to file a complaint against Verio - Souseek's server host, stating DMCA Copywrite Infringement. (T)hey acted rather quickly, requiring the server, and site to be pulled."

SLSK, [Official Announcement](#), 2003-02-08

[USA: "MGM et.al. v. Grokster et.al" - Copyright Infringement by "the next Napster" \(KaZaA, Morpheus, Grokster\)](#)

"Plaintiffs, who are owners of copyrights in motion pictures and sound recordings, bring this action to stop Defendants from continuing to encourage, enable, and profit from the massive infringements of Plaintiffs' copyrighted works on the Internet. Dubbed the 'next Napster' by the press, Defendants have developed and control a network largely dedicated to the repeated and exploitative unauthorized distribution and reproduction of Plaintiffs' protected works."

[Complaint](#), 2001-10-02

[Court Order](#) (PDF), 2003-01-08

2002

[USA/Europe/Indonesia/Russia: Operation "Avalanche" - Eliminating child pornography through the mail and via the Internet - The "Landslide" Case](#)

"Following the 'take down' of Landslide Productions, Inc., a multimillion-dollar child pornography business, 30 federally funded ICAC task forces throughout the United States partnered with U.S. Postal Inspectors to launch Operation Avalanche. This proactive, undercover investigation resulted in an unprecedented sentence of life in prison for Landslide's owner, the execution of over 160 state and federal search warrants across the country, the arrest to date of more than 120 offenders for trafficking child pornography via the U.S. Mail and the Internet."

US DoJ, [Press Release](#), 2001-08-06

Attorney General, [Announcement](#), 2001-08-08

Attorney General, [Press Release](#), 2001-08-08

USPS, [Press Release](#), 2001-08-?

BKA Wiesbaden/Interpol, [Presseerklärung](#), 2002-04-?

W.C. Walsh, [Testimony](#), 2002-05-01

Kantonsrat Zürich, [Anfrage](#), 2002-09-30

CH, [Interpellation](#), 2002-10-04

[USA: "Worldcom required to disable access to child pornography"](#) (PDF)

"This court directs that WorldCom, Inc. deny access to Uniform Resource Locators ... to persons subscribing to WorldCom, Inc., an Internet Service Provider, and any of its subsidiaries which are also Internet Service Providers, from an address located within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania within five business days."

[Court Order](#) (PDF), 2002-09-12

[Reply](#) (PDF), 2002-09-23

[USA: "British Telecom v. Prodigy" - Patent on Hyperlinking](#) (PDF)

"Because the Internet itself does not infringe the Sargent patent, Prodigy can not be liable for contributory infringement or active inducement for providing its users with access to the Internet. I therefore need not address BT's arguments concerning contributory infringement and active inducement in any detail."

[Decision and Order](#) (PDF), 2002-08-22

[USA: The Bill Jones Campaign Spamming](#)

"This statement concerns one of our clients, the Bill Jones for Governor campaign, and their disregard for normal rules of conduct on the Internet by spamming through a Korean open relay server. We have an acceptable use policy that clearly states that VirtualSprockets does not tolerate spam from our clients, and that our system is not to be used for such purposes. We reserve the right to terminate an account immediately for repeated violations of our acceptable use policy."

[Press Information](#), 2002-02-28

[USA: Eli Lilly Settles FTC Charges Concerning Security Breach](#)

"Company Disclosed E-mail Addresses of 669 Subscribers to its Prozac Reminder Service. Eli Lilly and Company (Lilly) has agreed to settle Federal Trade Commission charges regarding the unauthorized disclosure of sensitive personal information As part of the settlement, Lilly will take appropriate security measures to protect consumers' privacy."

[Complaint](#) (PDF), 2001-07

[Agreement](#) (PDF), 2001/2002

FTC, [Press Release](#), 2002-01-18

2001

[USA/Schweiz/Österreich: "It's different because it's fundamentally different." - The Voteauction-Case](#)

"[V]ote-auction, the only platform worldwide allowing end-consumers to take part in the U.S. election industry [formerly called 'soft money'], falls again victim to a repressive campaign against free speech. The domain Vote-auction.com got illegally shut down by InterNIC."

[Complaint](#), 2000-10-16

[Motion](#), o.D.

[Memorandum](#), o.D.

[Preliminary Injunction Order](#), o.D.

[Secretary of State Warning](#), 2000-08-22

[Attorney General News](#), 2000-11-01

[Press Release](#), 2000-11-02

[Klage gg. CSL GmbH.](#), 2001-12-31

[USA: "fuckgeneralmotors.com"](#)

"The parties devoted substantial portions of their briefs discussing whether an injunction precluding Defendants' use of the word 'Ford' to create a link from 'fuckgeneralmotors.com' to 'ford.com' would impinge the First Amendment right to free speech. Nevertheless, it is unnecessary for the court to reach that issue, as Ford has failed to allege facts sufficient to prevail on its dilution, infringement, and unfair competition claims."

[Court Order Granting Defendend's Motion](#), 2001-12-20

[Court Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion](#), 2001-12-20

[USA/Schweiz: WTO gegen Fake-Site "gatt.org"](#)

"... we must require that you remove the WTO logo and all of the WTO's copyrighted materials from your site. Please confirm via email by 5:00 p.m. (MST) on Tuesday, November 13, 2001 that you have removed the WTO materials from your site, or we will be required to disable your site."

[WTO Press Release](#), 1999-11-23

[E-Mail](#), 2001-11-12

[USA: Apple Computer and the Church of Satan](#)

"We proudly included, beneath our tribute/parody - which was linked to Apple Computer's official website - a 'Made with Macintosh' web badge. ... We did receive one note of complaint from a law firm representing Apple computer, claiming trademark infringement. ... This exchange has definitely soured us on some of the taste of Apple, and we have decided to pull the disputed materials."

[Official Statement \(incl. Faxes, Email\)](#), 2001-06

[USA: A "Challenge to Privacy" - The Alexa Software](#)

"Little do users of Amazon's Alexa software know that the seemingly attractive software is actually a 'trojan horse.' The Alexa software has features that enable defendants to gather considerably more information about the user and the web pages he or she visits than is disclosed in the vague privacy statement. For example, Alexa's surreptitious information-gathering feature enables defendants to intercept and access users' personal information, including user names, passwords, and other private information."

[E-Mail](#), 1999-12-28

[Complaint](#), 2000-01

[Order granting Motion](#), 2000-05-18

[Answer](#), 2000-07

[Settlement](#), 2001-04-19

[Order approving Settlement](#), 2001-04-19

[Claim Form](#), o.D.

[USA: The Execution of Mr. McVeigh](#) (PDF)

"(Plaintiff) sought permission from the BOP ... to serve as the media pool witness to the execution of McVeigh, and in addition requested permission to bring a small camera to the witness chamber of the execution and to record and simultaneously broadcast the execution via the Internet. ... The proper question here is whether (the) prohibition on the recording and broadcasting of an execution unwarrantedly abridges the opportunities for communication of thought. It does not."

[Demand to the FBoP](#) (PDF), 2001-03-20

[Reply from the FBoP](#) (JPG), 2001-03-28

[Complaint](#) (PDF), 2001-04-04

[ENI Motion](#) (PDF), 2001-04-04

[Memorandum in Support of Motion](#) (PDF), 2001-04-04

[Government Response to Motion](#) (PDF), 2001-04-11

[Procunier-Declaration](#) (PDF), 2001-04-12

[Findings of Fact](#) (PDF), 2001-04-13

[ENI Reply](#) (PDF), 2001-04-13

[Judgement](#) (PDF), 2001-04-18

[USA: Misleading Pocket PC Claims - "FTC v. MS and HP"](#)

"Microsoft Corporation ('Microsoft') and Hewlett-Packard Company ('HP') have agreed to stop misrepresenting that Pocket PC handheld computers - personal digital assistants or 'PDAs' - came with built-in wireless access to the Internet and e-mail at anytime and from anywhere. According to

the FTC, Pocket PC users must purchase and carry additional equipment such as a modem."

[FTC Press Release](#), 2001-04-03

[Agreements](#), 2001-04

[USA: "Click of Death" - "Rinaldi et.al. v. iomega"](#)

"Have you experienced a CONTINUAL clicking noise when attempting to use your Zip drive? Do not circle 'Yes' in response to this question if your drive has made occasional clicking noises when a Zip disk is inserted. Answer 'Yes' to this question only if your drive has made a CONTINUAL clicking noise."

[Settlement](#), 2001-03-21

[Web-Form](#), 2001-04

[USA: Dot.Com-Krise-New Speak - Mail an Compaq Employees](#)

"Last quarter, we delivered a strong operating performance in the face of the market downturn. As I said then, it is times like these that test our ability to execute. We cannot control the market. But together we must manage our business so we can execute through these tough times."

[E-Mail](#), 2001-03-16

[USA: "Blumenthal v. Drudge and America Online, Inc."](#)

"This lawsuit arises out of a story concerning one of the plaintiffs that defendant Matt Drudge ("Drudge") published in his electronic publication called the "Drudge Report" and out of oral statements that Drudge allegedly made to reporters about the story. In a 136-page, 21-count Complaint, plaintiffs Sidney and Jacqueline Blumenthal claim that what Drudge said in the story and to reporters constituted defamation, invasion of privacy, and intentional infliction of emotional distress."

AOL, [Memorandum in Support of Motion](#), 1997-10-20

Matt Drudge, [Reply Memorandum](#), 1998-02-27

AOL, [Reply Memorandum](#), 1998-02-27

[Opinion](#), 1998-04-22

[Order and Judgment](#), 1998-04-22

[Memorandum Opinion and Order](#), 2001-02-13

[USA: IUMA Suspends Operations](#)

"We regret to inform you that we have been forced to close the IUMA community to new artists. Severe cutbacks in funding from EMusic in early January have made it impossible to maintain the quality and consistency of many IUMA services."

[Letter](#), 2001-02-07

[USA/Schweiz: Toywar II - "etoy v. eToys"](#)

"eToys, Inc.'s use of the 'etoy' mark has caused consumers to believe there is an affiliation, association or connection between etoy Corporation and eToys, Inc. Such use infringes on etoy Corporation's rights in its registered trademark 'etoy'."

[Notice of Opposition](#), o.D.

[Complaint](#), 2001-01-24

2000

[USA: Fighting for the Top Level Domain ".web" - "IOD v. IANA et.al."](#)

"No mention, allowance, or recognition of Plaintiff's first/prior use of that name and/or Plaintiff's ownership of the intellectual property rights in the database containing the domain names ending in '.web', and/or the fact that Plaintiff would become a 'top level domain' registry due to its successful first/prior use of '.web' was made, although Defendant IAHC has recognized, authorized and ratified Plaintiff's first/prior use of '.web' on Defendant IAHC's web site."

[Complaint](#), 1997-02-27

[Declaration](#), 1997-04

[Request to IANA](#), o.D. (2000)

[USA: The "Mathworld-Case" - "CRC Press, LLC. v. Wolfram Research, Inc., Stephen Wolfram and Eric Weisstein"](#)

"It is with the deepest regret that we must inform you that because of a copyright lawsuit filed by CRC Press against Eric Weisstein, Wolfram Research (the sponsor of MathWorld), and its CEO, Stephen Wolfram, we have been forced to remove our MathWorld web site from public view."

[Complaint](#), 2000-03-07

[Order](#), 2000-10-23

[Web Page](#), 2000-10-23

[USA/Schweiz: Die Domain "madonna.com"](#)

"Complainant is the well-known entertainer Madonna. The domain name has been registered and used in bad faith."

[WIPO Administrative Panel Decision](#), 2000-10-12

[USA: FBI's Carnivore - Information about "taking a bite out of Americans' privacy"](#)

"The FBI . . . is trying to take a bite out of Americans' privacy on the Internet. It has started using a rapacious computer program known as 'Carnivore' to do cyberspace snooping on investigative targets. The program is attached to the target's Internet service provider. There, it absorbs and analyzes all the traffic or 'packets' traveling through the ISP, not just the communications of the suspect."

[Memorandum](#), 2000-08-17

[USA: "Technically capable of enabling law enforcement to intercept..." - "United States Telecom Association, et.al. v. Federal Trade Commission et.al."](#)

"CALEA authorizes neither the Commission nor the telecommunications industry to modify either the evidentiary standards or procedural safeguards for securing legal authorization to obtain packets from which call content has not been stripped, nor may the Commission require carriers to provide the government with information that is "not authorized to be intercepted.""

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 2000-08-15

[USA: Harris Interactive against the Mail Abuse Protection System](#)

"Mail Abuse Prevention System (MAPS), ..., says that it will vigorously defend the law suit filed yesterday by online market research giant Harris Interactive Inc. Harris has sued Microsoft Corp., and America Online Inc. (AOL), naming MAPS as a co-defendant, in an effort to force Microsoft and AOL to accept unsolicited bulk commercial email, also known as 'spam'."

[Press Release](#), 2000-08-02

[Press Release](#), 2000-08-08

[USA: The Pricing Policy of the Toy Retailer - "Toys 'R' Us v. Federal Trade Commission"](#)

"The Commission concluded ... that TRU had acted as the coordinator of a horizontal agreement among a number of toy manufacturers. The agreements took the form of a network of vertical agreements between TRU and the individual manufacturers This practice ... violated sec. 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. sec. 45. It also found that TRU had entered into a series of vertical agreements that flunked scrutiny under antitrust's rule of reason."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 2000-08-01

[USA: An Anti-Anti-Spam Lawsuit - "Yesmail v. Mail Abuse Prevention System"](#)

"Our organizations are now in alignment regarding appropriate best practices, which protect consumers against unsolicited email."

[Press Release](#), 2000-07-21

[Joint Press Release](#), 2000-08

[Press Release](#), 2000-08-01

[USA/Schweiz: "sting.com" - WIPO-Decision against the Popstar](#)

"The Respondent asserted that there are 20 trademark registrations of the word STING in the US, but none of them are registered by the Complainant. The word STING is a common word in the English language, and so registration of it as a domain name is not a violation of the Uniform Policy. The Respondent is not a competitor of the Complainant and the Respondent does not attempt to cause any confusion with him."

[WIPO Decision](#), 2000-07-24

[USA: Domain Name Dispute with the WIPO Center - cu-seeme.net](#)

"Complainant is the owner of the registered trademark CU-SEEME.... The domain name CU-SEEME.NET, except for the top-level ".net" extension, is identical to the registered trademark.... Accordingly, the domain name is identical or confusingly similar to Complainant's registered trademark. Respondent should be considered as having no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name because the registration and assignment of the trademark entitle Complainant to exclusive use of CU-SEEME in connection with video conferencing software."

[Complaint](#), 2000-06-01

[Complaint Notification](#), 2000-06-07

[USA: "United States of America v. Microsoft Corp.", "State of New York v. Microsoft Corp."](#)

"Microsoft has demonstrated that it will use its prodigious market power and immense profits to harm

any firm that insists on pursuing initiatives that could intensify competition against one of Microsoft's core products. ... The ultimate result is that some innovations that would truly benefit consumers never occur for the sole reason that they do not coincide with Microsoft's self-interest."

[Findings of Fact](#), 1999-11-05

"The Court concludes that Microsoft maintained its monopoly power by anticompetitive means and attempted to monopolize the Web browser market, both in violation of § 2. Microsoft also violated § 1 of the Sherman Act by unlawfully tying its Web browser to its operating system."

[Conclusions of Law and Final Order](#), 2000-04-03

[Memorandum and Order](#), 2000-06-07

[USA: "eBay v. Bidder's Edge"](#)

"Bidder's Edge, its officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and those in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of this order by personal service or otherwise, are hereby enjoined pending the trial of this matter, from using any automated query program, robot, web crawler or other similar device, without written authorization, to access eBay's computer systems or networks, for the purpose of copying any part of eBay's auction database. As a condition of the preliminary injunction, eBay is ordered to post a bond in the amount of \$2,000,000 to secure payment of any damages."

[Order](#), 2000-05-24

[USA: Microsoft vs. Slashdot.Org](#)

"... after reflecting on the nature of freedom for a little while, you may wish to withdraw your request that we remove readers' comments from Slashdot. Please realize that if we censor our readers's posts because they contain ideas Microsoft does not wish to have made public, we may set an unhealthy precedent for other online news outlets and online service providers..."

[E-Mail](#), 2000-05-10

[E-Mail Answer](#), 2000-05

[USA: Markenschutz für "Frowny" - Lizenzgebühr bei Emoticon-Verwendung](#)

"Current Status: Registered."

[TARR File](#), 2000-05-02

[USA: Record Industry against the Net - "RIAA v. MP3.com"](#)

"MP3.com (NASDAQ: MPPP) had its day in court against the major record labels today, as U.S. District Court Justice Jed Rakoff granted a summary judgment on behalf of the labels in their suit filed over MP3.com's My.MP3.com service."

[Complaint](#), 2000-01-21

[Letters](#), 2000-01-21

[MP3.com News](#), 2000-04-28

[USA: Records about Video Conferencing Software are not "agency records" - "John Gilmore v. US Department of Energy"](#)

"In full and final settlement of the Gilmore Suit ... AOO will diligently make every reasonable effort to process future FOIA requests by the Plaintiff for Responsive Records (hereinafter referred to as

'Request') in accordance with FOIA, DOE Regulations, and applicable AOO procedures."

[Settlement Agreement](#), 2000-03-29

[Lawyer's Statement](#), 2000-04-13

[USA: Crypto-Export - "Junger v. Daley"](#)

"Plaintiff Junger alleges that the Export Regulations violate his First Amendment rights of academic freedom and freedom of association by restricting his ability to teach, publish, and distribute encryption software."

[Complaint](#), 1996-08-07

[Court Order](#), 1998-07-02

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 2000-04-04

[USA: "This type of web site makes us sick!" - "Recording Industry of America v. Napster"](#)

"Through its conduct averred herein, Napster is guilty of oppression, fraud, and/or malice and plaintiffs are, in addition to their actual damages, by reason thereof, entitled to recover exemplary and punitive damages against Napster. Napster's conduct, as hereinabove averred, is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause plaintiffs great and irreparable injury that cannot fully be compensated or measured in money. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law."

[Complaint](#), 2000-04

[Opinion](#) (PDF), 2001-02-12

[Order](#) (PDF), 2001-03

[USA: Challenging the Penal Law - "The People v Thomas R. Foley, Sr."](#)

"The jury was thus instructed to consider, from the evidence before it, whether or not a child who participated in the performance was under the age of 16. Under these circumstances, we cannot conclude that, as applied to defendant, the statute is unconstitutionally overbroad. We reject defendant's remaining contentions."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 2000-03-29

[USA: Cyberpatrol hacked - Microsystems & Mattel v. Coders and ISPs](#)

"Defendants Eddy L. O. Jansson and Matthew Skala ("Jansson" and "Skala", respectively) violated Federal and international copyright protections by reverse engineering Microsystems' Cyber Patrol child-protection software. Jansson and Skala then created and posted on their Web sites, hosted by defendants Scandinavia On Line AB ("Scandinavia Online") and Islandnet.Com ("Islandnet"), source code and binaries designed to bypass Cyber Patrol (the "Bypass Code")."

[Announcement](#), 2000-03-11

[Complaint](#), 2000-03-15

[Motion for Memorandum and Order](#), 2000-03-15

[Subpoena](#), 2000-03-17

[Opposition to Motion](#), 2000-03-24

[Web-Posting](#), 2000-03-27

[Stipulated Permanent Injunction](#), 2000-03-28

[Home Page](#), 2000-03-29

[USA: "Motion Pictures Association of America v. Reimerdes et.al." - A 2nd Front in the DVD Copy Protection Dispute](#)

"Defendants ... are enjoined and restrained ... from ... posting on any Internet web site, or in any other way manufacturing, importing or offering to the public, providing, or otherwise trafficking in any technology, product, service, device, component, or part thereof, that ... is primarily designed or produced for the purpose of circumventing ... the protection afforded by, CSS, or any other technological measure adopted by plaintiffs that effectively controls access to plaintiffs' copyrighted works."

[Complaint](#), 2000-01-14

[Preliminary Injunction](#), 2000-01-20

[Memorandum Opinion](#), 2000-02-02

[Consent Judgment](#), 2000-03-17

[USA: AMWAY - The Untold Story](#)

"It is important that you understand that Amway does not take issue with the rights of those that wish to have a web site in which they provide opinion, and solicit the opinions of others, regarding Amway's products and services."

[Second Amended Complaint](#), 1999-04-12

[Order](#), 1999-06-29

[Mails](#), 2000-02

[Subpoena](#), 2000-03-14

[USA: The "Qadahfi Plot" - "The State v. Julie Ann Davies"](#)

"The Special Branch officers who arrested a university student under the Official Secrets Act are investigating how a classified MI6 document appeared on a California-based website Julie Ann Davies, 35, a mature student studying manufacturing engineering at Kingston University in Surrey, was arrested ... in the middle of a lecture..."

[News Article](#), 2000-03-08

[Posting](#), 2000-03-08

[USA: A "Landmark Suit" - "Tasini et.al. v. The New York Times et.al"](#)

"Six freelance writers appeal from a grant of summary judgment dismissing their complaint. The complaint alleged that appellees had infringed appellants' various copyrights by putting individual articles previously published in periodicals on electronic databases available to the public. On cross motions for summary judgment, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York held that appellees' use of the articles was protected by the privilege afforded to publishers of 'collective works' under Section 201(c) of the Copyright Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. § 201(c). We reverse and remand with instructions to enter judgment for appellants."

[Complaint](#), 1994-02-24

[Order](#), 1997-08-13

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1999-09-24

[Amended Opinion](#), 2000-02-25

USA: [The MovieBuff-Case - Using Competitors Trademark in Domain and Meta-Tags - "Brookfield Communications, Inc. v. West Coast Entertainment Corp."](#)

"As we have seen, registration of a domain name for a Web site does not trump long-established principles of trademark law. When a firm uses a competitor's trademark in the domain name of its web site, users are likely to be confused as to its source or sponsorship. Similarly, using a competitor's trademark in the metatags of such web site is likely to cause what we have described as initial interest confusion. These forms of confusion are exactly what the trademark laws are designed to prevent."

Opinion, 2000-01-21

USA: ["www.worldwrestlingfederation.com" - First Cybersquatting Case under WIPO Process](#)

"... the Panel decides that the domain name registered by respondent is identical or confusingly similar to the trademark and service mark in which the complainant has rights Accordingly ... the Panel requires that the registration of the domain name <worldwrestlingfederation.com> be transferred to the complainant."

Press Release, 2000-01-14

USA: [Consumer Injury and Deceptive Practices - "Federal Trade Commission v. ReverseAuction.Com, Inc."](#)

"IT IS ORDERED that defendant shall delete, and refrain from using or disclosing, the user IDs, e-mail addresses, and feedback ratings of all ... eBay customers who received an unsolicited email from ReverseAuction between November 12, 1999 and November 15, 1999, and who have not registered with ReverseAuction..."

Complaint, 2000-01

Order, 2000-01

USA: [DVD Copy Control Association, Inc.'s battle against web site owners](#)

"DVD CCA is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges that Defendants have disclosed, and continue knowingly and willfully to disclose, proprietary information on their Internet web sites as part of a scheme to defeat DVD encryption software which thus enables users to illegally pirate copies of DVD videos."

Complaint, 1999-12-28

Order, 1999-12-29

Order, 2000-01-21

1999

USA: [ACLU sues FBI over Censorship of fictional Y2K Takeover Film - "Zieper v. Reno"](#)

"Agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. District Attorney's office in New York briefly shut down a website displaying the film by pressuring video artist Mike Zieper of New Jersey and his web host Mark Wieger, a Michigan businessman."

ACLU Press Release, 1999-12-22

Complaint, 1999-12-22

[USA/France: "Leonardo" trademarked in France - The Lawsuit against the Leonardo Art Network](#)

"On the 18th of November 1999, the Paris-based company Transasia Corporation with co-complainants filed a law suit against the Leonardo Association in Paris, claiming trademark infringement and loss of business. Transasia in their filing claims to have recently trademarked the (name) Leonardo..."

[Public Information](#), 1999-12-20

[USA: ISP not liable for verification of all applicants - "Lunney v. Prodigy Services Company"](#)

"(The appellant) would require an ISP to employ a 'process for verification of the bona fides' of all applicants and any credit cards they offer so as to protect against defamatory acts. ... There is no justification for such a limitless field of liability. If circumstances could be imagined in which an ISP would be liable for consequences that flow from the opening of false accounts, they do not present themselves here."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1999-12-02

[USA: "Kelly v. Arriva Soft Corp." - No copyright infringement by "Visual Search Engine"](#)

"...the Court finds Defendant did not have 'reasonable grounds to know' it would cause its users to infringe Plaintiff's copyrights. Defendant warns its users about the possibility of use restrictions on the images in its index, and instructs them to check with the originating Web sites before copying and using those images, even in reduced thumbnail form."

[Order](#), 1999-12

[USA: Reverse Domain Name Grabbing - "eToys v. etoy" - The Toywar](#)

"eToys, Inc., a publicly traded toy company headquartered in Santa Monica, has filed a trademark infringement action against a group of Europeans who allegedly describe themselves as performance artists, computer hackers, and the first street gang on the internet and operate an 'etoy.com' website."

[Mail](#), 1999-11-06

[News](#), 1999-11-06

[USA: Satan's onslaught - Liverprayer.com against the Mail Abuse Prevention System](#)

"God told me when He gave me the vision for this Internet ministry that it was going to be a major battle since the Internet has basically been Satan's domain and to a large extent still is. ... There is a group called MAPS in San Francisco that has appointed themselves the policeman of the Internet. ... Get your church, your bible study, your prayer groups, post the need on the net, we need the prayers of God's people worldwide as we face this onslaught from satan."

[Mailing](#), 1999-11-05

[USA: National Federation of the Blind files suit against America Online Inc.](#)

"Defendant AOL has particularly designed its AOL service so that it is incompatible with screen access software programs for the blind. Despite its self-description as 'the world's leader in interactive services, Web brands, Internet technologies, and electronic commerce services' AOL ... has failed to remove communications barriers presented by its designs thus denying the blind independent access

to this service."

[Complaint](#), 1999-11-04

[USA: Another Unsolicited Commercial Mail Case - "AOL v. USA Home Employment"](#)

"Pursuant to the Order filed herewith, IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the plaintiff's motion for default judgment is GRANTED. Defendant is liable for damages in the amount of \$77,500. Defendant is ORDERED to comply with the permanent injunction specified in the Order filed herewith."

[Complaint](#)

[Final Judgment](#), 1999-09-29

[USA: The Domain "writeword.com" - "Dorer v. Arel"](#)

"To the extent that the plaintiffs simply seek transfer or cancellation of the domain name, there appears to be an avenue of self-help that is at least as efficacious and surely less problematical than seeking to compel the defendant to transfer personal property in satisfaction of the judgment. A ruling on plaintiffs' motion to compel transfer or personal property will be deferred pending plaintiffs' recourse to the self-help method suggested."

[Memorandum Opinion](#), 1999-09-03

[USA: First Criminal Copyright Conviction Under the "No Electronic Theft" \(NET\) Act](#)

"Mr. Levy is the first person convicted under the No Electronic Theft ("NET") Act. Mr. Levy admitted that in January 1999, he illegally posted computer software programs, musical recordings, entertainment software programs, and digitally-recorded movies on his Internet web site, allowing the general public to download and copy these copyrighted products."

[DoJ Press Release](#), 1999-08-20

[USA: "You've got mail" trademarked - "America Online Inc. v. AT & T"](#)

"...rulings that are made against AOL -- in this case, the rulings that YOU HAVE MAIL, IM, and BUDDY LIST® are generic as a matter of law."

[Memorandum Opinion](#), 1999-08-13

[USA: The Archivist against the Law](#)

"The Archivist of the United States promulgated General Records Schedule 20 GRS 20 requires each federal agency to which the Records Disposal Act applies to dispose of word processing and electronic mail files ... once it has copied them to a paper or an electronic recordkeeping system. Public Citizen and others sued the Archivist ... under the Administrative Procedure Act, alleging that GRS 20 violates the RDA. The district court agreed. ... We uphold GRS 20. The judgment of the district court is reversed."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1999-08-06

[USA: Protecting minors through censorship - "Cyberspace et.al. v. John Engler"](#)

"The Act ... adds criminal prohibitions against using computers or the Internet to disseminate sexually explicit materials to minors. Plaintiffs claim that the Act will adversely impact them because it is unconstitutionally vague or overbroad."

[Findings of Fact](#), 1999-07-29

[USA: Jack Kerouac, the "Charles Manson for the Beats" - "Gerald Nicosia v. Diane De Rooy"](#)

"Nicosia does not dispute that De Rooy's statements were published on her personal web-site, and through Internet discussion groups, as part of a heated debate concerning a bitter legal dispute. ... The Court finds that Nicosia has failed to plead actual malice with the required specificity, and hereby GRANTS De Rooy's motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim."

[Order](#), 1999-07-07

[USA: "Steven J. Caspi et.al. v. The Microsoft Network"](#)

"We are here called upon to determine the validity and enforceability of a forum selection clause contained in an on-line subscriber agreement of the Microsoft Network (MSN), an on-line computer service. The trial court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the forum selection clause in the parties' contracts called for plaintiffs' claims to be litigated in the State of Washington. Plaintiffs appeal. We affirm."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1999-07-02

[USA: United States v. Daniel Mohrbacher - "...visual depictions of minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct"](#)

"Mohrbacher's illegal conduct consisted of downloading images of child pornography from a foreign-based electronic bulletin board. ... We agree with his reading of the statute, and accordingly reverse these two counts of conviction. However, we reject Mohrbacher's second contention on appeal, and hold that the district court did not clearly err by denying him credit for acceptance of responsibility."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1999-06-29

[USA: The Rio-Case - "Recording Industry Association of America v. Diamond Multimedia Systems"](#)

"...the Rio is not a digital audio recording device subject to the restrictions of the Audio Home Recording Act of 1992. The district court properly denied the motion for a preliminary injunction against the Rio's manufacture and distribution. Having so determined, we need not consider whether the balance of hardships or the possibility of irreparable harm supports injunctive relief. Affirmed."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1999-06-15

[USA: Defamation and related Causes - "Jewish Defense Organization, Inc. v. The Superior Court of L.A. County and Steven Rambam"](#)

"In the instant case, defendants' conduct in registering Rambam's name as a domain name and posting passive web sites on the Internet is not sufficient to subject them to jurisdiction in California."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1999-06-08

[USA: "Porsche v. Porsche" - Another Domain Dispute](#)

"Because the language of the Trademark Dilution Act does not appear to permit in rem actions against allegedly diluting marks, and because a contrary reading of the statute would unnecessarily put its constitutionality in doubt ..., the Court must conclude that the Complaint should be dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction."

Memorandum Opinion, 1999-06-08

USA: Invasion of Privacy based on employer's review and dissemination of electronic Mail - "Bill McLaren v. Microsoft"

"In this case, appellant Bill McLaren, Jr. asks us to recognize a cause of action for invasion of privacy based on his employer's review and dissemination of electronic mail stored in a 'personal folders' application on McLaren's office computer. We conclude that McLaren's petition failed to allege facts sufficient to state a cause of action for invasion of privacy. We affirm the trial court's judgment."

Appeal Court Decision, 1999-05-28

USA: Crypto-Code protected by the 1st Amendment - "Bernstein v. United States of America"

"The government defendants appeal the grant of summary judgment to the plaintiff, Professor Daniel J. Bernstein ("Bernstein"), enjoining the enforcement of certain Export Administration Regulations ("EAR") that limit Bernstein's ability to distribute encryption software. ... We hold that the challenged regulations constitute a prior restraint on speech that offends the First Amendment."

Appeal Court Decision, 1999-05-06

USA: Domain Registration refused - "Seven Words L.L.C. v. Network Solutions Inc."

"Plaintiff registered for, and NSI refused to grant, the right to use the following domain names: fuck.com, cunt.com, cocksucker.com, motherfucker.com, piss.net, fuck.net, cunt.net, cocksucker.net, motherfucker.net and tits.net. NSI's arbitrary censorship policy and its refusal to register the Censored Domain Names, violates Plaintiff's rights of free speech under the First Amendment of the United States Constitution."

Complaint, 1999-04-12

USA: "United States v. Amirault"

"We believe the only truly striking aspects of the photograph to be the girl's nakedness and her youth. These factors alone are not enough to render the photo "lascivious." We therefore hold that the district court improperly applied the trafficking cross-reference at Amirault's sentencing."

Appeal Court Decision, 1999-04-06

USA: "Slinkman v. Prince George's County, Maryland et.al."

"Joseph Slinkman sues his wife and brother-in-law for accessing his electronic mail account. The brother-in-law, a senior police official for Prince George's County, Maryland, is alleged to have accessed the plaintiff's electronic mail account in violation of Maryland state law and the privacy inferences of the U.S. Constitution."

Complaint, 1999-04; Amended Complaints

USA: Will trade Pre Teen for Animal - "United States v. John Fabiano"

"Defendant John Fabiano appeals his conviction for knowingly receiving child pornography Defendant was charged in a fifteen-count indictment with transporting, receiving and possessing child pornography. ... We AFFIRM the district court."

Appeal Court Decision, 1999-03-05

[USA: False Stock Values on the Net - "Ben Ezra et.al. v. America Online Inc."](#)

"Plaintiff filed suit seeking damages from Defendant America Online (AOL) claiming that it suffered injuries when the value of its stock was inaccurately reported. The Defendant filed its motion seeking summary judgment ... arguing that it cannot be held liable for any errors ... as that data is provided by third-party 'information content providers'."

[Memorandum Opinion and Order](#), 1999-03-01

[USA: The "Nuremberg Files" - "Planned Parenthood of the Columbia/Willamette, Inc. et.al. v. American Coalition of Life Activists et.al."](#)

"Defendants are hereby immediately and permanently ENJOINED and RESTRAINED from providing additional material ... to the Nuremberg Files or any mirror web site that may be created. In addition, defendants are enjoined from publishing, republishing, reproducing and/or distributing in print or electronic form the personally identifying information about plaintiffs contained in the Nuremberg Files."

[Order and Permanent Injunction](#), 1999-02-25

[USA: The Papal Visit 1999® - "Archdiocese of St. Louis v. Internet Entertainment Group, Inc."](#)

"IT IS ORDERED that defendant Internal Entertainment Group, Inc., its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and those persons in active concert and participation with defendant who receive actual notice of this preliminary injunction, are immediately enjoined from directly or indirectly using the plaintiffs' common law trademarks and tradename 'Papal Visit 1999', 'Pastoral Visit', '1999 Papal Visit Commemorative Official Commemorative Items', and 'Papal Visit 1999, St. Louis'."

[Preliminary Injunction](#), 1999-01-20

[Memorandum Opinion](#), 1999-02-12

[USA: "Truelove v. Mensa International Ltd."](#)

"According to Plaintiff Alan Truelove, he was wrongly terminated from membership on the L-Soft Mensa list and subsequently libelled on the list. In the instant case it was the Mensa organizations that controlled posting and subscribing to the L-Soft List. That, quite simply, is the end of the matter."

[Opinion and Order](#), 1999-02-10

[USA: Privacy Rights in the World Wide Web - The Federal Trade Commission against GeoCities](#)

"IT IS ORDERED that respondent ... shall not make any misrepresentation ... about its collection or use of such information from or about consumers, including, but not limited to, what information will be disclosed to third parties and how the information will be used."

[FTC Decision and Order](#), 1999-02-05

[USA: ACLU et.al. v. Reno - Order granting Plaintiff's Motion for Injunction \("CDA II"\)](#)

"AND NOW, ... it is hereby ORDERED that the motion is GRANTED and defendant Janet Reno, in her official capacity as Attorney General of the United States, and, ..., defendant's officers, agents,

servants, employees, and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with defendant who receive actual notice of this Order, are PRELIMINARILY ENJOINED from enforcing or prosecuting matters premised upon 47 U.S.C. 231 of the Child Online Protection Act at any time."

[Memorandum and Order](#), 1999-02-01

[USA: Complaint ACLU et.al. v. Reno for declaratory and injunctive relief \("CDA II"\)](#)

"The Act applies to all communications on the Web that are 'available to any minor.' Because all free content on the Web is 'available to' both adults and minors, the Act on its face applies to communications between adults. Given the technology of the Web, there are no reasonable means for speakers who provide information for free to ascertain the age of persons who access their speech, or to restrict or prevent access by minors."

[Complaint](#), 1998-10-22

1998

[USA: Suspended from School because of critical Web-Pages - "Beussink v. Woodland School District"](#)

"Plaintiff Brandon Beussink claims that the Woodland R-IV School District violated his rights under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. ... the Woodland School District suspended him from school for ten days because he had posted a homepage on the Internet which was critical of Woodland High School. ... The request for a preliminary injunction will be granted."

[Memorandum and Order](#), 1998-12-28

[USA: Neither general nor specific Jurisdiction - "Advanced Software Inc. v. Datapharm Inc."](#)

"Advanced has sued Datapharm in this Court alleging that Datapharm has infringed on Advanced's mark. ... Advanced asserts jurisdiction in this Court based on Datapharm's web-site, which is accessible from California. ... Advanced cannot show that this Court has either general or specific personal jurisdiction over Datapharm. The Court grants Datapharm's motion to dismiss."

[Order](#), 1998-11-03

[USA: 50% wrong: The Public Sex Offenders Registry - "Akella v. Michigan Department of State Police et.al."](#)

"The proposed class is composed of all present and future persons who have wrongfully or erroneously had their addresses and/or names listed on the Michigan Sex Offender Registry."

[Complaint](#), 1998-11

[USA: 60 million bulk e-mail advertisements - "America Online Inc. v. IMS"](#)

"AOL alleges that Melle and TSF improperly sent unauthorized bulk e-mail advertisements ("spam") to AOL subscribers. Specifically, AOL alleges that Melle sent over 60 million e-mail messages over the course of 10 months; that he continued to send unauthorized bulk e-mail after he was notified in writing by AOL to cease The undisputed facts establish that Melle committed a trespass to chattels in violation of Virginia Common Law."

[Memorandum Opinion](#), 1998-10-29

[USA: The BUFFNet/Dreamscape-Seizure - Providers held liable for unmoderated news-feed](#)

"On October 27th, 1998, the New York State Police, acting under the orders of Attorney General Dennis Vacco, seized computer equipment BuffNET used to provide it's subscribers with access to Internet *newsgroups*. 'It's like seizing envelopes to combat mail fraud,' said BuffNET attorney Steven Fox, 'or taking the cable for what's on TV.'"

[Public Statement](#), 1998-10-27

[USA: Abusing "localhost.com" - "Matthew Seidl v. Greentree Mortgage Comp."](#)

"According to the undisputed facts, Greentree took advantage of an available, legal, but controversial vehicle for advertising its businesses by hiring someone to send unsolicited advertisements by e-mail, with unintended consequences to Mr. Seidl. ... Mr. Seidl attempted, unsuccessfully, to develop a legal theory under which an advertiser could be made to suffer financially for the practice of spamming."

[Complaint](#), 1997

[Opinion and Order](#), 1998-10-16

[USA: AppolloMedia v. U.S. Justice Department challenging the "1996 Communications Decency Act"](#)

"AppolloMedia's request for preliminary and permanent injunctive relief and for a declaration that ... the First Amendment (is violated) is hereby denied."

[Court Order](#), 1998-09-22

[USA: AppolloMedia v. U.S. Justice Department challenging the "1996 Communications Decency Act"](#)

"Plaintiff, its clients and visitors have a First Amendment right to communicate "indecent" material to adults, even if such communications are accompanied by an intent to "annoy" either the recipient or other persons."

[Complaint](#), 1996-01-30

[USA: The Domain Registration Service unlawful in itself - A Class Action against Network Solutions et.al.](#)

"Although the Court dismissed nine counts, it granted summary judgment for plaintiff on Count One, which alleged that the "Preservation Assessment" -- the 30% of the registration fee that went to the Intellectual Infrastructure Fund -- was an unconstitutional tax."

[Complaint](#), 1998-01-16

[Opinion](#), 1998-08-28

[Stipulation](#), w/o Date

[USA: "The Putnam Pit v. City of Cookeville"](#)

"This action concerns Plaintiffs' claims seeking access to parking ticket data in electronic form, to City computer Internet usage history files and to be linked to the City's web site."

[Complaint](#)

[Defendant's Motion](#), 1998-06-20

Memorandum granting summary judgment, 1998-08

USA: Offending fraudulent Internet messages exposed - "Terry Jessup-Morgan v. America Online Inc."

"Jessup ... used her AOL account to post publicly on the Internet a message meant to harass and injure Barbara Smith. Jessup posted the message under the 'screen name' (*i.e.*, alias) of 'Barbeedol.' The message read as follows: 'Call me I'm single, lonely, horny...'"

Opinion and Order, 1998-07-23

USA: "Sheehan v. King County Experian aka TRW, et.al."

"A federal court has held that people have the same right to protest in cyberspace as they do on sidewalks. ... U.S. District Court Judge William Dwyer ruled that people cannot be barred from putting offensive material on the Internet until a court has found it defamatory at trial."

Order, 1998-07-17

ACLU News, 1998-08-13

USA: AOL shuts down a customer's Koranic-parody site

"AOL shut down a customer's Koranic-parody site after protests from Egypt. But at least one identical site immediately sprang to life. Then still another site appeared, devoted to discussing the controversy -- and reproducing the original site that AOL closed."

Mailing, 1998-06-26

USA: "MicroData v. Dharma Systems"

"It's as if MDDBS, having stolen a program from Dharma, inserted a bug in it as a result of which the program didn't work, and buyers blamed Dharma and refused to do any further business with it. That would be a consequence of misappropriation, and Dharma would be entitled to the foreseeable damages flowing from that consequence. We conclude that the district court's rulings were correct."

Appeal Court Decision, 1998-05-29

USA: "Alan M. Howard et al. v. America Online Inc."

"Plaintiffs purport to bring this lawsuit on behalf of millions of subscribers of AOL injured by the Defendants' actions ...: fraudulent billing practices and other fraudulent treatment of AOL's customers; securities fraud; fraudulent dealings with AOL's packaging supplier; and the fraudulent introduction of AOL's flat-fee pricing program."

Court Order, 1998-05-14

USA: Blocking Software in Public Libraries violates First Amendment - "Mainstream Loudoun v. Loudoun County Library"

"... public libraries are places of freewheeling and independent inquiry. Adult library patrons are presumed to have acquired already the "fundamental values" needed to act as citizens, and have come to the library to pursue their personal intellectual interests rather than the curriculum of a high school classroom. As such, no curricular motive justifies a public library's decision to restrict access to Internet materials on the basis of their content."

Memorandum Opinion and Order, 1998-04-07

USA: The high Costs of Spamming/An Agreement with the "Spam-King" - "Earthlink Networks v. Cyber Promotions, Inc."

"IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that, as to all claims asserted herein against Cyber Promotions, Plaintiff EarthLink recover from Defendant Cyber Promotions the sum of two million dollars (\$2,000,000.00)."

Consent Judgment/Compromise, 1998-03-30

USA: Exploiting AOL's Name for Porn - "AOL v. WebCom"

"Defendants' intentional and unauthorized use of the 'AOL' mark and AOL's trade dress in connection with Defendant's pornographic products and services and unsolicited e-mail messages constitutes unfair competition, and infringes AOL's common law trademark and service mark rights in the 'AOL' name and mark and all other 'AOL'-based names and marks owned by AOL, as well as AOL's trade dress."

Complaint, 1998-03-02

AOL Press Release, 1998-03

USA: Indecent Teachings - "Urofsky et. al. v. Allen"

"... the plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment is GRANTED ... and it is hereby DECLARED that Va. Code §§2.1 -- 804, *et seq.*, entitled "Restrictions on State Employees Access to Information Infrastructure" violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution..."

Court Order, 1998-02-26

USA: Machado and Online Anti-Asian Hate Actions - First Internet Defamation Case

"In the first-ever prosecution for sending hate mail in cyberspace, a federal jury in Santa Ana determined today that Richard Machado was guilty of sending hate E-mail over the Internet, United States Attorney Nora M. Manella announced."

USAO Press Release, 1998-02-10

CUD, Volume 10 : Issue 14, 1998-02-24

USA: Long-distance Rates charged - "Carlos Spera v. America Online Inc."

"After using defendant's service for a period of time, plaintiff received billings from the telephone company whose lines he used for accessing the network, which charged him long-distance rates Contending that defendant engaged in misleading business practices by failing to properly warn subscribers ..., plaintiff commenced this action against defendant."

Supreme Court Order, 1998-01-27

USA: CompuServe-Website blocked because of "Unauthorized Use of Scientology" - "The Church v. Tilman Hausherr"

"The term SCIENTOLOGY and the designs for SCIENTOLOGY CROSS, DIANETICS Symbol, and SCIENTOLOGY Symbol are registered trademarks and service marks of our clients. ... The web page that we retrieved from your web site contains image files derived from copyrighted works

obtained from our client's web site. Your use of these materials violates the rights of our clients."

[Mails](#), 1998-01-26/1998-01-29

[USA: A Naval Officer on AOL - "Timothy McVeigh v. William Cohen"](#)

"... the volunteer searched through the 'member profile directory' to find the member profile for this sender. The directory specified that 'boysrch' was an AOL subscriber named Tim who lived in Honolulu, Hawaii, worked in the military, and identified his marital status as 'gay'."

[Memorandum Opinion and Order](#), 1998-01-25

[USA: E-Mail Privacy - "Andersen Consulting v. UOP and Bickel"](#)

"Andersen Consulting LLP brought an eight count complaint against the defendants, UOP Andersen alleges that the defendants knowingly divulged, or caused to be divulged, the contents of Andersen's e-mail messages in violation of the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. Defendants' motion to dismiss all counts of Andersen's complaint is granted."

[Memorandum Opinion and Order](#), 1998-01-23

1997

[USA: Assassination Politics - "United States v. Jim Bell"](#)

"A federal judge Friday imposed an 11-month sentence for tax violations on James Dalton Bell, whose 10-part Internet essay, '[Assassination Politics](#),' proposed apparent 'bounties' on government officials."

[Complaint](#), 1997-05-16

[Oregon Online News](#), 1997-12-12

[USA: AOL - Internet Community Policy: Zero Tolerance Statement](#)

"When we have control over it, we will remove it."

[Public Statement](#), 1997-12-02

[USA: Canter & Siegel fighting for their rights in Arizona - "Cybersell v. Cybersell"](#)

"... The essentially passive nature of Cybersell FL's activity in posting a home page on the World Wide Web that allegedly used the service mark of Cybersell AZ does not qualify as purposeful activity invoking the benefits and protections of Arizona. ... Cybersell FL lacks sufficient minimum contacts with Arizona for personal jurisdiction to be asserted over it there. Accordingly, its motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction was properly granted."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1997-12-02

[USA: "US v. Mark Stuart Hockings"](#)

"Mark Stuart Hockings ("Hockings") was charged with one count of possessing eight computer files containing visual depictions of child pornography. ... Hockings argues that the charging statute is constitutionally vague because it criminalizes 'the transportation and possession of items [GIF files] that clearly are not visual depictions'. ... We disagree. Affirmed."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1997-11-21

[USA: The domain "epix.com"](#)

"The court finds that the use of the Internet website 'epix.com' by Interstellar Starship to publicize the 'Rocky Horror Picture Show' is not likely to confuse any actual or potential customer seeking to purchase printed circuit boards and computer programs from Epix, Inc. While the court concludes that Epix, Inc. is the owner of the valid Registered Trademark No. 1,618,449, under the facts of this case the court finds no infringement by Interstellar Starship."

[Opinion](#), 1997-11-20

[USA: The Liability of Network Solutions - The "Lockhead"-Domain](#)

"Because summary judgment on (all) claims is based on Lockheed's lack of a legal right to control the domain name registration process, there is no case or controversy between these parties. Therefore, the Court grants NSI's motion for summary judgment as to Lockheed's declaratory judgment cause of action."

[Order](#), 1997-11-17

[USA: Spam under Abuse of Domain flowers.com - "Tracy Parker v. C.N. Enterprises"](#)

"IT IS THERFORE ORDERED that Defendants ... hereby are permanently enjoined from ... sending or causing to be sent any Internet electronic mail message or other electronic communication using the domain name flowers.com as any portion of the return address of that message, or otherwise using the domain name flowers.com in any portion of the message header information."

[Order](#), 1997-11-10

[Press Release](#), 1997-11-17

[USA: Copyright Infringement with Clip Art - "Marobie v. NAFED"](#)

"Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim and unfair competition claim are based on the same conduct: the unauthorized copying and distribution of its clip art on NAFED's Web Page. Plaintiffs motion for summary judgment against NAFED on Count I is granted."

[Memorandum Opinion and Order](#), 1997-11-13

[USA: ISP held liable for defamatory speech - "Kenneth Zeran v. America Online Inc."](#)

"(CDA) Section 230, however, plainly immunizes computer service providers like AOL from liability for information that originates with third parties. Furthermore, Congress clearly expressed its intent that § 230 apply to lawsuits, like Zeran's, instituted after the CDA's enactment. Accordingly, we affirm the judgment of the district court."

[District Court Decision](#), 1997-03-21

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1997-11-12

[USA: The "Hit Man" Manual hits the Web - "Vivian Rice et.al. v. Paladin Press"](#)

"A triple murder was committed in Montgomery County by a man who was alleged to have used this book, Hit Man, as his guide. He was caught and convicted and sentenced to death. ... Paladin Press settled the case, giving the families of those killed by the hit man several million dollars, agreeing to destroy the remaining 700 copies of the book in their possession, and surrendering any rights they have to publish and reproduce the work. While the families were successful in profiting from their loved one's death, they have not been successful in stifling the book. With the surrender of the

publishing rights by Paladin Press, the book has entered the public domain, and is being published on the Internet."

Stipulation

Appeal Court Decision, 1997-10-10

Hit Man On-Line - A Technical Manual for Independent Contractors, 1983-1999

USA: "Quad/Graphics, Inc. v. Southern Adirondack"

"It is the court's determination that disclosure of the information sought should not be permitted. Petitioner certainly has an internal security problem involving the unauthorized use of its computer equipment and resources. However a criminal complaint is not before this court and apparently has not been made. Were this application to be granted, the door would be open to other similar requests made, for example, by a parent who wishes to learn what a child is reading or viewing on the 'Internet'."

Opinion, 1997-09-30

USA: Cyberpromotion in Court - "Snow v. Doherty"

"Typically, spammers send their mass junk mailings from a computer telecommunications server other than the "mama" server at Indiana State. Spammers know that out of the millions of messages they send each day, tens of thousands are undeliverable, either because they are sent to an invalid address or because the messages are being "blocked" by the intended recipients. Spammers are further aware that their spamming activities generate numerous angry complaints from recipients who do not request the spam and must pay for the cost of receiving it."

Complaint, 1997-09-09

Time Table, 1997-09-22

USA: Trademark Infringement in the World Wide Web - "Playmate"

"... Plaintiff PEI is likely to succeed on the merits in proving inter alia trademark infringement, unfair competition, including a false designation of origin and false representation, in Defendants' use of the domain names "playboyxxx.com" and "playmatelive.com", ... and the repeated use of the PLAYBOY trademark in machine readable code in Defendants' Internet Web pages."

Court Order, 1997-09-08

USA: "Clue"-less - "Hasbro Inc. v. Clue Computing, Inc."

"I hereby: GRANT defendant's motion for summary judgment as to plaintiff's First Claim, federal trademark infringement; and sitting as finder of fact, award judgment for defendant as to plaintiff's Second Claim, federal trademark dilution and Third Claim, state trademark dilution."

Complaint, 1997-01-10

Answer and Counterclaim, 1997-08-29

Memorandum Opinion and Order, 1997-09-02

USA: Eugene Kashpureff - AlterNIC Presentation and Apology, ISPCON 1997

"I am very sorry about the name service interruption that I caused ... during the weekend of July 10 through the 14th and ... during the weekend of July 21 through the 23rd. I sincerely apologize to the Internet community as a whole and to Network Solutions, Inc. for my actions. ... My actions hindered

others' freedom to use and enjoy the Internet. For this I am deeply and sincerely sorry."

[Speech](#), 1997-08-20?

[USA: Guilty of Violating the MIT Policy - The Extropians' Case](#)

"The MIT Extropians, a student group seeking ASA recognition, are charged with four violations of MIT policies/rulings related to an unauthorized mailing to the incoming freshman class."

[MIT Disciplinary Decision](#), 1997-08-18

[USA: Illegal Gaming in the Internet - "People of the State of New York v. World Interactive Gaming Corp."](#)

"Had investors known that 46% of the funds raised were being paid to respondents in the form of salaries, commissions and consulting fees, they might well have chosen to forego the investment. Because of the clear illegality present in respondents' actions, and absence of any triable issue of fact, respondents are found liable under Executive Law."

[Court Order](#), 1997-07-22

[USA: "Doe v. America Online Inc."](#)

"... all claims against AOL are barred by 47 U.S.C. § 230. This statute, which became law on February 8, 1996, states: No provider ... of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider."

[Court Order](#), 1997-06-26

[USA: Consumer Fraud and False Advertising via E-Mail - "People v. Lipsitz"](#)

"...the Attorney General ... seeks enforcement of consumer fraud and false advertising laws, against a business physically located within this jurisdiction, upon the allegation that the business engaged in ... practices targeting the world-wide Internet audience by methods involving the use, misuse and abuse of e-mail."

[Supreme Court Judgment](#), 1997-06-23

[USA: Fighting against the "New York Communication Decency Act" - "American Library Association et.al. v. George Pataki"](#)

"The protection of children from pedophilia is an entirely valid and laudable goal of state legislation. The New York Act's attempts to effectuate that goal, however, fall afoul of the Commerce Clause for three reasons."

[Complaint](#), 1997-01-14

[Opinion and Court Order](#), 1997-06-20

[USA: "US v. Bruce R. Black"](#)

"(Black) admitted that he regularly received and occasionally disseminated images via computer depicting children in sexually explicit conduct. He referred to this material as 'child pornography' or 'kiddie porn' and said he had retained everything he received and kept most of it in the ring binder albums stored in his bedroom. Black's motion to dismiss the indictment was denied."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1997-06-09

USA: [Canter & Siegel, The infamous "Green Card Lawyers" and Founders of Cybersell](#)

"C&S will refrain from mass postings of any unsolicited, non-contextual, non-topic advertisements using electronic mail or other TCP/IP Internet applications."

Green Card Lottery Spam Mail, 1994-03

Cybersell Spam-Mail, 1994-05

PSI Antispam Agreement, 1994-06-23

Chat, 1994-10-01

The Board of Professional Responsibility of the Supreme Court of Tennessee Judgment, 1997-02-25

Supreme Court Suspension Order, 1997-06-05

USA: ["The Church of Scientology vs. the Net" - Ron Newman and CyberAccess](#)

"Ron Newman's web site, 'The Church of Scientology vs. the Net', has moved to a new location."

Settlement Agreement, 1997-05-29

USA: [The Legality of Police E-Mail - "Michael Doherty v. Registry of Motor Vehicles"](#)

"The plaintiff's claim is that the registrar has erroneously interpreted (the law) to permit a police officer to make a report to the Registry of Motor Vehicles ... in the form of an electronic message ... which does not contain the officer's handwritten signature."

Trial Court Memorandum of Decision, 1997-05-28

USA: ["Teletech v. Tele-Tech" - The Domain without Hyphen](#)

"It is therefore ordered, ... that during the pendency of this action, defendant Tele-Tech Company, Inc. (is) restrained and enjoined from using the domain name 'teletech' or 'teletech.com' on the Internet.;"

Finding of Facts and Order, 1997-05-09

USA: [A Crypto License Dispute - "RSA Data Security, Inc. v. Pretty Good Privacy, Inc"](#)

"This action arises out of a license agreement for certain patented technology originally entered into between Public Key Partners and Lemcom Systems, Inc. ("Lemcom"). ... Lemcom has been merged with and has adopted the name of PGP. ... RSA has ... been granted the sole and exclusive right to monitor and enforce the terms of the original Lemcom/PKP Agreement."

Complaint, 1997-05-06

USA: ["Expertpages v. Trialexerts"](#)

"It is hereby ORDERED that Defendant ... is enjoined from ... reproducing, adapting, changing, copying, renting, selling, lending, exchanging, trading, using or distributing all or any portions of Plaintiffs ExpertPages automated database, including any prior, current, future or any derivative versions thereof."

Order, 1997-05-02

USA: [A Software Time bomb for Anticipatory Revenge - The Corcoran Case](#)

"This unusual appeal asks us to reverse the denial of relief sought by a state prisoner who claims that

his crime was privileged by federal copyright law. ... Of course federal copyright law does not preempt state criminal prosecutions for destroying noncopyrighted property that is commingled with a copyrighted work. Otherwise an author invited into the home of someone who had bought one of his books would have a legal privilege to tear up the book if he had retained the copyright in it."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1997-04-28

[USA: **Obscene CD-Roms sold to Undercover Agent - "Anthony Davis v. Oklahoma City Police Officers"**](#)

"After Mr. Davis sold obscene CD-ROMs to an undercover officer, a warrant was obtained to search his business premises. ... Mr. Davis, his related businesses, and several users of electronic mail (e-mail) on his bulletin board brought this action in federal court against the officers who executed the search, alleging that the seizure of the computer equipment, and e-mail and software stored on the system, violated several constitutional and statutory provisions. The district court granted summary judgment for the officers. We affirm."

[Complaint](#), 1994-02 (?)

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1997-04-21

[USA: **Electronic Filing via CD-Rom - "Yukiyo Ltd. v. Watanabe"**](#)

"In order to guide a future CD-ROM filing, until such time as the court promulgates rules governing such a filing, the court sets forth the following general guidelines. As discussed above, a party wishing to file a CD-ROM counterpart brief must seek consent of the other parties before submitting a CD-ROM brief to this court."

[Court Order](#), 1997-04-15

[USA: **Mails of sexually explicit depictions of children via bogus pen pals - "Jacobson v. United States"**](#)

"When the Government's quest for convictions leads to the apprehension of an otherwise law-abiding citizen who, if left to his own devices, likely would have never run afoul of the law, the courts should intervene. Because we conclude that this is such a case, and that the prosecution failed, as a matter of law, to adduce evidence to support the jury verdict that petitioner was predisposed, independent of the Government's acts and beyond a reasonable doubt, to violate the law by receiving child pornography through the mails, we reverse the Court of Appeals' judgment affirming the conviction of Keith Jacobson."

[Supreme Court Decision](#), 1997-03-21

[USA: **A Domain Dispute - "Planned Parenthood Federation v. Richard Bucci"**](#)

"I hereby enjoin defendant, his agents, servants, employees, representatives, attorneys, related companies, successors, assigns, and all others in active concert or participation with him, from using to identify defendant's web site, home page, domain name or in any other materials available on the Internet or elsewhere the Planned Parenthood(R) mark."

[Court Order](#), 1997-03-19

[USA: **The "AltaVista" Mark - "Digital Equipment Corporation v. Altavista Technology Inc."**](#)

"The World-Wide Web is growing at a tremendous pace, with new sites and multitudes of new users

everyday. Digital has acquired the right to control the use of the AltaVista mark, and nothing in its license with ATI allows the defendant to capitalize on Digital's significant investments of time, energy, and money in creating one of the most recognized marks in use on the Web."

[Memorandum and Order](#), 1997-03-12

[USA: **Supposed KKK Datamining - "United States v. Richard W. Czubinski"**](#)

"(W)e caution that the wire fraud statute must not serve as a vehicle for prosecuting only those citizens whose views run against the tide, no matter how incorrect or uncivilized such views are."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1997-02-21

[USA: **Linking and Framing - "Washington Post Co. v. Total News, Inc."**](#)

"Defendants' conduct has been in willful violation of Plaintiffs' repeated warnings to Defendants that Plaintiffs do not want their sites and/or content depicted in that way and that Defendants' conduct is unauthorized. Specific acts of infringement are representative of a broader pattern of infringement in which Defendants make unauthorized use of the content of Plaintiffs' websites 24 hours a day, every day."

[Complaint](#), 1997-02-20

[USA: **"Gateway 2000 v. Gateway.Com"**](#)

"Although the court is persuaded that plaintiff will likely be able to fulfill the requirement of distinctiveness by either establishing that the mark is suggestive or descriptive with secondary meaning, questions arise as to the order of use. ... To merit a preliminary injunction arising from this claim, plaintiff must show that the name Gateway was used to identify the company before defendant's use began."

[Order](#), 1997-02-06

[USA: **The Long Arm of the Law dealing with Online Stock Information - "Colin Cody v. Kevin Ward"**](#)

"Because the defendant is amenable to suit under the long arm statute, his motion to dismiss must be denied unless exercising personal jurisdiction over him would offend due process. The 'constitutional touchstone' [is] whether the defendant purposefully established 'minimum contact' in the forum state."

[Ruling and Order](#), 1997-02-04

[USA: **Newsgroups blocked at Oklahoma University - "Loving v. Boren"**](#)

"The limitation of OU Internet services is to research and academic purposes on the "B" server is not a violation of the First Amendment, in that those purposes are the very ones for which the system was purchased."

[Order](#), 1997-01-28

[USA: **Unable to provide Unlimited Service - "Groff v. AOL"**](#)

"The gravamen of plaintiff's complaint is, at the time he accepted defendant's offer for unlimited service, defendant knew they were unable to provide the service. ... Based upon the controlling principals, plaintiff has the burden of persuading the Court that the forum selection clause in his agreement with defendant was unreasonable. For the reasons stated, this Court is not satisfied that

plaintiff has met his burden."

[Superior Court Decision](#), 1997-01-21

1996

[USA: Federal Trade Commission "putting internet scam artists on notice"](#)

"The Internet is not going to be a new marketplace where scam artists roam free. We've sent the message, 'Clean up your act or close down your site.' And we plan to follow up to see that they do."

[FTC Press Release](#), 1996-12-12

[USA: Domain-Grabbing - "Intermatic Inc. v. Dennis Toeppen"](#)

"The appropriate relief in this case is to restrain Toeppen from preventing Intermatic from obtaining 'intermatic.com' domain name designation and to require Toeppen to discontinue any and all use of the Intermatic mark."

[Court Order](#), 1996-11-26

[USA: Permanent Injunction against Spam - "Concentric Network Corp. v. Sanford Wallace"](#)

"Defendants and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, ... are permanently enjoined from using any accounts opened with plaintiff, CNC, or using any of CNC's equipment to send or receive electronic mail or in connection with the sending or receiving of electronic mail..."

[Complaint](#), 1996-10-02

[Stipulated Judgment and Permanent Injunction](#), 1996-11-04

[USA: The "right to send via the Internet unsolicited e-mail advertisements." - "Cyber Promotions Inc. v. AOL"](#)

"The Court declares that Cyber Promotions, Inc. does not have a right under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution or under the Constitutions of Pennsylvania and Virginia to send unsolicited e-mail advertisements over the Internet to members of American Online, Inc."

[Memorandum Opinion and Order](#), 1996-11-04

[USA: Against the Federal Communications Commission's First Report and Order - "Iowa Utilities Board et.al. v. FCC"](#)

"Before the FCC published its regulations pursuant to the Act, several incumbent LECs, potential competitors, and state utility commissions were all working together to implement the local competition provisions of the Act. The Act's system of private negotiation backed by state-run arbitration was operating without the input from the FCC. A stay would preserve the continuity and stability of this regulatory system."

[Order](#), 1996-10-15

[USA: Flame Throwers - "Internet America, Inc. v. Kevin Massey"](#)

"Please take a moment to review the following text. There you will find a Temporary Restraining Order prohibiting you from, among other things, attacking Internet America, me, my wife, and our employees over the Internet."

Court Order, 1996-10-14

USA: "United States of America v. Kevin Mitnick"

"By running unauthorized 'hacking' programs, defendant MITNICK was able to obtain undetected 'Superuser' status on the computers of the victim companies, Internet Service Providers and educational institutions. 'Superuser' status permits a user to access all areas of a computer."

Indictment, 1996-09-26

USA: "Maritz, Inc. v. Cybergold, Inc."

"Viewed in the light most favorable to plaintiff, defendant's contacts with Missouri are as follows. CyberGold maintains an internet site on the World Wide Web. The server for the website is presumably in Berkeley, California. The website is at present continually accessible to every internet-connected computer in Missouri and the world. CyberGold's website can be accessed at 'www.cybergold.com' by any internet user. IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motion of defendant to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction and improper venue."

Memorandum and Order, 1996-08-19

USA: An Inline Linking Dispute - The "The Dilbert Hack Pages"

"I very carefully designed my Web page to avoid copyright problems. If you examine the HTML for my page, you will see it pulls images from the UnitedMedia server. I do not store any United Feature Syndicate intellectual property on my server."

Mails, 1996-07/08

USA: The Domain actmedia.com - "Actmedia v. Active Media International, Inc,"

"Defendant's reservation of the Domain Name violates 15 U.S.C. Section 1125 and Illinois common law."

Permanent Injunction, 1996-07-12

USA: Indecent Reporting - "Joe Shea v. Janet Reno"

"The technological impossibility of independent compliance with the affirmative defenses renders §223(d) unconstitutional as an overbroad prohibition on constitutionally protected indecent speech between adults."

Memorandum and Order, 1996-07-29

USA: AOL providing Users with free connect time as compensation for America Online billing practices

"America Online is hereby directed to post the following reference on the America Online Welcome Screen: 'Member billing: Know your rights and get free time. Read Steve Case's update.' By clicking on the icon on the Welcome Screen, there will be an immediate link to the Steve Case Community Update; by clicking on the Free Time button on the Steve Case Community Update, there will be an immediate link to the full text of the Online Notice. The Welcome Screen reference will be scheduled every other day for a 14-day period in a way reasonably calculated by America Online to produce 5.5 million impressions."

Settlement Notice and Hearing Order, 1996-07-01

USA: Long distance phone calls without paying - "Thrifty-Tel v. Bezenek et.al."

"A friend of the Bezeneks' children knew a confidential Thrifty-Tel access code. During a three-day period in November 1991, Ryan, Gerry and some friends, using the Bezeneks' home computer and modem, gained entry into Thrifty-Tel's system with the code and conducted manual random searches for a six-digit authorization code."

Appeal Court Decision, 1996-06-28

USA: The trademark "WirelessNOW" - "Malarkey-Taylor Associates, Inc. v. Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association"

"MTA's application for preliminary injunction is GRANTED. CTIA is enjoined from ... using MTA's trademark, WirelessNOW."

Court Order, 1996-06-21

USA: Must shrinkwrap licences be obeyed by buyers? - "ProCD, Inc. v. Matthew Zeidenberg and Silken Mountain"

"Licenses may have other benefits for consumers: many licenses permit users to make extra copies, to use the software on multiple computers, even to incorporate the software into the user's products. But whether a particular license is generous or restrictive, a simple two-party contract is not 'equivalent to any of the exclusive rights within the general scope of copyright' and therefore may be enforced."

Appeal Court Decision, 1996-06-20

USA: Unsolicited commercial Mail using bogus "aol.com" e-mail addresses - "AOL v. Cyber Promotions Inc."

"Cyber never requested or obtained any authorization from AOL to engage in this conduct nor has it compensated AOL in any manner for the use of AOL's equipment to route the millions of unsolicited messages which Cyber has sent. The forged return e-mail addresses used by Cyber have contained AOL's mark and domain name 'aol.com'."

Complaint, 1996-06-14

USA: Trademark Infringement with a Domain - "Giacalone v. Network Solutions Inc. and TY Inc."

"IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that a Preliminary Injunction be granted as prayed for in the motion, to the following effect: Defendant TY, INC and its agents and employees and all other persons acting in concert with it are hereby enjoined from interfering in any way with Plaintiff GIACALONE's right to use the Internet domain name 'ty.com'."

Complaint, 1996-05

Preliminary Injunction, 1996-06-13

USA: Forced to give up ones own name - "Clue Computing, Inc. v. NSI"

"Clue Computing prays for relief as follows: An Order enjoining NSI from placing the clue.com domain on hold as a result of enforcement of the New NSI Policy ... (and) a declaration that the New NSI Policy is not applicable to Clue Computing's pre-Policy domain name registration."

[Complaint](#), 1996-06-12

[Letter to NSI](#), 1996-06-13

[Motion](#), 1996-06-12

[USA: ACLU et.al. v. Reno challenging provisions of the "Communications Decency Act of 1996"](#)

"This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief challenging provisions of the "Communications Decency Act of 1996". One provision imposes criminal penalties for "indecent" but constitutionally protected telecommunications."

[Complaint](#), 1996-02-08

[USA: EFF/ACLU v. Reno CDA Challenge Decision](#)

"... it is hereby ordered that: 1. The motions are granted; 2. Defendant Attorney General Janet Reno, and all acting under her direction and control, are preliminarily enjoined from enforcing, prosecuting, investigating or reviewing any matter premised upon..."

[Court Decision](#), 1996-06-12

[USA: Legal Threat against "Mighty Morphin Power Rangers" Fan Pages](#)

"Saban hereby demands that you and all those who have acted in concert with you, immediately cease any copying, transmission or other utilization of any of its protected intellectual property, including any use of the POWER RANGERS Characters."

[Letter](#), 1996-06-03

[USA: Pyramid Schemes - "FTC v. Fortuna"](#)

"IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Fortuna Defendants, whether acting directly or through any business, entity, corporation, subsidiary, division, or other device, in or affecting commerce, ... are permanently enjoined from engaging, participating, or assisting in any manner or capacity whatsoever in the advertising, promoting, offering for sale, or sale, of any chain or pyramid marketing program."

[Complaint](#), 1996-05-23

[Order](#), 1996-05-24

[Final Judgment](#)

[USA: Primenet User arrested for declaring "open season" on Senator - Free Speech or Death Threat?](#)

"An Internet message declaring an 'open season' on state Sen. Tim Leslie because of the lawmaker's stance on mountain lions has been traced to a 19-year-old college student in El Paso, Texas, authorities say. Jose Eduardo Saavedra was arrested on a no-bail warrant based on felony charges filed in Sacramento alleging that he had made terrorist threats and threatened a public official."

[Posting](#), 1996-05-18

[USA: The registered trademark "Juris"](#)

"(Defendants) are infringing Juris' registered trademark through (the) use of an identical mark "juris"

as a second level domain name and website on the computer medium of the Internet and through other marketing channels to sell, distribute, advertise, and/or market its goods and services to Juris' target market of lawyers and law firms."

[Injunction](#), 1996-04-26 [as corrected May 22, 1996]

[USA: Hooked on Copyrights - "Zuill v. Shanahan et.al."](#)

"Mr. Shanahan, through the corporation he used to sell Hooked on Phonics, started making money from it. Mr. Zuill and Mr. Rossi sued him in October of 1991, claiming to be co-owners of one-third interests in Hooked on Phonics. They sought a declaratory judgment of coownership, an injunction, an accounting for their claimed share, and other relief."

[Opinion](#), 1996-04-10

[USA: The Amateur Action BBS Case - "United States of America v. Thomas and Thomas"](#)

"Defendants Robert and Carleen Thomas appeal their convictions and sentences for violating federal obscenity laws, in connection with their operation of an electronic bulletin board. For the following reasons, we AFFIRM Robert and Carleen Thomas' convictions and sentences."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1996-01-29

[USA: Employer reading Administrator's Mails: No Invasion of Privacy](#)

"...we do not find a reasonable expectation of privacy in e-mail communications voluntarily made by an employee to his supervisor over the company e-mail system notwithstanding any assurances that such communications would not be intercepted by management."

[Memorandum Opinion and Order](#), 1996-01-23

[USA: The 2600 Files - "Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility v. US Secret Service"](#)

"On November 12, 1992, the Washington Post carried a story suggesting that the United States Secret Service might have been involved in the breakup of a meeting of young "computer hackers" at a Virginia shopping mall. Shortly thereafter, appellee Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility filed a Freedom of Information Act request in which it asked the Secret Service for copies of all records relating to the incident."

[Complaint](#), 1993-03

[Memorandum and Order](#), 1994-07-01

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1996-01-02

1995

[USA: Church of Scientology v. Netcom/Erlich/Klemesrud - The "First Internet War"](#)

"Erlich has been posting plaintiffs' proprietary materials onto the Internet computer network ("the Internet") without authorization from plaintiffs and continues to do so despite several warnings from plaintiffs to cease and desist his activities in violation of their rights."

[Complaint](#), 1995-02-08

[Order](#), 1995-11-21

[USA: Cornell University - The "75 reasons why women should not have freedom of speech"](#)

[Mailing](#)

"The Office of the Judicial Administrator recently received many complaints regarding an e-mail message which listed '75 reasons why women should not have freedom of speech'. Understandably, the content offended, angered and distressed many people in the Cornell community and beyond."

[Mail](#), 1995-11

[Public Letter](#), 1995-11-17

[USA: "Frank Music Corp. v. CompuServe"](#)

"The Office of the Judicial Administrator recently received many complaints regarding an e-mail message which listed '75 reasons why women should not have freedom of speech'. Understandably, the content offended, angered and distressed many people in the Cornell community and beyond."

[Complaint](#), 1993-10-29

[Agreement](#), 1995-10-25

[Stipulation and Order/Amendment of the Complaint](#), 1995-11-07

[Press Release](#), 1995-11-07

[USA: Diving with a stoned Instructor \("Bowker v. AOL"\)](#)

"Petitioners seek discovery from AOL, requesting AOL to produce complete copies or printouts of computer screens and other documents revealing subscriber information, applications for membership and payment records which could enable Petitioners to identify and locate those individuals and/or entities responsible for the posting of the defamatory material and other messages on AOL's bulletin boards or in electronic mail."

[Petition for Discovery](#), 1995-09-26

[USA: Security Incident at the Oregon Facility - "Intel v. Schwartz"](#)

"We can demonstrate that Randal Schwartz has been gaining access to Intel systems via a mechanism he has previously been informed is unacceptable. ... We do not know at this time if other backdoors have been installed elsewhere on Intel machines."

[Postings](#), 1995-09

[USA: "ProActive Media, Inc. v. The Walt Disney Company"](#)

"This suit alleges regular and premeditated copyright infringement by representatives of Disney Interactive Software, an unincorporated division of The Walt Disney Company. Upon information and belief, a senior executive of Disney Interactive, David Rech, instructed his secretary to copy each day's single paid-for copy of MMWIRE and had unauthorized duplicates distributed to Disney executives throughout Disney offices in the U.S. and Canada."

[Complaint](#), 1995-08-08

[USA: Minnesota Attorney General - Warning to all Internet Users and Providers](#)

"Persons outside of Minnesota who transmit information via the Internet knowing that information will be disseminated in Minnesota are subject to jurisdiction in Minnesota courts for violations of State Criminal and Civil Laws."

[Memorandum](#), 1995-07-18

[USA: **United States of America v. Jake Baker - The "alt.sex.stories" Case**](#)

"Defendant Jake Baker is charged in a superseding indictment with five counts of transmitting threats to injure or kidnap another, in electronic mail (e-mail) messages transmitted via the Internet. Now before the Court is Baker's motion to quash the superseding indictment. For the reasons that follow, the motion will be granted."

[Posting](#), 1995-01-09

[Court Decision](#), 1995-06-21

[USA: **"United States of America v. Ed Cummings a.k.a. Bernie S."**](#)

"... defendant EDWARD E. CUMMINGS, knowingly and with intent to defraud did possess and have custody and control of hardware and software, that is an IBM 'Think Pad' laptop computer and computer disks, used for altering and modifying telecommunications instruments to obtain unauthorized access to telecommunications service."

[Indictment](#), 1995-06-08

[USA: **"Stratton Oakmont, Inc. v. Prodigy Services Co."**](#)

"... it is ordered that PRODIGY was a "publisher" of statements concerning Plaintiffs on its "Money Talk" computer bulletin board for the purposes of Plaintiffs, libel claims; and, that Charles Epstein, the Board Leader ..., acted as PRODIGY's agent..."

[Summary Judgment](#), 1995-05-24

[USA: **The Attorney General of Texas against Gaming in the Internet**](#)

"Where two or more persons, each using a separate personal computer and modem or other data transmission device in a private place, play a card game with each other and bet on the outcome of the card game, the activities would be illegal under the gambling provisions set out in chapter 47 of the Penal Code unless there was no "public" access to the games."

[Opinion](#), 1995-05-02

[USA: **Photograph used without permission in an advertisement - "Howard Stern v. Delphi Internet Services Corp."**](#)

"...the purpose of the advertisement was to promote sales of Delphi's Internet service, and the Stern bulletin board in particular The fact that the advertisement also contained Stern's photograph, which defendant concedes does not appear on-line on computer screens, cannot transform a privileged use into an unlawful use."

[Supreme Court Order](#), 1995-04-20

[USA: **A BBS: No Periodical - "It's in the Cards, Inc. v. Rosario Fuschetto"**](#)

"Posting a message to the SportsNet bulletin board is a random communication of computerized messages analogous to posting a written notice on a public bulletin board, not a publication that appears at regular intervals."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1995-04-11?

[USA: "Indecent Speech" on University of Memphis Newsgroup](#)

"... articles were posted to umem.personals on February 28 and March 1, 1995 ... including the post which caused David Hooper's VAX access to be revoked. This post is considered 'obscene' by the University of Memphis administration..."

[Postings / Letters](#), 1995-03

1994

[USA: Illegal Copying and Distribution of copyrighted Software - "US v. David LaMacchia"](#)

"LaMacchia, a computer hacker, used MIT's computer network to gain entree to the Internet. Using pseudonyms and an encrypted address, LaMacchia set up an electronic bulletin board which he named Cynosure. He encouraged his correspondents to upload popular software applications and computer games. These he transferred to a second encrypted address (Cynosure II) where they could be downloaded by other users."

[Memorandum and Order](#), 1994-12-28

[USA: The Seizure of a Bulletin Board System - "Steve Jackson Games v. US"](#)

"In October 1988, Henry Kluepfel, Director of Network Security Technology (an affiliate Bell Company), began investigating the unauthorized duplication and distribution of a computerized text file, containing information about Bell's emergency call system. ... In early February 1990, Kluepfel learned that the document was available on the "Phoenix Project" computer bulletin board..."

[Complaint](#), 1991-05-01

[District Court Decision](#), 1993-03-12

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1994-10-31

[USA: The quarrel about "mtv.com"](#)

"By approximately August, 1993, Curry had announced the mtv.com address on MTVN broadcasts. On the afternoon of one August taping, Curry claims to have had a conversation about mtv.com with Joel Stillerman ('Stillerman'), a senior MTVN executive. On January 19, 1994, MTVN formally requested that Curry cease use of the mtv.com address."

[Memorandum and Order](#), 1994-10-28

[USA: A net.poltergeist horror story - The Serdar Argic Case](#)

"The Serdar-thing manifested outta nowhere, terrorized Usenet News for two blood-curdling years ... then, just as mysteriously, disappeared without trace. So wide was the spectre's swath that nary a Usenetter hasn't stumbled into a newsgroup only to be confronted by this wild-eyed banshee gnawing at the cables. The Argic.poltergeist posted endlessly, reams and reams of repeat-info to irrelevant newsgroups, so insatiable was its bloodlust."

[Usenet-Posting](#), 1993-04-24

[News Article](#), 1994-07-28

[USA: Tandy/Radio Shack prohibits Employee from operating Searchlight BBS](#)

"Ms. Rochelle C. Skwarla, one of the System Operators (SYSOP) for a local hobby computer

Bulletin Board System (BBS) and also an employee of Radio Shack was advised to consider shutting down her system or leaving the company. ...On May 27, 1994 ... she was advised that her services would no longer be needed at that store."

[Posting](#), 1994-05-27

[USA: Libel Suit against Brock Meeks \(Cyberwire Dispatch\)](#)

"Yes, I settled the case. But it was Suarez that initiated the settlement offer. At first he floated the idea of having me issue an apology, say that investigations of his company by state and federal authorities were actually "sham investigations" and paying his legal fees (which were \$15,000 at the time). I told my lawyer bluntly: 'No fucking way.' My lawyers translated."

[Mailing](#), 1994-05-11

[Net Broadcasts](#)

[USA: Student arrested for e-mail threat to Clinton](#)

"A University of Illinois student has been arrested for threatening the life of President Clinton, U.S. Attorney Frances Hulin announced today. Christopher James Reincke, 18, of Townsend Hall, Urbana, allegedly sent an electronic mail message to the White House on Dec. 4 threatening Clinton..."

[News Release](#), 1994-02-24

1993

[USA: JS McBride Co.'s plans to publish market demographics extracted by monitoring net activity creates storm of outrage](#)

"JS McBride is NOT collecting demographic information on email addresses. Due to the controversy surrounding this practice, we have discarded the product demographics we collected."

[E-Mail](#), 1993-11-03

[USA: Invasion of Privacy - "Bonita Bourke v. Nissan Motor Corporation USA"](#)

"Nissan's actions in reviewing plaintiffs' E-mail messages did not violate their constitutional right to privacy. Therefore, plaintiffs have failed to state a claim for wrongful termination in violation of public policy."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1993-07-26

[USA: Copyright infringement, misappropriation of trade secrets, trademark infringement, false advertising, and unfair competition - "MAI Systems v. Peak Computer Inc."](#)

"Peak and Francis [and certain others] are permanently enjoined from misappropriating, using in any manner in their business, including advertising connected therewith, and/or disclosing to others MAI's trade secrets."

[Appeal Court Decision](#), 1993-04-07

1992

[USA: **Disassembling a copyrighted computer program a copyright infringement - "Sega v. Accolade"**](#)

"Where disassembly is the only way to gain access to the ideas and functional elements embodied in a copyrighted computer program and where there is a legitimate reason for seeking such access, disassembly is a fair use of the copyrighted work, as a matter of law."

[Opinion](#), 1992-10-20

[USA: **University of Waterloo Ban on Newsgroups suspended**](#)

"(This is the announcement of) the restoration of all banned newsgroups there, from alt.sex.bondage to rec.humor.funny. ... The banning of my publication at my alma mater has been a thorn in my side for years, and I have helped and encouraged the efforts to reverse it. I did not wish to concede any victory for the forces of thought-control and political correctness."

[Posting](#), 1992-06-05 [1991-10-03]

1991

[USA: **"Cubby Inc. v. CompuServe" - No Liability of the ISP**](#)

"Plaintiffs base their libel claim on the allegedly defamatory statements contained in the Rumorville publication that CompuServe carried as part of the Journalism Forum. CompuServe argues that, it was a distributor of Rumorville, as opposed to a publisher."

[Summary Judgment Decision](#), 1991-10-29

[USA: **"The RISKS of Posting to the Net" - FBI interviews User**](#)

"I just had an interesting visit from the FBI. It seems that a posting I made to sci.space several months ago had filtered through channels, caused the FBI to open (or re-open) a file on me, and an agent wanted to interview me, which I did voluntarily."

[Usenet Posting](#), 1991-05-23

[USA: **"Terminus" - the Len Rose Case**](#)

"The Indictment charges Rose with distributing two 'trojan horse' programs that allowed computer hackers to gain unauthorized access to computer systems, and with the interstate transportation of AT&S's stolen proprietary source code."

[Search Warrant](#), 1990-02-01

[US Attorney Press Release](#), 1990-05-15

[Indictment](#), 1990-05-15

[Article](#), 1990-09

[US Attorney Information Release](#), 1991-03-22

[Press Article](#), 1991-03-23

[USA: **The Worm - "United States v. Robert T. Morris"**](#)

"Defendant's transmission of computer "worm" constituted accessing federal interest computer without authorization under statute punishing anyone who intentionally accesses without authorization federal interest computers and damages or prevents authorized use of information in

those computers..."

[**Affirmative Judgment**](#), 1991-03-07

1990

[**USA: The State v. The Legion of Doom - "United States v. 'Hackers' Robert J. Riggs and Craig Neidorf"**](#)

"At all times relevant herein, the Legion of Doom (LOD) was a closely knit group of computer hackers involved in: a. Disrupting telecommunications by entering computerized telephone switches ..., b. Stealing proprietary computer source code and information from companies and individuals that owned the code and information. c. Stealing and modifying credit information on individuals maintained in credit bureau computers."

[**Indictment**](#), 1990-07

[**Transcript of the Trial**](#), 1990-07-24

[**USA: On May 8, 1990, RIPCO BBS was closed and the equipment seized as the result of a seizure warrant.**](#)

"This warrant is requested to recover unauthorized and illegally used access codes posted on the RIPCO BBS by computer hackers and to develop evidence of their illegal use of those codes in violation of federal criminal laws."

[**Warrants and Court Orders**](#), 1990-05

1989

[**USA: The First Federal Privacy Suit against BBS Operator - "Thompson v. Predaina"**](#)

"Linda Thompson, who filed suit in the US District Court for the Southern District of Indiana, alleges that BBS operator Bob Predaina violated her privacy rights as they relate to her electronic correspondence.... So although the sysop has a certain "license" to roam around through files (for routine maintenance, for example), that sysop does not have the right to make those files public without the consent or knowledge of the recipient or author."

[**Compuserve Online News**](#), 1988-03-26

[**BBS Posting**](#), 1989-09-25

1985

[**USA: The Law Versus Computers - "US v. Thomas Tcimpidis"**](#)

"Thomas G. Tcimpidis, 33, was threatened with prosecution last year because a bulletin board he maintained contained the numbers of two stolen phone card numbers. ... The case was eventually dropped, but a bill is now making its way through the Legislature that would make it a crime for a bulletin-board operator to display unauthorized private information after he has been notified that it is there."

[**Newspaper Article**](#), 1985-08-11

1971

[USA: "Secrets of the Little Blue Box" - The Story of Cap'n Crunch](#)

"Two weeks after I left Joe Engressia's apartment, phone-company security agents and Memphis police broke into it. Armed with a warrant, which they left pinned to a wall, they confiscated every piece of equipment in the room, including his toy telephone. Joe was placed under arrest and taken to the city jail where he was forced to spend the night since he had no money and knew no one in Memphis to call."

[Newspaper Article](#), 1971-10

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31.10.2000,
utorak

Undo rename

Trg burze postaje Trgom hrvatskih velikana!

Odbor za imenovanja naselja, ulica i trgova zagrebačke Gradske skupštine prihvatio je prijedlog stručne skupine da se sadašnji Trg burze preimenuje u Trg hrvatskih velikana, a o tome bi se prijedlogu vijećnici zagrebačke skupštine trebali izjasniti na sjednici koja će se održati nakon predstojeće, sazvane za 7. studenoga. Prema prijedlogu koji je Odbor već prihvatio, sadašnji Trg hrvatskih velikana trebao bi se preimenovati u Trg žrtava fašizma.

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Ne kaže se "buhu" već "buuu-huuu"

Tonight is the night: Noć vještica

Američki Halloween postao je eto i naš praznik.

Klik za

Stoga ga obilježite kako treba. Pošaljite prigodnu [e-razglednicu](#) (ima ih čak 45), a za noć posudite svoj

"favourite scary movie", stavite kokice na štednjak, oslušajte šumove i čekajte telefonski poziv. Ako nedajbože bude gužve, nikad, ali nikad ne bježite uz stepenice. Bježite van kuće! I budite 100% sigurni da je "mrtvi" zlikovac doista mrtav. Uvijek se vratite!

30.10.2000,
ponedjeljak

Milijun za sreću

Madonna se udaje za Guy Ritchieja u škotskom dvorcu



Početkom prosinca 200 odabranih gostiju skupit će se u dvorcu u Škotskoj gdje će prisustvovati milijun dolara skupom vjenčanju Madonne i Guy Ritchiea, a ujedno i

krštenju njihovog sina Rocca. Mada je Madonna htjela da se vjenčanje održi u njoj vili na Beverly Hillsu, Guy je inzistirao na Britaniji da bi na kraju

Sveznadar.Com

Hrvatska AltaVista

Cijele riječi

Internet bankarstvo

[Tečajna lista](#)

Iskon

e-zine za software

FlashGet 0.90

Besplatan
download
manager koji

osim što je promjenio ime, postao je još bolji i lagodniji za korištenje. A glavni argument mu je taj što zaista ubrzava i spašava sve vaše downloade...

e-zine za IT

Vjesnikove Web

30.10.2000.
ponedjeljak

[Moderna vremena](#)
[Sveznadar](#)

In Association with

[Link tjedna](#)
[HT telef. imenik](#)
[Monitor u Vjesniku](#)

WLW online

[Java Chat](#)
[Svježi vicevi](#)

Klikni da poveæaš

[Nik Titanik galerija](#)

Dnevno svježi

ZIC

[HitBox statistika](#)
[Monitor statistika](#)
[Marketing](#)
[Impressum](#)

monitor@monitor.hr



postigli kompromis. Kumovi na krštenju bit æe Sting i njegova supruga Trudie Styler, par koji je i upoznao buduæe supružnike. Iscrpnije na [glazbi...](#)

Opasni grudnjaci

Nošenje grudnjaka boli - kaže istraživanje

The Mirror
Conspiracy

Britanski kirurg Robert Mansell sa Sveuèilišne bolnice u Cardiffu napravio je istraživanje o vezi nošenja grudnjaka i boli u grudima, koje je pokazalo da je kod 7%

žena, od njih više od sto koje su na tri mjeseca prestale nositi grudnjake, pala uèestalost bolova. Mansell isto tako tvrdi da nije pronašo nikakvu vezu između nošenja grudnjaka i raka dojki. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Dobra glazba

Album tjedna - 'The Mirror Conspiracy' od Thievery Corporation

The Mirror
Conspiracy

Thievery Corporation su dva mlada Amerikanca, Rob Garza i Eric Hilton, uglavnom obučena u ozbiljna odjelca èija je odluka da se bave glazbom pala jednostavno, ležerno i lako kao

i ona da se ustane od stola. 'The Mirror Conspiracy' je èetvrto izdanje pod imenom Thievery Corporation, a njihov spoj bossanove, jazza i duba u modernoj maniri dovodi ih do svjetskog vrha takvog zvuka. Proèitajte cijeli [tekst](#), a odite i na [glazbene](#) stranice po novosti.

Poèetak kolonizacije svemira

Posljednji dan ljudski rod iskljuèivo na Zemlji

Ljudi osvajaju
Mars

Današnji dan, ukoliko sve prođe po planu, bit æe posljednji dan ljudskog roda kao vrste koja obitava iskljuèivo na Zemlji. Na ruskom kozmodromu u

Kazakhstanu tri ruska astronauta i amerièki zapovjednik misije u posljednjim su pripremama za sutrašnje lansiranje na Međunarodnu Svemirsku Stanicu, gdje bi trebali ostati èetiri mjeseca dok ih ne zamijeni druga ekipa, i tako æe se izmjenjivati dok Stanica ne bude gotova oko 2006. godine, a nakon toga bi s nje mogle kretati ekspedicije na Mjesec ili Mars. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Povratak "pijanog milijunera"

Propali Boo.com ponovno na webu

[Reisinger - klik za karikaturu](#)

[Mogu li trzavice između SDP-a i HSLŠ-a srušiti Vladu?](#)

[Liniaè: MMF i dalje traži i zamrzavanje plaæa u javnom sektoru](#)

[SRJ: Markoviæ i Pavkoviæ i dalje šefovi, DOS za neke znaèi "dolazi opet Sloba"](#)

[Rugova uvjerljivi pobjednik, Thaqi gubitnik lokalnih izbora na Kosovu](#)

[Hoæe li glasanje o ustavnim promjenama isprovocirati nove izbore?](#)

[Komneniaè: Vratit æemo hrvatske umjetnine, ali ne jamèim za one kod Miloševiæa](#)

[Koštunièine dvosmislenosti](#)

[Papa obilježi io Jubilej sportaša na Olimpijskom stadionu u Rimu](#)

[Janica æe opet biti strašna](#)

[Izvanredni javni gradski prijevoz 31. listopada i 1. studenoga od 8 do 20 sati](#)

[Mož e li suđenje](#)



Boo.com

Propast modnog online duæana [Boo.com](#) u svibnju s radošæu su doèekali svi crni prognozeri koji su se grozili sliènih "razbarušenih" poslovnih

konceptija. No, Boo je od danas ponovno online s posterom koji najavljuje povratak u velikom stilu: "Osveta stila... jer stil nikada ne umire", "Ovog puta je osobno". Nakon bankrota Boo-a koji je spiskao 115 milijuna dolara, tvrtku je, ponajviše zbog razglašenog imena, kupila amerièka online trgovina odjeæom "[Fashionmall](#)" koja namjerava Boo (s 10 umjesto 300 zaposlenih) koristiti samo kao izlog odjeæe a glavni izvor financiranja vide u oglašavanju. [Iscrpnije...](#)

"Oni koji vole djecu"

Najveæi sudski proces protiv online djeèje pornografije u Italiji



Talijanski tuæitelj optuæio je 1.491 Talijana i stranaca za omoguæavanje ili skidanje djeèje pornografije s Interneta, što æe predstavljati jedan od najveæih sudskih procesa u

Italiji. Sluèaj je vezan uz prije mjesec dana otkriven lanac pedofilije sa središtem u Rusiji, a optuæeni stranci dolaze i iz Francuske i Malezije. Web site "amantideibambini" (oni koji vole djecu), imao je 1,302 registrirana korisnika. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Beæièni implant

Satelitski lov na odbjegle zloèince s implantiranim èipom



Amerièka tvrtka Applied Digital Solutions predstavila je siaušni èip za satelitsko praæenje kretanja ljudi. Ureðaj koji sluæi za beæiènu komunikaciju s GPS sustavom i

satelitom bi se usaðivao ili lijepio na ljudsku koæu, a izvor energije bi mu bila bila tjelesna toplina.

Tehnologija bi uvelike olakšala potragu za kriminalcima i zloèincima u bijegu. [Iscrpnije na](#)

[Information Technology...](#)

Mutanti sve bliæe Hrvatskoj

Film "X-Men" nadmašio "Matrix" u Italiji



[X-Men](#) su prohujali talijanskim kinima s oko 1.4 milijuna dolara zarade u prva tri dana, što je èak 50 posto više od talijanskog debija "Matrixa". U

Španjolskoj i dalje vlada reizdanje Exorcista (819,000

["mafiji" napokon poèeti, bez novih iznenaðenja?](#)

[Uèenica suspendirana pod optuæ bom da je vještica](#)

29.10.2000. nedjelja

[Predsjednik Mesiaè otvorio Podravkinu tvornicu u Poljskoj](#)

[Najmanje 30.000 ljudi ukljuèeno u lance akviziterske prodaje](#)

[Sve mirovine ostvarene prije 1994. rastu za 20 posto, ostalima ovisno o posljednjoj plaæi](#)

[Izvanredan povratak Janice, 12. mjesto jednako pobjednièkom postolju!](#)

[Koncert Bryana Adamsa u ponedjeljak u Zagrebu](#)

[Prijetnje poreznika zbog utaje poreza veæ siju paniku meðu estradnim zvijezdama](#)

[Ni sunèev sat nije savršen](#)

[Autocestom od Zagreba do Vukove Gorice vozit æemo se za sedam mjeseci – u povodu Dana hrvatske drž avnosti](#)

[Kraj internet prijeverama?](#)

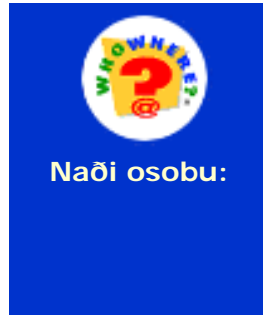
[Najbolji oglasi iznova stiæ u iz radionice BBDO-a](#)

[Orbanov odmor na Mljetu odjeknuo je jaèe od svih promidæ benih](#)

dolara), dok je "Urban Legends: Final Cut" dosegao drugo mjesto s 389,000 dolara. U Nizozemskoj je uspjeh postigao "What Lies Beneath" s 400,000 dolara u četiri dana, a Njemačku je najviše interesirao "Shaft" (procijenjenih 1.1 milijun dolara od četvrtka do subote). X-Men stiže u Hrvatsku 2. studenog.

Internet usluga

People Finder - pronađite izgubljene prijatelje



Evo još jedne vjerujemo korisne usluge - People Finder (pronalaža ljudi). Svi oni koji žele da ih se pronađe, preporučujemo da se prijave na ovu tražilicu, budući da se radi o jednoj od najvećih tražilica ljudi na Internetu (nekadašnji WhoWhere). Mnogi od vas

već su upisani ondje, pa bi bilo dobro da osvježite i dopunite podatke, jer ih sada ima jako puno, a omogućit će vam susrete s školskim kolegama i ljudima za koje niste dugo čuli. Ubuduće ćete ju moći stalno koristiti s Monitora. [Upis](#) i [primjer](#) upisanog.

Vlada i Web

Premijerova press konferencija na Internetu

Premijer

Od danas će Vlada i premijer Račan početi s praksom redovitih mjesečnih press konferencija kako bi što bolje informirali javnost o svojim potezima, koji prečesto u

javnosti ne budu najbolje shvaćeni. Konferencija je zakazana u 12:00 sati, a biti će prenošena preko radija, televizije i... Interneta. [GlobalNet](#)ov site [Vijesti.net](#) imat će ekskluzivni Web prijenos. Cool.

Da vidimo kako napreduje Kingova Internet knjiga

Prva tri dijela su bila po dolar, od 4-8 bit će po dva

Biljeica dobro uspijeva, zasad

[Stephen King](#) je krenuo s svojom Internet knjigom "The Plant" pitajući se uopće da li će išta biti od toga. No, evo, za prva tri dijela više od 75%

čitatelja je platilo po dolar, a to je bio Kingov zahtjev da piše dalje. Sada se pojavio i [četvrti dio](#), no s novom cijenom - od sada svaki nastavak, sve do eventualno osmog košta po dva dolara. Ukoliko bude više od osam nastavaka bit će besplatni kaže Stephen. Ćitate vi to? A jeste li platili?

Kako zaraditi na Internetu?

[materijala](#)

Trenutacni pogled iz satelita

Prognoza za Hrvatsku [danas](#) i [sutra](#).

Prognoza za Zagreb [danas](#) i [sutra](#).

[Hrvatska TV 1](#)
[HR 1](#), [HR 2](#), [HR 3](#)

16-godišnjak zaradio napuhavajući dionice preko Interneta

Stock exchange

Štos je jednostavan. Dečko je kupio jeftine dionice nekoliko tvrtki, zatim je lijepo prièao o tim tvrtkama na financijskim forumima i news grupama i kad im je vrijednost porasla prodao ih. U cijeloj transakciji zaradio je 800.000 dolara. Tu treba odbiti 285.000 dolara globe koju bi trebao platiti Securities and Exchange komisiji (SEC) koja pazi da takve stvari ne zlorabe. Momak se zaštitio disclaimerom na svom siteu u kojem kaže da bi svatko trebao napraviti svoje vlastito istraživanje o potencijalu dionica. Cijela prièa izašla je u [Wired.com](#)-u.

Internet bez granica

Site za prodaju glasačkog prava opet radi

Vote-auction

Mada je donesena presuda da se [voteauction.com](#) site ugasi jer su se na njemu mogli kupovati glasovi za amerièku predsjednièku kampanju, vlasnik sitea, Austijanac sa serverom u Bugarskoj, mu je samo promijenio ime u [vote-auction.com](#) i nastavio poslovati. Mediji su u cijeloj prièi propustili istaknuti da amerièka vlada nije tužila samo vlasnika sitea, veæ i presence providera i tvrtku koja je registrirala domenu, što prema nekima predstavlja veæu opasnost za slobodu govora, nego što je prodajom glasova ugrožena demokracija.

Box Office report

Blair Witch Project II nije smijenio De Nira

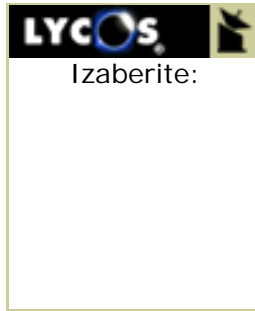
Uspješni fijasko

Nastavak prošlogodišnjeg hita Blair Witch Project prošao je slabije od oèekivanog u svom prvom vikendu prikazivanja. Na prvom mjestu vikend box officea je i dalje, èetvrti tjedan za redom, De Nirova hit komedija [Meet the Parents](#) koji povukao novih 15,1 milijun dolara i sada je s ukupno utrženih 100 milijuna dolara na tragu uspjeha "Šestog èula". [Book of Shadows: Blair Witch 2](#) je preko vikenda zaradio 13 milijuna dolara i s obzirom na prodana prava prikazivanja izvan Amerike za iznos od 20 milijuna dolara, veæ je u plusu obzirom na produkcijske troškove od 15 milijuna. Na [Rotten Tomatoes](#) veæ na prvi pogled je jasno da je film promašaj - same trule rajèice. Svejedno, treæi film, "prequel" tj. prethodnik, se veæ snima. [Opširnije...](#)

**29.10.2000,
nedjelja**

Novi izvor vijesti

Vijesti s Lycosa od sada na Monitoru



Zahvaljujuæi suradnji s Lycos portalom danas u nedjelju se možemo malo odmoriti i ponuditi vam izbor najvaŹnijih svjetskih vijesti s ovog popularnog sitea. Engleski je ionako materinji jezik na Internetu, a kategorije vijesti su Top News, Showbiz (Zabava), IT, Strip, Biznis i Politika.

Zimsko vrijeme

Pomaknite satove za jedan sat unazad (i podsjetite druge)

Zajedno s cijelom Europom noæas u 03:00 satovi su pomaknuti na 02:00, uèinite to i vi i slobodno ostanite duŹe spavati. Na vaŹim osobnim raèunalima sat bi se sam trebao pomaknuti. Za svaki sluæaj kliknite na sliku i pošaljite [American Greetings](#) e-razglednicu posveæenu današnjem danu.

Internet usluga

Matchonline - pronaðite partnera na Internetu



Ako nemate partnera za izlaske, pokušajte ga naæi preko ove Internet

usluge. Źene traŹe muŹkarce, muŹkarci Źene... UpiŹite kakvu osobu traŹite, koliko godina, iz koje zemlje, s kojom namjerom, koje visine, vjeroispovijesti, kojih seksualnih sklonosti... PretraŹite slike. Probna registracija je besplatna. Veæ ih ima dosta i iz Hrvatske.

Internet usluga

Gator - nema viŹe zaboravljenih passworda i dosadnog ispunjavanja formulara

**Gator ispunjava
formulare i pamti
passworde!**

Vjerojatno ste se viŹe puta naŹli u neprilici da ste zaboravili korisniæko ime i/ili zaporku na siteovima koji zahtjevaju registraciju, ili vas obeshrabruje dosadno

ispunjavanje formulara kod kupovina ili registracija za neke Web usluge. [Gator](#) je prvoklasna usluga koja æe vas rijeŹiti takvih problema, a registriranje i iskuŹavanje zanimljivih siteova postat æe zabavno. Instalacija je jednostavna i po posljednji put ispunite formular s svojim podacima, nakon toga Gator æe vam uvijek biti pri ruci. Broj kreditne kartice ne

morate dati. [Download Gator](#)

Nedjeljna misa na stadionu

Papa na nogometnoj utakmici!

Konferencijom pod nazivom "U vremenu jubileja, lice i duša sporta", kojoj je prisustvovao i papa Ivan Pavao II. u subotu je u Vatikanu započela proslava jubileja sporta u prisustvu oko 8.000 vjernika. Naglasivši da sport povezuje ali i razdvaja ljude, Papa je osudio nasilje na stadionima i u sportu uopće. Uputio je apel navijačima da ne uništavaju sport vrijeđajući protivničku ekipu. U nedjelju ujutro papa Ivan Pavao II. će na stadionu Olimpico služiti misu i prisustvovati nogometnoj utakmici između Italije i ostalog svijeta.

**28.10.2000,
subota**

Boom

Eksplוזija europskog Interneta

Vrijednost poslovanja preko Interneta u Europi poskočit će s sadašnjih 53 milijarde dolara na 1.200 milijardi dolara u sljedeće četiri godine, kaže se u izvještaju koji je naručio Cisco Systems. Također se kaže da nedavni neuspjesi nekih većih dot.com tvrtki neće imati većeg učinka na zamah prebacivanja poslovanja na Internet. Zanimljivo je pogledati stanje 2000. i predviđanja za 2004. za neke europske zemlje. Njemačka sada ima 12,1 milijardu prometa, a imat će 317 milijardi. Cijela istočna Europa sada ima tek 300 milijuna prometa, a imat će 14,6 milijardi, manje od bilo koje zemlje zapadne Europe. [Opširnije...](#)

Silver screen

John Cleese će igrati u ekranizacija Harry Pottera

Monty Python legenda John Cleese glumit će lik Nearly-Headless Nicka u filmu "Harry Potter i kamen mudraca" koji se upravo snima u Engleskoj. Cleese je jučer navršio 61 godinu. [Opširnije...](#)

Budućnost Hrvatske

Linija: Vlada neće održati obećanje o smanjenju stope PDV-a

"Najveće je opterećenje za državni proračun premali iznos dohotka po glavi stanovnika. Bruto domaći proizvod po glavi stanovnika kod nas je 4.000 dolara, a europski je prosjek 23.000 dolara. Drugi je problem kako usustaviti poreznu politiku, jer još najveći dio prihoda u proračun pristiže zahvaljujući PDV-u", rekao potpredsjednik Vlade Slavko Linija na predavanju Budućnost gospodarstva Hrvatske. "Dok god ne smanjimo PDV, međunarodni kapital neće

stiaæi u Hrvatsku... Ne oèekujemo da æemo nešto bitnije promijeniti u sljedeæe tri godine", rekao je Liniaæ. [Opširnije...](#)

27.10.2000,
petak

Web film

Dva grafièara na kompjutoru napravila akcijski Web hit film

405: The Movie

Prièa filma [405: The Movie](#) je jednostavna: džip ide autocestom, vozaè primjeti da se nešto èudno zbiva, osvrne se i ugleda Boing 747 kako se

spušta iza njega. Djelo je to dvojice kompjutorskih grafièara, Brucea Branita i Jeremyja Hunta koji su za stotinjak dana i gotovo ništa novaca napravili film od dvije i pol minute. Najveæi dio filma, ukljuèujuæi avion i džip u pokretu, napravljeni su na kompjutoru. "405" je postavljen na webu 5. lipnja i otada ga je pogledalo **2 milijuna** ljudi.

Sijamski san

Obavljena prva potpuno uspjeta operacija sijamskih blizanaca

Dvanaest sati je u australskom gradu Brisbaneu trajala operacija u kojoj je pod vodstvom Dr Scotta Campbella, pokušano i uspjeno radvanje sijamskih blizanki

Taj-lah i Monique Armstrong spojene potiljkom. Blizanke su bile postavljene jedna drugoj "naglavaèke i okrenute leđima", a nakon operacije se u dobrom stanju i žive. Roditelji se nadaju da æe ih za Božiaæ odvesti kuæi. Od 1928. do '87. je bilo samo 60 pokušaja radvanja sijamskih blizanaca, u kojima je preživjelo samo 26 od 60 blizanaca. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Antinastavak

Drugi dio filma 'Blair Witch' poèinje danas u amerièkim i britanskim kinima

Novi glumci, novi redatelj, nova prièa, posve novi film - tako bi se ukratko moglo opisati kakav je 'Book Of Shadows: [Blair Witch II](#)',

nastavak komercijalno iznimno uspješnog 'The Blair Witch Project'. Novi film ima sve karakteristike Hollywooda: sniman je s budžetom od petnaest milijuna dolara, s drugim redateljem - Joeom Berlingerom, novim, talentiranim glumcima, i

grafikom skupog filma. Prièa se vrti oko studenata obožavatelja prvog dijela koji su došli u šumu gdje je sniman taj film da otkriju istinu. Prvi dio snimljen je za 30.000 dolara, a zaradio je 250 milijuna. Ovaj nastavak, èini se, nakon prvih loših kritika i bez snage originalne inspiracije, ima malo izgleda da dosegne tu brojku. Svejedno, veæ se radi na treæem dijelu.

[Iscrpnije...](#)

Ima koga kod kuæe

NASA objavila desetogodišnji plan o istraživanju Marsa



Do 2010 trajati æe istraživanje Marsa kojim se želi odgovoriti na pitanje koje odavno muèi Zemljane: Je li ikada postojao život na Crvenom planetu i postoji li možda sada? [NASA](#)

planira šest veæih misija u narednoj dekadi, u kojima æe sudjelovati i Italija i Francuska. Iako je samo prošle godine na Marsu izgubljeno dvije robotske letjelice, plan je da se svake od iduæih pet godina potroši 400 do 450 milijuna dolara na ovo istraživanje èiji je cilj da se donese uzorak tla s Marsa. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Kad neæe milom, hoæe silom

Hakeri provalili u Microsoft



[Microsoft](#) je objavio kako su hakeri provalili u kompanijinu kompjutorsku mrežu i došli do nacrtu Windowsa. U Microsoftu vjeruju da im nisu

narušili izvorni kod, što ne iskljuèuje da nisu, a vrlo je vjerojatno da su do njega došli. Provalu je u srijedu otkrilo osiguranje kada su primjetili da se interni kodovi šalju na e-mail u St. Petersburg u Rusiji. Amerièki sudovi veæ neko vrijeme sa slabim uspjehom pokušavaju razbiti monopol koji Microsoft ima na software tržištu. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Iz dubine

Oproštajno pismo kapetana podmornice "Kursk"



"Sada je 13... sati. Pišem na slijepo... Zbog havarije, donijeli smo odluku da svi èlanovi posade iz 6., 7. i 8. odsjeka prijeðu u 9... Ovdje nas je 23. Trojica su neuspješno pokušali

izaæi na vrh kroz luk na 9. odsjeku..." Tako ide oproštajno pismo 33-godišnjeg kapetana Dmitrija Kolesnjikova pronaðeno u njegovom džepu. Pismo je ponovno u ruskoj javnosti probudilo vjerovanje da je

do katastrofe nuklearne podmornice "Kursk" došlo zbog sudara s nekom drugom podmornicom.

[Opširnije...](#)

Novosti iz HT-a

Uz telefonski račun za studeni i specifikacija poziva



[Hrvatski telekom](#) do kraja ove godine namjerava telefonskim pretplatnicima ponuditi mogućnost slanja specifikacije telefonskih poziva uz račun, te će od dva milijuna pretplatnika zatražiti odgovor žele li to, rekao je jučer na konferenciji za novinare glasnogovornik HT-a Marjan Jurleka. Po njegovim riječima, na svakih 1000 HTovih korisnika fiksne telefonije, prigovor na iznos računa iznosi prosječno samo jedan korisnik. Jurleka je izvijestio i o povećanju broja korisnika Simpa GSM usluge na 200 tisuća. Povećanje broja korisnika bilježi i ISDN, kojim se u Hrvatskoj trenutno služi 15 tisuća korisnika. [Opširnije...](#)

Novosti iz VIP-a

VIP net otvorio centar Službe za korisnike



Djelatnici [VIP](#) netove Službe za korisnike, koja radi svih 365 dana u godini od 0-24 sata, putem besplatnog pozivnog broja 091 77-00, odnosno 091 77-77 za VIPme korisnike, dobili su novu poslovnu zgradu, jer se njihov broj povećao s 40 na 140 djelatnika. Služba za korisnike dosad je primila tri i pol milijuna poziva, rekla je jučer predsjednica Uprave VIP neta Tatjana Holjevac, a investicija vrijedi oko osam milijuna maraka. Novost je i mogućnost kupovine VIP me bonova od 0 do 24 sata na 80 bankomata Raiffeisen banke u cijeloj Hrvatskoj. [Opširnije...](#)

It's a funny and bussy world

Taksist će platiti kaznu zato što su roditelji zaboravili dijete



Èikaški taksist Arshad Aziz mogao bi platiti kaznu od 100 dolara zato što je braèni par koji je vozio na aerodrom ostavio u taksiju trogodišnje dijete. Aziz je navodno prekršio propis jer nije provjerio da li je stražnje sjedište automobila ispražnjeno nakon što je dovezao putnike. Roditelji su prošli bez kazne za zaboravljeno dijete. [Opširnije...](#)

Vrlo tražena roba

Novi Spice Girls album veæ imao pretpremijeru na Napsteru

Spice Girls

Svih 11 pjesama s novog, još neobjavljenog albuma [Spice Girls](#) spretni su hackeri uspjeli pronaæi i skinuti s tajnog servera, te su ih preko [Napstera](#)

ponudili svima na preslušavanje. Napster je zbog toga od juæer popodne imao iznimno velik promet. Pjesme se veæ mogu naæi i na drugim siteovima, jedan od vlasnika sitea komentira: "To je ono što smo ðekali tri godine, cijelu prošlu noæ preslušavao sam album." Službeni izlazak albuma najavljen je za 6. studenog. [Opširnije...](#)

Dolje ljepota!

Lijepi ljudi uništavaju drugima sreæu

Sandra Bullock

Prema istraživanju objavljenom u časopisu [New Scientist](#) bombardiranje lijepim muškarcima i ženama kojima su svi izloženi preko medija

uništava sreæu veæini, koja na žalost nije toliko lijepa. Nerealistiæna oðekivanja pri traženju partnera zbog zahtjeva za filmskim standardom vanjštine, stvara nesretno društvo kaže se izvješæu. [Opširnije...](#)

**26.10.2000,
æetvrtak**

Internet usluga

Gator - nema više zaboravljenih passworda i dosadnog ispunjavanja formulara

Vjerojatno ste se više puta našli u neprilici da ste

Gator ispunjava
formulare i pamti
passworde!

zaboravili korisniæko ime i/ili zaporku na siteovima koji zahtjevaju registraciju, ili vas obeshrabruje dosadno

ispunjavanje formulara kod kupovina ili registracija za neke Web usluge. [Gator](#) je prvoklasna usluga koja æe vas riješiti takvih problema, a registriranje i iskušavanje zanimljivih siteova postat æe zabavno. Instalacija je jednostavna i po posljednji put ispunite formular s svojim podacima, nakon toga Gator æe vam uvijek biti pri ruci. Broj kreditne kartice ne morate dati. [Download Gator](#)

Muzikalni rekord

Limp Bizkit meðu šest najprodavanijih u jednom tjednu



Prema podacima koje je sakupio Soundscan, na prvo mjesto Billboardove top liste 200 najprodavanijih albuma za idući tjedan zasjeli æ Limp Bizkit sa svojim trećim

albumom 'Chocolate Starfish And The Hot Dog Flavoured Water'. Oni su u samo tjedan dana prodali 1 054 000 kopija svog albuma što ih dovodi u društvo od šest izvođača u povijesti kojima je uspjelo u tjednu prodati više od milijun primjeraka. Ostatak šesterca čine 'Nsync, Eminem, Britney Spears, Backstreet Boys i Garth Brooks. [Iscrpnije na Glazbi...](#)

Oops! We did it...

Globalno zagrijavanje gore nego što se mislilo

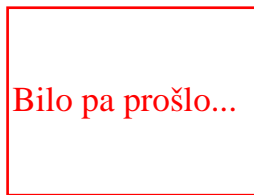


Zagađivači koje je proizveo čovjek "značajno su pridonijeli" globalnom zagrijavanju i Zemlja æ postati znatno toplija nego što se to prije mislilo, zaključili su

UN-ovog panela znanstvenika. Izvještaj 'Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change' prvi je iscrpni pregled stanja od 1995. godine kada je isti panel zaključio da postoji ljudski utjecaj da zemljinu klimu zbog "efekta staklenika". Ukoliko se nešto ne poduzme, zemljina površinska prosječna temperatura mogla bi porasti s 2.7 na 11 Fahrenheita do kraja stoljeća. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Kraj savršenog hollywoodskog para

Rastava braka Bruce Willis i Demi Moore



Bilo pa prošlo...

Nekad najglamurozniji par Hollywooda, Bruce Willis i Demi Moore, službeno se rastaju nakon dvije godine razdvojenog života. Par se vjenčao 1987. godine nakon tri

mjeseca poznanstva, a na vjenčanju koje je koštalo 875,000 dolara pjevao je Little Richard. Vrijeme su provodili između ranča u Idahou, gdje njihovo troje djece još uvijek idu školu, te stana u New Yorku i kuće u Malibuu. Nakon što se par razdvojio, bivša prijateljica Demi Moore izjavila je jednom magazinu da je brak bio iz interesa. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Hollywoodski rođendan

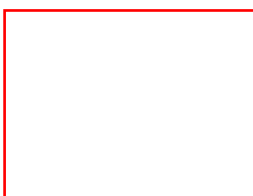
De Niro: "Forget about it" - Clinton: "Talkin' to me?"

You talkin' to me?

Hollywoodska krema i glazbene zvijezde pojavile su se na proslavi 53. Rođendana Hillary Clinton u srijedu, gdje je predsjednikova supruga prikupila dva milijuna dolara za svoju senatsku kampanju. Vrhunac večeri je bio kada je Robert De Niro pokušavao predsjednika naučiti kako se izgovara "forget about it" s teškim njujorškim naglaskom, na što je Clinton odgovorio rečenicom iz 'Taksista': "You talkin' to me?" Zbijanju šala pridružili su se i Chevy Chase, Tom Cruise, Cameron Diaz, Ben Affleck, Nathan Lane i Cher. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Dio posade Kurska preživio prvu havariju

Ronioci pronašli pismo u potonuloj ruskoj podmornici



U džepu jednog od poginulih mornara s potonule ruske podmornice Kursk pronađeno je pismo koje navodi da je najmanje 23 člana posade preživjelo prvu eksploziju.

Ruske vlasti do sada su tvrdile da je većina od 118 članova posade poginula minutu nakon eksplozije na nuklearnoj podmornici, što opovrgava pismo koje je napisao časnik Kolesnikov. Prema navodima agencije Tass, u pismu također piše da je Kolesnikov pisao slijep. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Eminem nepoželjan u Kanadi

Vlasti Toronta žele spriječiti Eminemov nastup



Državni odvjetnik Ontarija želi spriječiti američkog rappera Eminema da nastupi danas u Torontu zbog pritužbe da njegove pjesme potiču nasilje prema ženama. Pravnici ove

kanadske provincije pokušavaju na sve načine zadržati Eminema izvan Kanade, pa su razmišljali tražiti pomoć i od federalnih useljeničkih vlasti. Pritužba je došla do konzervativnog državnog odvjetnika nakon što je jedna Kanađanka skinula Eminemovu glazbu s Interneta i prijavila ju policijskom odjelu za zločine mržnje. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Tko će imati No.1 igraću konzolu?

Sony izbacio PS2 u SAD-u, Microsoft brusi zube



Danas u amerièke duæane dolazi dugooèekivani Sonyjev PlayStation 2, što osim hordi zainteresiranih kupaca pozornost prati i korporacija Microsoft koja za godinu dana planira

izbaciti svoj Xbox za koji tvrdi da predstavlja najmoæniju igraæu konzolu na planeti. Prema najavama Robbie Bacha, koji je zadužen za taj projekt, bit æe to najveæi događaj te vrste koji je Microsoft ikad napravio. Sony tvrdi da æe PS2 vladati tržištem bar još nekoliko godina. [Iscrpnije...](#)

"Tužan dan u korporativnoj povijesti"

AT&T se dijeli u èetiri nove kompanije



Like a virgin

Korporacija AT&T juèer je objavila da æe se restrukturirati u obitelj èetiri odvojene kompanije (consumer, business, broadband, wireless), što je najveæe restrukturiranje

ovog korporativnog simbola još od podjele iz 1984. godine. Na taj se potez AT&T odlueio nakon što su dionice ove korporacije pale gotovo za pola ove godine. "Mislim da je ovo poèetak kraja jedne ikone. To je tužan dan u korporativnoj povijesti, predaja Wall Streetu, koji je glupo tražio kratkoroène rezultate i prihode dionica", izjavio je analitièar Gartner Grupe. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Ništa prije braka

Britney Spears: "Još uvijek sam djeвица"



Like a virgin

18-godišnja amerièka pop zvijezda Britney Spears, koja je objavila hitove poput "Baby, one more time" i "Oops! (I did it again)", izjavila je britanskom Daily Staru da je

još uvijek djeвица i "da bi htjela prièekati dok ne osjeti da je u vezi s pravom osobom, s kojom æe stupiti u brak". [Iscrpnije...](#)

Making it all only makes sense

Osvježeni Microsoftov MSN kreæe na AOL dominaciju



MSN Explorer

Juèer redizajnirani [MSN](#), [Microsoftova](#) ISP usluga, ima najozbiljnije namjere krenuti na vodeæeg Internet providera u svijetu - [AOL](#). MSN trenutaèno

ima 3,5 milijuna korisnika, a AOL èak 25 milijuna. MSN æe u 10.000 duæana dijeliti besplatni CD s novim MSN Explorerom. Predstavnik Microsofta je

izjavio hladno i zastrašujuæe: "Cilj kampanje je stvoriti od MSN-a globalni *brand name* koji æe imati prepoznatljivost, snagu i vrijednost naših osnovnih proizvoda Windowsa i Office paketa." Microsoft u kampanju namjerava uložiti milijardu dolara!

[Iscrpnije...](#)

Internetizacija Hrvatske

Potrebna hitna informatizacija i internetizacija Hrvatske

Glavna poruka Konferencije "Internetizacija Hrvatske" koju je u srijedu organizirala tvrtka Ericsson Nikola Tesla, bila je da Hrvatska treba **hitno** izraditi strategiju informatičkog razvoja, a taj bi se dokument, kao što je sluæaj u razvijenim zemljama svijeta, trebao usaglasiti i prihvatiti na najvišoj državnoj razini. Hrvatska sada znatno zaostaje u informatizaciji ne samo za razvijenim nego i za nekih tranzicijskim zemljama. Posebna pozornost pritom je posveæena Internetu i elektronskoj trgovini jer, kako je naglasio Ake Enell, predsjednik Nikole Tesle, Internetom se u svijetu veæ sada služi 400 milijuna korisnika, a do 2003. godine bit æe ih više od milijardu od èega æe polovica koristiti i mobilni Internet. Pokrovitelj skupa bio je potpredsjednik Vlade dr. Goran Graniæ. [Iscrpnije...](#)

**25.10.2000,
srijeda**

Breaking news

Euro pao na dosad najnižu vrijednost - 0,83 dolara

**Sve manje
vrijedi**

Jutros se na londonskoj burzi [euro](#) mogao kupiti za rekordno niskih 0,8288 dolara, nakon èega se opet malèice podigao. Krivicu za ovaj najnoviji pad navodno snosi jedna tvrtka koja promijenila znatnu kolièinu eura u dolare, kao i nevoljkost europskih centralnih banaka da jaæe podupru zajednièku valutu. Od startanja eura u sijeènju 1999. euro je pao u odnosu na dolar za 30%. [Iscrpnije](#) i [zbirka](#) euro novèanica...

Nemoguæe pecanje

Šveðanin æeli upecati èudovište iz Loch Nessa



Ljubitelji Nessiea digli su paniku saznavši da Šveðanin Jan Sundberg æeli uhvatiti komad koæe njihovog ljubimca za istraæivaæke potrebe. Loch Ness istraæitelj Dick Raynor

zatražio je od Sindberga da se suzdrži od nakane koju je nazvao "neetiènom i bolesnom". Nessie potpada pod škotski zakon o zaštiti životinja iz 1912, ali pitanje je, buduæi da postojanje èudovišta nikad nije dokazano, potpada li ono zaista pod taj zakon. [Nessie fan klub](#) i [iscrpnije...](#)

CIA skida tajnu s (nekih) dokumenata o Èileu

Hoæe li se otkriti istina o vezi CIA-e i Pinocheta?



Direktor [CIA](#)-e George Tenet pristao je izdati 13. studenog oko 450 dokumenata o tajnim operacijama u Èileu od 1962. do 1975. godine. U tom

razdoblju sumnja se da je CIA pripomogla pripremanju i izvršavanju puèa kojim je general Pinochet svrgnuo predsjednika Allendea i uveo diktaturu, no CIA je opovrgavala bilo kakvu umiješanost u puè i Allendeovu smrt. Direktor CIA-e isprva je zadržao izdavanje dokumenata zbog straha da æe se time otkriti obavještajne metode i izvori, ali je nakon redigiranja i izdvajanja oko dvadesetak dokumenata odluèeno da ostatak može ugledati svjetlo dana. [Iscrpnije...](#)

PC-biz

Compaqu raste profit, ali prijete euro



Najveæi svjetski proizvoðaè PC-a Compaq izvjestio je o izvrsnoj prodaji svih svojih proizvodnih linija i porastu profita u treæem kvartalu (550 milijuna dolara), no

istovremeno je upozorio da æe profit u èetvrtom kvartalu biti ugrožen slabim eurom. Profit bolji od oèekivanog pokazuje preokret za Compaq koji je prije godinu dana pokazivao stagnaciju rasta prihoda.

[Iscrpnije...](#)

Mutna slika, mutan ton...

MTV Interactive najbolji multimedijalni Web site



Keynote Systems, amerièka konzultantska grupa specijalizirana za Internet, napravila je index 20 najpopularnijih web siteova, mjereæi im kvalitetu audio i

video streaming prijenosa. Rezultati su jako loši, tako da je prosjeèna ocjena 1.87 od moguæih 10 bodova, što oznaèava DVD kvalitetu zapisa. Od 20 web stranica, MTV Interactive je osvojio najviše bodova,

3.6 od mogućih 10. Ostali su Barnesandnoble.com za audio e-commerce, WUSL-FM 99 za Internet radio i CNBC.com za financijski radio. Iscrpnije na [Information Technology...](#)

Povratak svemirskog taksija

Discovery sletio na rezervnu lokaciju u pustinji Mojave



Space shuttle Discovery uspio se jučer popodne sigurno spustiti na rezervnu lokaciju u bazi Edwards u Kaliforniji, nakon što nije mogao sletjeti na matični svemirski centar

Kennedy u Floridi, pa je naplanirano kružio u orbiti dva dana. Iz baze Edwards u pustinji Mojave završila je i prva misija shuttlea 1981. godine. Pustinjska se baza koristila redovito za slijetanje shuttlea u prvim godinama shuttle programa, a ovo je prvi put da se koristi od 1996. godine. NASA-i će trebati šest dana da dotegli shuttle nazad u matičnu bazu, a Discovery čeka nova misija za manje od četiri mjeseca.

[Iscrpnije...](#)

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[Proizvod tjedna](#)

[500 linkova](#)

[Link dana](#)

[Softwerez](#)

[Info Technology](#)

[Teatar](#)

[Hrvatski Web](#)

31.10.2000,
utorak

Undo rename

Trg burze postaje Trgom hrvatskih velikana!

Odbor za imenovanja naselja, ulica i trgova zagrebačke Gradske skupštine prihvatio je prijedlog stručne skupine da se sadašnji Trg burze preimenuje u Trg hrvatskih velikana, a o tome bi se prijedlogu vijećnici zagrebačke skupštine trebali izjasniti na sjednici koja će se održati nakon predstojeće, sazvane za 7. studenoga. Prema prijedlogu koji je Odbor već prihvatio, sadašnji Trg hrvatskih velikana trebao bi se preimenovati u Trg žrtava fašizma. [Opširnije...](#) [Foto](#) reportaža.

Ne kaže se "buhu" već "buuu-huuu"

Tonight is the night: Noć vještica

Američki Halloween postao je eto i naš praznik.

Klik za

Stoga ga obilježite kako treba. Pošaljite prigodnu [e-razglednicu](#) (ima ih čak 45), a za noć posudite svoj "favourite scary movie", stavite kokice na štednjak, oslušajte šumove i čekajte telefonski poziv. Ako nedajbože bude gužve, nikad, ali nikad ne bježite uz stepenice. Bježite van kuće! I budite 100% sigurni da je "mrtvi" zlikovac doista mrtav. Uvijek se vratite!

Sveznadar.Com

[Hrvatska AltaVista](#)

Cijele riječi

Internet bankarstvo

[Tečajna lista](#)

Iskon

[e-zine za software](#)

FlashGet 0.90

[Download Odigo](#)**30.10.2000,
ponedjeljak**

Milijun za sreæu

**Madonna se udaje za Guy Ritchieja u
škotskom dvorcu**

Poèetkom prosinca 2000 odabranih gostiju skupit æe se u dvorcu u Škotskoj gdje æe prisustvovati milijun dolara skupom vjenèanju Madonne i Guy Ritchiea, a ujedno i

krštenju njihovog sina Rocca. Mada je Madonna htjela da se vjenèanje održi u njevoj vili na Beverly Hillsu, Guy je inzistirao na Britaniji da bi na kraju postigli kompromis. Kumovi na krštenju bit æe Sting i njegova supruga Trudie Styler, par koji je i upoznao buduæe supružnike. Iscrpnije na [glazbi...](#)

Opasni grudnjaci

Nošenje grudnjaka boli - kaže istraživanje

Britanski kirurg Robert Mansell sa Sveuèilišne bolnice u Cardiffu napravio je istraživanje o vezi nošenja grudnjaka i boli u grudima, koje je pokazalo da je kod 7%

žena, od njih više od sto koje su na tri mjeseca prestale nositi grudnjake, pala uèestalost bolova. Mansell isto tako tvrdi da nije pronašo nikakvu vezu između nošenja grudnjaka i raka dojki. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Dobra glazba

**Album tjedna - 'The Mirror Conspiracy' od
Thievery Corporation**

Thievery Corporation su dva mlada Amerikanca, Rob Garza i Eric Hilton, uglavnom obučena u ozbiljna odjelca èija je odluka da se bave glazbom pala

jednostavno, ležerno i lako kao i ona da se ustane od stola. 'The Mirror Conspiracy' je èetvrto izdanje pod imenom Thievery Corporation, a njihov spoj bossanove, jazza i duba u modernoj maniri dovodi ih do svjetskog vrha takvog zvuka. Proèitajte cijeli [tekst](#), a odite i na [glazbene](#) stranice po novosti.

Poèetak kolonizacije svemira

Posljednji dan ljudski rod iskljuèivo na Zemlji

Besplatan download manager koji osim što je promjenio ime, postao je još bolji i lagodniji za korištenje. A glavni argument mu je taj što zaista ubrzava i spašava sve vaše downloade...

[e-zine za IT](#)[Vjesnikove Web](#)30.10.2000.
ponedjeljak[Reisinger - klik za
karikaturu](#)[Mogu li trzavice
izmeðu SDP-a i HSLS-
a srušiti Vladu?](#)[Liniaè: MMF i dalje
traž i zamrzavanje
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Pavkoviæ i dalje
šefovi, DOS za neke
znaèi "dolazi opet
Sloba"](#)[Rugova uvjerljivi
pobjednik, Thaqi
gubitnik lokalnih
izbora na Kosovu](#)[Hoæe li glasanje o
ustavnim promjenama
isprovocirati nove
izbore?](#)[Komneniaè: Vratit
æemo hrvatske
umjetnine, ali ne
jamèim za one kod
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Ljudi osvajaju Mars

Današnji dan, ukoliko sve prođe po planu, bit će posljednji dan ljudskog roda kao vrste koja obitava isključivo na Zemlji. Na ruskom kozmodromu u

Kazakhstanu tri ruska astronauta i američki zapovjednik misije u posljednjim su pripremama za sutrašnje lansiranje na Međunarodnu Svemirsku Stanicu, gdje bi trebali ostati četiri mjeseca dok ih ne zamijeni druga ekipa, i tako će se izmjenjivati dok Stanica ne bude gotova oko 2006. godine, a nakon toga bi s nje mogle kretati ekspedicije na Mjesec ili Mars. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Povratak "pijanog milijunera"

Propali Boo.com ponovno na webu

Boo.com

Propast modnog online dućana [Boo.com](#) u svibnju s radošću su dočekali svi crni prognozeri koji su se grozili sličnih "razbarušenih" poslovnih

konceptija. No, Boo je od danas ponovno online s posterom koji najavljuje povratak u velikom stilu: "Osveta stila... jer stil nikada ne umire", "Ovog puta je osobno". Nakon bankrota Boo-a koji je spiskao 115 milijuna dolara, tvrtku je, ponajviše zbog razglašenog imena, kupila američka online trgovina odjećom "[Fashionmall](#)" koja namjerava Boo (s 10 umjesto 300 zaposlenih) koristiti samo kao izlog odjeće a glavni izvor financiranja vide u oglašavanju. [Iscrpnije...](#)

"Oni koji vole djecu"

Najveći sudski proces protiv online dječje pornografije u Italiji



Talijanski tužitelj optužio je 1.491 Talijana i stranaca za omogućavanje ili skidanje dječje pornografije s Interneta, što će predstavljati jedan od najvećih sudskih procesa u

Italiji. Slučaj je vezan uz prije mjesec dana otkriven lanac pedofilije sa središtem u Rusiji, a optuženi stranci dolaze i iz Francuske i Malezije. Web site "amantideibambini" (oni koji vole djecu), imao je 1,302 registrirana korisnika. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Bežični implant

Satelitski lov na odbjegle zločince s implantiranim čipom

[Koštuničine dvosmislenosti](#)

[Papa obilježio Jubilej sportaša na Olimpijskom stadionu u Rimu](#)

[Janica će opet biti strašna](#)

[Izvanredni javni gradski prijevoz 31. listopada i 1. studenoga od 8 do 20 sati](#)

[Može li suđenje "mafiji" napokon početi, bez novih iznenađenja?](#)

[Učenica suspendirana pod optužbom da je vještica](#)

29.10.2000. nedjelja

[Predsjednik Mesiac otvorio Podravkinu tvornicu u Poljskoj](#)

[Najmanje 30.000 ljudi uključeno u lance akviziterske prodaje](#)

[Sve mirovine ostvarene prije 1994. rastu za 20 posto, ostalima ovisno o posljednjoj plaći](#)

[Izvanredan povratak Janice, 12. mjesto jednako pobjedničkom postolju!](#)

[Koncert Bryana Adamsa u ponedjeljak u Zagrebu](#)

[Prijetnje poreznika zbog utaje poreza veće siju paniku među estradnim zvijezdama](#)

[Ni sunčev sat nije savršen](#)

[Autocestom od](#)



Amerièka tvrtka Applied Digital Solutions predstavila je siaeušni èip za satelitsko praæenje kretanja ljudi. Ureðaj koji služi za bežiènu komunikaciju s GPS sustavom i

satelitom bi se usaðivao ili lijepio na ljudsku kožu, a izvor energije bi mu bila bila tjelesna toplina. Tehnologija bi uvelike olakšala potragu za kriminalcima i zloèincima u bijegu. Iscrpnije na [Information Technology...](#)

Mutanti sve bliže Hrvatskoj

Film "X-Men" nadmašio "Matrix" u Italiji



[X-Men](#) su prohujali talijanskim kinima s oko 1.4 milijuna dolara zarade u prva tri dana, što je èak 50 posto više od talijanskog debija "Matrixa". U Španjolskoj i dalje vlada reizdanje Exorcista (819,000 dolara), dok je "Urban Legends: Final Cut" dosegao drugo mjesto s 389,000 dolara. U Nizozemskoj je uspjeh postigao "What Lies Beneath" s 400,000 dolara u èetiri dana, a Njemaèku je najviše interesirao "Shaft" (procijenjenih 1.1 milijun dolara od èetvrtka do subote). X-Men stiže u Hrvatsku 2. studenog.

Internet usluga

People Finder - pronađite izgubljene prijatelje



Evo još jedne vjerujemo korisne usluge - People Finder (pronalazaè ljudi). Svi oni koji žele da ih se pronađe, preporučujemo da se prijave na ovu tražilicu, buduæi da se radi o jednoj od najveæih tražilica ljudi na Internetu (nekadašnji WhoWhere). Mnogi od vas

veæ su upisani ondje, pa bi bilo dobro da osvježite i dopunite podatke, jer ih sada ima jako puno, a omoguæit æe vam susrete s školskim kolegama i ljudima za koje niste dugo èuli. U buduæe æete ju moæi stalno koristiti s Monitora. [Upis](#) i [primjer](#) upisanog.

Vlada i Web

Premijerova press konferencija na Internetu



Od danas æe Vlada i premijer Raèan poèeti s praksom redovitih mjeseènih press konferencija kako bi što bolje informirali javnost o svojim potezima, koji preèesto u javnosti ne budu najbolje shvaæeni. Konferencija je

[Zagreba do Vukove Gorice vozit æemo se za sedam mjeseci – u povodu Dana hrvatske drže avnosti](#)

[Kraj internet prijevarama?](#)

[Najbolji oglasi iznova stiže u iz radionice BBDO-a](#)

[Orbanov odmor na Mljetu odjeknuo je jaèe od svih promidže benih materijala](#)

[Trenutacni pogled iz satelita](#)

Prognoza za Hrvatsku [danas](#) i [sutra](#).

Prognoza za Zagreb [danas](#) i [sutra](#).

[Hrvatska TV 1](#)
[HR 1](#), [HR 2](#), [HR 3](#)

zakazana u 12:00 sati, a biti æ prenošena preko radija, televizije i... Interneta. [GlobalNet](#)ov site [Vijesti.net](#) imat æ ekskluzivni Web prijenos. Cool.

Da vidimo kako napreduje Kingova Internet knjiga

Prva tri dijela su bila po dolar, od 4-8 bit æ po dva

Bilježica dobro uspijeva, zasad

[Stephen King](#) je krenuo s svojom Internet knjigom "The Plant" pitajuæi se uopæe da li æ išta biti od toga. No, evo, za prva tri dijela više od 75%

èitatelja je platilo po dolar, a to je bio Kingov zahtjev da piše dalje. Sada se pojavio i [èetvrti dio](#), no s novom cijenom - od sada svaki nastavak, sve do eventualno osmog košta po dva dolara. Ukoliko bude više od osam nastavaka bit æ besplatni kaže Stephen. Èitate vi to? A jeste li platili?

Kako zaraditi na Internetu?

16-godišnjak zaradio napuhavajuæi dionice preko Interneta

Stock exchange

Štos je jednostavan. Deèko je kupio jeftine dionice nekoliko tvrtki, zatim je lijepo prièao o tim tvrtkama na financijskim forumima i news grupama i kad im je vrijednost porasla prodao

ih. U cijeloj transakciji zaradio je 800.000 dolara. Tu treba odbiti 285.000 dolara globe koju bi trebao platiti Securities and Exchange komisiji (SEC) koja pazi da takve stvari ne zlorabe. Momak se zaštitio disclaimerom na svom siteu u kojem kaže da bi svatko trebao napraviti svoje vlastito istraživanje o potencijalu dionica. Cijela prièa izašla je u [Wired.com](#)-u.

Internet bez granica

Site za prodaju glasaèkog prava opet radi

Vote-auction

Mada je donesena presuda da se [voteauction.com](#) site ugasi jer su se na njemu mogli kupovati glasovi za amerièku predsjednièku kampanju,

vlasnik sitea, Austijanac sa serverom u Bugarskoj, mu je samo promijenio ime u [vote-auction.com](#) i nastavio poslovati. Mediji su u cijeloj prièi propustili istaknuti da amerièka vlada nije tužila samo vlasnika sitea, veæ i presence providera i tvrtku koja je registrirala domenu, što prema nekima predstavlja veæu opasnost za slobodu govora, nego što je prodajom glasova ugrožena demokracija.

Box Office report

Blair Witch Project II nije smijenio De Nira

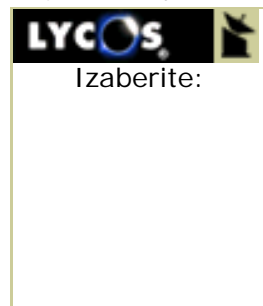
 Uspješni fijasko

Nastavak prošlogodišnjeg hita Blair Witch Project prošao je slabije od očekivanog u svom prvom vikendu prikazivanja. Na prvom mjestu vikend box officea je i dalje, četvrti tjedan

za redom, De Nirova hit komedija [Meet the Parents](#) koji povukao novih 15,1 milijun dolara i sada je s ukupno utrženih 100 milijuna dolara na tragu uspjeha "Šestog čula". [Book of Shadows: Blair Witch 2](#) je preko vikenda zaradio 13 milijuna dolara i s obzirom na prodana prava prikazivanja izvan Amerike za iznos od 20 milijuna dolara, već je u plusu obzirom na produkcijske troškove od 15 milijuna. Na [Rotten Tomatoes](#) već na prvi pogled je jasno da je film promašaj - same trule rajčice. Svejedno, treći film, "prequel" tj. prethodnik, se već snima. [Opširnije...](#)

29.10.2000,
nedjelja

Novi izvor vijesti

Vijesti s Lycosa od sada na Monitoru

Zahvaljujući suradnji s Lycos portalom danas u nedjelju se možemo malo odmoriti i ponuditi vam izbor najvažnijih svjetskih vijesti s ovog popularnog sitea. Engleski je ionako materinji jezik na Internetu, a kategorije vijesti su Top News, Showbiz (Zabava),

IT, Strip, Biznis i Politika.

Zimsko vrijeme

Pomaknite satove za jedan sat unazad (i podsjetite druge)

Zajedno s cijelom Europom noćas u 03:00 satovi su pomaknuti na 02:00, ućinite to i vi i slobodno ostanite duže spavati. Na vašim osobnim računima sat bi se sam trebao pomaknuti. Za svaki slučaj kliknite na sliku i pošaljite [American Greetings](#) e-razglednicu posvećenu današnjem danu.

Internet usluga

Matchonline - pronađite partnera na Internetu

Ako nemate partnera za izlaske, pokušajte ga naći preko ove Internet

usluge. Žene traže muškarce, muškarci žene... Upišite

kakvu osobu tražite, koliko godina, iz koje zemlje, s kojom namjerom, koje visine, vjeroispovijesti, kojih seksualnih sklonosti... Pretražite slike. Probna registracija je besplatna. Već ih ima dosta i iz Hrvatske.

Internet usluga

Gator - nema više zaboravljenih passworda i dosadnog ispunjavanja formulara

Vjerojatno ste se više puta našli u neprilici da ste

**Gator ispunjava
formulare i pamti
passworde!**

zaboravili korisničko ime i/ili zaporku na siteovima koji zahtjevaju registraciju, ili vas obeshrabruje dosadno

ispunjavanje formulara kod kupovina ili registracija za neke Web usluge. **Gator** je prvoklasna usluga koja će vas riješiti takvih problema, a registriranje i iskušavanje zanimljivih siteova postat će zabavno. Instalacija je jednostavna i po posljednji put ispunite formular s svojim podacima, nakon toga Gator će vam uvijek biti pri ruci. Broj kreditne kartice ne morate dati. [Download Gator](#)

Nedjeljna misa na stadionu

Papa na nogometnoj utakmici!

Konferencijom pod nazivom "U vremenu jubileja, lice i duša sporta", kojoj je prisustvovao i papa Ivan Pavao II. u subotu je u Vatikanu započela proslava jubileja sporta u prisustvu oko 8.000 vjernika. Naglasivši da sport povezuje ali i razdvaja ljude, Papa je osudio nasilje na stadionima i u sportu uopće. Uputio je apel navijačima da ne uništavaju sport vrijeđajući protivničku ekipu. U nedjelju ujutro papa Ivan Pavao II. će na stadionu Olimpico služiti misu i prisustvovati nogometnoj utakmici između Italije i ostalog svijeta.

**28.10.2000,
subota**

Boom

Eksplozija europskog Interneta

Vrijednost poslovanja preko Interneta u Europi poskočit će s sadašnjih 53 milijarde dolara na 1.200 milijardi dolara u sljedeće četiri godine, kaže se u izvještaju koji je naručio Cisco Systems. Također se kaže da nedavni neuspjesi nekih većih dot.com tvrtki neće imati većeg učinka na zamah prebacivanja poslovanja na Internet. Zanimljivo je pogledati stanje 2000. i predviđanja za 2004. za neke europske zemlje. Njemačka sada ima 12,1 milijardu prometa, a imat će 317 milijardi. Cijela istočna Europa sada ima tek 300 milijuna prometa, a imat će 14,6 milijardi, manje od bilo koje zemlje zapadne Europe. [Opširnije...](#)

Silver screen

John Cleese æ igrati u ekranizacija Harry Pottera

Monty Python legenda John Cleese glumit æ lik Nearly-Headless Nicka u filmu "Harry Potter i kamen mudraca" koji se upravo snima u Engleskoj. Cleese je juèer navršio 61 godinu. [Opširnije...](#)

Buduænost Hrvatske

Linia: Vlada neæe održati obeæanje o smanjenju stope PDV-a

"Najveæe je optereæenje za državni proraèun premali iznos dohotka po glavi stanovnika. Bruto domaæi proizvod po glavi stanovnika kod nas je 4.000 dolara, a europski je prosjek 23.000 dolara. Drugi je problem kako usustaviti poreznu politiku, jer još najveæi dio prihoda u proraèun pristiže zahvaljujuæi PDV-u", rekao potpredsjednik Vlade Slavko Linia na predavanju Buduænost gospodarstva Hrvatske. "Dok god ne smanjimo PDV, meðunarodni kapital neæe stiaæi u Hrvatsku... Ne oèekujemo da æemo nešto bitnije promijeniti u sljedeæe tri godine", rekao je Linia. [Opširnije...](#)

27.10.2000,
petak

Web film

Dva grafièara na kompjutoru napravila akcijski Web hit film

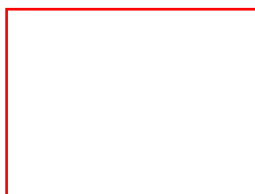
405: The Movie

Prièa filma [405: The Movie](#) je jednostavna: džip ide autocestom, vozaè primjeti da se nešto èudno zbiva, osvrne se i ugleda Boing 747 kako se

spušta iza njega. Djelo je to dvojice kompjutorskih grafièara, Brucea Branita i Jeremyja Hunta koji su za stotinjak dana i gotovo ništa novaca napravili film od dvije i pol minute. Najveæi dio filma, ukljuèujuæi avion i džip u pokretu, napravljeni su na kompjutoru. "405" je postavljen na webu 5. lipnja i otada ga je pogledalo **2 milijuna** ljudi.

Sijamski san

Obavljena prva potpuno uspjeta operacija sijamskih blizanaca



Dvanaest sati je u australskom gradu Brisbaneu trajala operacija u kojoj je pod vodstvom Dr Scotta Campbella, pokušano i uspjeno radvajanje sijamskih blizanki

Taj-lah i Monique Armstrong spojene potiljkom.

Blizanke su bile postavljene jedna drugoj "naglavaèke i okrenute leđima", a nakon operacije se u dobrom stanju i žive. Roditelji se nadaju da æe ih za Božiae odvesti kuæi. Od 1928. do '87. je bilo samo 60 pokušaja radvavanja sijamskih blizanaca, u kojima je preživjelo samo 26 od 60 blizanaca. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Antinastavak

Drugi dio filma 'Blair Witch' poeinje danas u amerièkim i britanskim kinima



Novi glumci, novi redatelj, nova prièa, posve novi film - tako bi se ukratko moglo opisati kakav je 'Book Of Shadows: [Blair Witch II](#)',

nastavak komercijalno iznimno uspješnog 'The Blair Witch Project'. Novi film ima sve karakteristike Hollywooda: sniman je s budžetom od petnaest milijuna dolara, s drugim redateljem - Joeom Berlingerom, novim, talentiranim glumcima, i grafikom skupog filma. Prièa se vrti oko studenata obožavatelja prvog dijela koji su došli u šumu gdje je sniman taj film da otkriju istinu. Prvi dio snimljen je za 30.000 dolara, a zaradio je 250 milijuna. Ovaj nastavak, èini se, nakon prvih loših kritika i bez snage originalne inspiracije, ima malo izgleda da dosegne tu brojku. Svejedno, veæ se radi na treæem dijelu. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Ima koga kod kuæe

NASA objavila desetogodišnji plan o istraživanju Marsa



Do 2010 trajati æe istraživanje Marsa kojim se želi odgovoriti na pitanje koje odavno muèi Zemljane: Je li ikada postojao život na Crvenom planetu i postoji li možda sada? [NASA](#)

planira šest veæih misija u narednoj dekadi, u kojima æe sudjelovati i Italija i Francuska. Iako je samo prošle godine na Marsu izgubljeno dvije robotske letjelice, plan je da se svake od iduæih pet godina potroši 400 do 450 milijuna dolara na ovo istraživanje èiji je cilj da se donese uzorak tla s Marsa. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Kad neæe milom, hoæe silom

Hakeri provalili u Microsoft



[Microsoft](#) je objavio kako su hakeri provalili u kompanijinu kompjutorsku mrežu i došli do nacrtâ Windowsa. U

Microsoftu vjeruju da im nisu narušili izvorni kod, što ne iskljuèuje da nisu, a vrlo je

vjerojatno da su do njega došli. Provalu je u srijedu otkrilo osiguranje kada su primjetili da se interni kodovi šalju na e-mail u St. Petersburg u Rusiji. Američki sudovi već neko vrijeme sa slabim uspjehom pokušavaju razbiti monopol koji Microsoft ima na software tržištu. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Iz dubine

Oproštajno pismo kapetana podmornice "Kursk"



"Sada je 13... sati. Pišem na slijepo... Zbog havarije, donijeli smo odluku da svi članovi posade iz 6., 7. i 8. odsjeka prijeđu u 9... Ovdje nas je 23.

Trojica su neuspješno pokušali

izaći na vrh kroz luk na 9. odsjeku..." Tako ide oproštajno pismo 33-godišnjeg kapetana Dmitrija Kolesnjikova pronađeno u njegovom džepu. Pismo je ponovno u ruskoj javnosti probudilo vjerovanje da je do katastrofe nuklearne podmornice "Kursk" došlo zbog sudara s nekom drugom podmornicom.

[Opširnije...](#)

Novosti iz HT-a

Uz telefonski račun za studeni i specifikacija poziva



[Hrvatski telekom](#) do kraja ove godine namjerava telefonskim pretplatnicima ponuditi mogućnost slanja specifikacije telefonskih poziva uz račun, te

će od dva milijuna pretplatnika zatražiti odgovor žele li to, rekao je jučer na konferenciji za novinare glasnogovornik HT-a Marjan Jurleka. Po njegovim riječima, na svakih 1000 HTovih korisnika fiksne telefonije, prigovor na iznos računa iznosi prosječno samo jedan korisnik. Jurleka je izvijestio i o povećanju broja korisnika Simpa GSM usluge na 200 tisuća. Povećanje broja korisnika bilježi i ISDN, kojim se u Hrvatskoj trenutno služi 15 tisuća korisnika. [Opširnije...](#)

Novosti iz VIP-a

VIP net otvorio centar Službe za korisnike



Djelatnici [VIP](#) netove Službe za korisnike, koja radi svih 365 dana u godini od 0-24 sata, putem besplatnog pozivnog broja 091 77-00, odnosno 091

77-77 za VIPme korisnike, dobili su novu poslovnu zgradu, jer se njihov broj povećao s 40 na 140 djelatnika. Služba za korisnike dosad je primila tri i

pol milijuna poziva, rekla je juèer predsjednica Uprave VIP neta Tatjana Holjevac, a investicija vrijedi oko osam milijuna maraka. Novost je i mogućnost kupovine VIP me bonova od 0 do 24 sata na 80 bankomata Raiffeisen banke u cijeloj Hrvatskoj. [Opširnije...](#)

It's a funny and bussy world

Taksist æe platiti kaznu zato što su roditelji zaboravili dijete

Real Home
Alone story

Èikaški taksist Arshad Aziz mogao bi platiti kaznu od 100 dolara zato što je braèni par koji je vozio na aerodrom ostavio u taksiju trogodišnje dijete. Aziz je navodno prekršio

propis jer nije provjerio da li je stražnje sjedište automobila ispražnjeno nakon što je dovezao putnike. Roditelji su prošli bez kazne za zaboravljeno dijete.

[Opširnije...](#)

Vrlo tražena roba

Novi Spice Girls album veæ imao pretpremijeru na Napsteru

Spice Girls

Svih 11 pjesama s novog, još neobjavljenog albuma [Spice Girls](#) spretni su hackeri uspjeli pronaæi i skinuti s tajnog servera, te su ih preko [Napstera](#)

ponudili svima na preslušavanje. Napster je zbog toga od juèer popodne imao iznimno velik promet. Pjesme se veæ mogu naæi i na drugim siteovima, jedan od vlasnika sitea komentira: "To je ono što smo èekali tri godine, cijelu prošlu noæ preslušavao sam album." Službeni izlazak albuma najavljen je za 6. studenog.

[Opširnije...](#)

Dolje ljepota!

Lijepi ljudi uništavaju drugima sreæu

Sandra Bullock

Prema istraživanju objavljenom u èasopisu [New Scientist](#) bombardiranje lijepim muškarcima i ženama kojima su svi izloženi preko medija

uništava sreæu veæini, koja na žalost nije toliko lijepa. Nerealistièna oèekivanja pri traženju partnera zbog zahtjeva za filmskim standardom vanjštine, stvara nesretno društvo kaže se izvješæu. [Opširnije...](#)

**26.10.2000,
èetvrtak**

Internet usluga

Gator - nema više zaboravljenih passworda i dosadnog ispunjavanja formulara

Vjerojatno ste se više puta našli u neprilici da ste zaboravili korisničko ime i/ili zaporku na siteovima koji zahtjevaju registraciju, ili vas obeshrabruje dosadno

**Gator ispunjava
formulare i pamti
passworde!**

ispunjavanje formulara kod kupovina ili registracija za neke Web usluge. **Gator** je prvoklasna usluga koja æe vas riješiti takvih problema, a registriranje i iskušavanje zanimljivih siteova postat æe zabavno. Instalacija je jednostavna i po posljednji put ispunite formular s svojim podacima, nakon toga Gator æe vam uvijek biti pri ruci. Broj kreditne kartice ne morate dati. [Download Gator](#)

Muzikalni rekord

Limp Bizkit meðu šest najprodavanijih u jednom tjednu



Prema podacima koje je sakupio Soundscan, na prvo mjesto Billboardove top liste 200 najprodavanijih albuma za iduæi tjedan zasjesti æe Limp Bizkit sa svojim treæim

albumom 'Chocolate Starfish And The Hot Dog Flavoured Water'. Oni su u samo tjedan dana prodali 1 054 000 kopija svog albuma što ih dovodi u društvo od šest izvoðaæa u povijesti kojima je uspjelo u tjednu prodati više od milijun primjeraka. Ostatak šesterca èine 'Nsync, Eminem, Britney Spears, Backstreet Boys i Garth Brooks. [Iscrpnije na Glazbi...](#)

Oops! We did it...

Globalno zagrijavanje gore nego što se mislilo



Zagaðivaæi koje je proizveo èovjek "znaèajno su pridonijeli" globalnom zagrijavanju i Zemlja æe postati znatno toplija nego što se to prije mislilo, zakljuèeci su

UN-ovog panela znanstvenika. Izvještaj 'Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change' prvi je iscrpni pregled stanja od 1995. godine kada je isti panel zakljuèio da postoji ljudski utjecaj da zemljinu klimu zbog "efekta staklenika". Ukoliko se nešto ne poduzme, zemljina površinska prosjeèna temperatura mogla bi porasti s 2.7 na 11 Fahrenheita do kraja stoljeæa. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Kraj savršenog hollywoodskog para

Rastava braka Bruce Willisa i Demi Moore

Bilo pa prošlo...

Nekad najglamurozniji par Hollywooda, Bruce Willis i Demi More, službeno se rastaju nakon dvije godine razdvojenog života. Par se vjenčao 1987. godine nakon tri mjeseca poznanstva, a na vjenčanju koje je koštalo 875,000 dolara pjevao je Little Richard. Vrijeme su provodili između ranča u Idahou, gdje njihovo troje djece još uvijek idu školu, te stana u New Yorku i kuće u Malibuu. Nakon što se par razdvojio, bivša prijateljica Demi Moore izjavila je jednom magazinu da je brak bio iz interesa. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Hollywoodski rođendan

De Niro: "Forget about it" - Clinton: "Talkin' to me?"

You talkin' to me?

Hollywoodska krema i glazbene zvijezde pojavile su se na proslavi 53. Rođendana Hillary Clinton u srijedu, gdje je predsjednikova supruga prikupila dva milijuna dolara za svoju senatsku kampanju. Vrhunac večeri je bio kada je Robert De Niro pokušavao predsjednika naučiti kako se izgovara "forget about it" s teškim njujorškim naglaskom, na što je Clinton odgovorio rečenicom iz 'Taksista': "You talkin' to me?" Zbijanju šala pridružili su se i Chevy Chase, Tom Cruise, Cameron Diaz, Ben Affleck, Nathan Lane i Cher. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Dio posade Kurska preživio prvu havariju

Ronioci pronašli pismo u potonuloj ruskoj podmornici



U džepu jednog od poginulih mornara s potonule ruske podmornice Kursk pronađeno je pismo koje navodi da je najmanje 23 člana posade preživjelo prvu eksploziju.

Ruske vlasti do sada su tvrdile da je većina od 118 članova posade poginula minutu nakon eksplozije na nuklearnoj podmornici, što opovrgava pismo koje je napisao časnik Kolesnikov. Prema navodima agencije Tass, u pismu također piše da je Kolesnikov pisao slijep. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Eminem nepoželjan u Kanadi

Vlasti Toronta žele spriječiti Eminemov nastup



Državni odvjetnik Ontarija želi spriječiti američkog rappera Eminema da nastupi danas u Torontu zbog pritužbe da njegove pjesme potiču nasilje prema ženama. Pravnici ove

kanadske provincije pokušavaju na sve načine zadržati Eminema izvan Kanade, pa su razmišljali tražiti pomoć i od federalnih useljeničkih vlasti. Pritužba je došla do konzervativnog državnog odvjetnika nakon što je jedna Kanađanka skinula Eminemovu glazbu s Interneta i prijavila ju policijskom odjelu za zločine mržnje. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Tko će imati No.1 igraću konzolu?

Sony izbacio PS2 u SAD-u, Microsoft brusi zube



Danas u američke dućane dolazi dugoočekivani Sonyjev PlayStation 2, što osim hordi zainteresiranih kupaca pažljivo prati i korporacija Microsoft koja za godinu dana planira

izbaciti svoj Xbox za koji tvrdi da predstavlja najmoćniju igraću konzolu na planeti. Prema najavama Robbie Bacha, koji je zadužen za taj projekt, bit će to najveći događaj te vrste koji je Microsoft ikad napravio. Sony tvrdi da će PS2 vladati tržištem bar još nekoliko godina. [Iscrpnije...](#)

"Tužan dan u korporativnoj povijesti"

AT&T se dijeli u četiri nove kompanije



Like a virgin

Korporacija AT&T jučer je objavila da će se restrukturirati u obitelj četiri odvojene kompanije (consumer, business, broadband, wireless), što je najveće restrukturiranje

ovog korporativnog simbola još od podjele iz 1984. godine. Na taj se potez AT&T odlučio nakon što su dionice ove korporacije pale gotovo za pola ove godine. "Mislim da je ovo početak kraja jedne ikone. To je tužan dan u korporativnoj povijesti, predaja Wall Streetu, koji je glupo tražio kratkoročne rezultate i prihode dionica", izjavio je analitičar Gartner Grupe. [Iscrpnije...](#)

Ništa prije braka

Britney Spears: "Još uvijek sam djevica"

Like a virgin

18-godišnja američka pop zvijezda Britney Spears, koja je objavila hitove poput "Baby, one more time" i "Oops! (I did it again)", izjavila je britanskom Daily Staru da je još uvijek djevica i "da bi htjela pričekati dok ne osjeti da je u vezi s pravom osobom, s kojom æe stupiti u brak". [Iscrpnije...](#)

Making it all only makes sense

Osvježeni Microsoftov MSN kreæe na AOL dominaciju

MSN Explorer

Juèer redizajnirani [MSN](#), [Microsoftova](#) ISP usluga, ima najozbiljnije namjere krenuti na vodeæeg Internet providera u svijetu - [AOL](#). MSN trenutaèno ima 3,5 milijuna korisnika, a AOL èak 25 milijuna. MSN æe u 10.000 duæana dijeliti besplatni CD s novim MSN Explorerom. Predstavnik Microsofta je izjavio hladno i zastrašujuæe: "Cilj kampanje je stvoriti od MSN-a globalni *brand name* koji æe imati prepoznatljivost, snagu i vrijednost naših osnovnih proizvoda Windowsa i Office paketa." Microsoft u kampanju namjerava uložiti milijardu dolara! [Iscrpnije...](#)

Internetizacija Hrvatske

Potrebna hitna informatizacija i internetizacija Hrvatske

Glavna poruka Konferencije "Internetizacija Hrvatske" koju je u srijedu organizirala tvrtka Ericsson Nikola Tesla, bila je da Hrvatska treba **hitno** izraditi strategiju informatièkog razvoja, a taj bi se dokument, kao što je sluèaj u razvijenim zemljama svijeta, trebao usaglasiti i prihvatiti na najvišoj državnoj razini. Hrvatska sada znatno zaostaje u informatizaciji ne samo za razvijenim nego i za nekih tranzicijskim zemljama. Posebna pozornost pritom je posveæena Internetu i elektronskoj trgovini jer, kako je naglasio Ake Enell, predsjednik Nikole Tesle, Internetom se u svijetu veæ sada služi 400 milijuna korisnika, a do 2003. godine bit æe ih više od milijardu od èega æe polovica koristiti i mobilni Internet. Pokrovitelj skupa bio je potpredsjednik Vlade dr. Goran Graniæ. [Iscrpnije...](#)

25.10.2000,
srijeda

Breaking news

Euro pao na dosad najnižu vrijednost - 0,83

dolara

Sve manje
vrijedi

Jutros se na londonskoj burzi euro mogao kupiti za rekordno niskih 0,8288 dolara, nakon èega se opet malèice podigao. Krivicu za ovaj najnoviji pad

navodno snosi jedna tvrtka koja promijenila znatnu kolièinu eura u dolare, kao i nevoljkost europskih centralnih banaka da jaèe podupru zajednièku valutu. Od startanja eura u sijeènju 1999. euro je pao u odnosu na dolar za 30%. [Iscrpnije](#) i [zbirka](#) euro novèanica...

Nemoguæe pecanje

Šveðanin æeli upecati èudovište iz Loch Nessa

Ljubitelji Nessiea digli su paniku saznavši da Šveðanin Jan Sundberg æeli uhvatiti komad koæe njihovog ljubimca za istraæivaèke potrebe. Loch Ness istraæitelj Dick Raynor

zatraæio je od Sindberga da se suzdræi od nakane koju je nazvao "neetiènom i bolesnom". Nessie potpada pod škotski zakon o zaštitu æivotinja iz 1912, ali pitanje je, buduæi da postojanje èudovišta nikad nije dokazano, potpada li ono zaista pod taj zakon. [Nessie fan klub](#) i [iscrpnije](#)...

CIA skida tajnu s (nekih) dokumenata o Èileu

Hoæe li se otkriti istina o vezi CIA-e i Pinocheta?

Direktor CIA-e George Tenet pristao je izdati 13. studenog oko 450 dokumenata o tajnim operacijama u Èileu od 1962. do 1975. godine. U tom

razdoblju sumnja se da je CIA pripomogla pripremanju i izvršavanju puèa kojim je general Pinochet svrgnuo predsjednika Allendea i uveo diktaturu, no CIA je opovrgavala bilo kakvu umiješanost u puèe i Allendeovu smrt. Direktor CIA-e isprva je zadržao izdavanje dokumenata zbog straha da æe se time otkriti obavještajne metode i izvori, ali je nakon redigiranja i izdvajanja oko dvadesetak dokumenata odluèeno da ostatak moæe ugledati svjetlo dana. [Iscrpnije](#)...

PC-biz

Compaqu raste profit, ali prijeti euro



Najveći svjetski proizvođač PC-a Compaq izvjestio je o izvrsnoj prodaji svih svojih proizvodnih linija i porastu profita u trećem kvartalu (550 milijuna dolara), no

istovremeno je upozorio da će profit u četvrtom kvartalu biti ugrožen slabim eurom. Profit bolji od očekivanog pokazuje preokret za Compaq koji je prije godinu dana pokazivao stagnaciju rasta prihoda.

[Iscrpnije...](#)

Mutna slika, mutan ton...

MTV Interactive najbolji multimedijalni Web site



Keynote Systems, američka konzultantska grupa specijalizirana za Internet, napravila je index 20 najpopularnijih web siteova, mjereći im kvalitetu audio i

video streaming prijenosa. Rezultati su jako loši, tako da je prosječna ocjena 1.87 od mogućih 10 bodova, što označava DVD kvalitetu zapisa. Od 20 web stranica, MTV Interactive je osvojio najviše bodova, 3.6 od mogućih 10. Ostali su Barnesandnoble.com za audio e-commerce, WUSL-FM 99 za Internet radio i CNBC.com za financijski radio. Iscrpnije na

[Information Technology...](#)

Povratak svemirskog taksija

Discovery sletio na rezervnu lokaciju u pustinji Mojave



Space shuttle Discovery uspio se jučer popodne sigurno spustiti na rezervnu lokaciju u bazi Edwards u Kaliforniji, nakon što nije mogao sletjeti na matični svemirski centar

Kennedy u Floridi, pa je naplanirano kružio u orbiti dva dana. Iz baze Edwards u pustinji Mojave završila je i prva misija shuttlea 1981. godine. Pustinjska se baza koristila redovito za slijetanje shuttlea u prvim godinama shuttle programa, a ovo je prvi put da se koristi od 1996. godine. NASA-i će trebati šest dana da dolegli shuttle nazad u matičnu bazu, a Discovery čeka nova misija za manje od četiri mjeseca.

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voteauction.com is coming soon

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27.10.04

broadband in berlin

what ´s the current favorite in big b? qsc? arcor? satellite? umts? point-2-point beacon? anyone a good suggestion (anything but our pink friends, please)

Posted by felix at [14:16](#) | [Comments \(93\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

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ipod photo



yesyesyes, this is major! i´m glad i sat out the current ipod generation. gizmodo has the smoking [details](#).

there is a (not yet official?) [apple press release](#) on their site. on their [homepage](#) they are promoting a special edition of the 4th generation (duh!)

Posted by felix at [00:48](#) | [Comments \(194\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

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[The John Peel Sessions.](#)

[Musiker ueber John Peel.](#)

Posted by ringo at [20:35](#) | [Comments \(160\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

switched

no, it hasn't been a statement all those years, no i did not drink too much and no, i am not colorblind. i just never got around to have one. there is more important things in life. either way, today i gave in and got [mine](#).

Posted by felix at [12:35](#) | [Comments \(180\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

25.10.04

participate in the american election - wherever you are!

Vienna / Oslo / Washington, 22/10/2004, A0133 1/3 30 5330E13/01



[SELLtheVOTE](#) DOES IT THE AMERICAN WAY - THE DEMOCRATIC WAY

Voice from SELLtheVOTE.COM user Linda, 25, NY: My vote goes to a Puerto Rican, Puerto Ricans living in Puerto Rico pay federal taxes, fight in the US army, and have US passports - but are entirely denied a right to vote in the presidential elections. ... Puerto Rico has been occupied and used as a military training base by the US ... for decades. I offer my vote to a Puerto Rican living in Puerto Rico ... I will sell you my vote.

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Posted by felix at [15:11](#) | [Comments \(198\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

meine bildung.de

bild wieder ganz vorne mit dabei mit einem eignen social network, namens ["meinefeunde.de"](#). aua.

Posted by felix at [14:04](#) | [Comments \(132\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

live movie

germany´s second public tv station, zdf, is airing an interesting experiment tonight: a complete live movie. the tv movie is going to be shot at two locations at the same time and the director will cut the feeds in realtime as if it were a sporting event. the two locations in berlin (one in zehlendorf, one in charlottenburg) will be connected through a point-to-point radio beam. apparently this has been done before so the zdf is taking it even one step further and wrote a live taxi trip through berlin rush-hour into the plot. let´s see what´s going to happen... (if you´re still waiting for these 15 minutes, this could be it!) the whole thing will also be broadcasted (you guessed it) live on the internet.

[spiegel artikel \(german\)](#)

[zdf website \(german\)](#)

[live broadcast \(20:15 GMT+1\)](#)

Posted by felix at [13:56](#) | [Comments \(251\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

24.10.04

social pornography



check out [tim´s](#) new pornographiccollaborative bookmarking tool [porn.a.licious](#). it works the same way as [del.icio.us](#) but hey, if there is room for a "special interest" bookmarking tool, then it´s in this field, right? i like the new design and how he indicates the number of posts in different categories by the size of the typo. porno, how social can you get?

Posted by felix at [17:15](#) | [Comments \(95\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

23.10.04

donald trump's hairdo!

so i was in n.y. last week. my friend got us into this party for donald trump's reality t.v. show "the apprentice". man and then he came: donald trump himself surrounded by a couple of girls of his "trump models". yes, he owns a model agency! the party was pretty cool: open bar all night , stiff drinks, bad eurohouse and free cigarettes! although you could not smoke them inside.

so i took this two shots of his haircut. i also had my 3d camera on me, but haven't developed those images yet. but with that thing i will have the full 3d experience of his wicked hairdo! it is actually way cooler than it shows here.



they guy seems pretty cool. when he came in with his model girlfriend and the other ladies, my girlfriend was standing close to him apparently and the first thing he said when he saw the crowd, that was already there, was: "great, look at this! a lot of beautiful women here!" never can't get enough.

Posted by ringo at [02:17](#) | [Comments \(308\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

22.10.04

zitat des abends

"...die feigen akademikerschweine von der [rand corporation](#)..." (aufgeschnappt irgendwo in der glotze)

Posted by felix at [21:45](#) | [Comments \(103\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

a new plaze

not yet a [plaze](#) but done deal. i´ll be harrasing you from my new homebase [schoenhauser allee 134](#) in berlin starting november 5th.

Posted by felix at [21:42](#) | [Comments \(256\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

11.10.04

gervais is god, haim saban certainly not.

the german tv station pro sieben (recently bought by [haim saban](#)) is airing the premiere of "[stromberg](#)" today, a preposterous ripoff of bbc´s "[the office](#)". after watching some trailer i just couldn´t cope with it. not sure wether to laugh or to puke about the unbelievable naivity the sat1/pro sieben group program scouts are exhibiting in adapting sucessfull foreign formats. from what i saw in the preview it seems as if they copied every single episode in all details from story to characters to script.

Posted by felix at [20:29](#) | [Comments \(225\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

08.10.04

mal schauen

actioncontents findet es super von dir, lieber rosa riese, dass du im zeitalter von schni(e)p(p)elshows im fernsehen und der angeblichen metrosexualisierung ganzer evolutionsstränge nicht zurückstehen möchtest und in deiner community "[world-of-hotspots](#)" den verwirrten teenagern zeit lässt, sich zu entscheiden:

Members finden >



Triff Leute, die deine Interessen teilen!

Wähle hier bitte die Kriterien für deine gesuchten Members aus.
Wenn du nach einem bestimmten Community-Mitglied suchst, gibst du einfach den Nickname ein.



Nickname:

Region:

Alter von bis

weiblich männlich mal schauen

online offline alle

denn das wissen wir ja schliesslich alle, druck führt zu garnichts. inschallah!

Posted by felix at [11:43](#) | [Comments \(286\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

06.10.04

listen up!

chaosradio verspricht heute abend super-interessant zu werden:

Chaosradio 96, 06.10.2004, 22-1 Uhr

<http://chaosradio.ccc.de/cr96.html>

Industriespionage

Das Erlangen von Erkenntnissen zu wirtschaftlichen Zwecken hat die klassische Spionage der Staaten und Nationen schon längst in der Priorität verdrängt. Geld regiert die Welt.

Bekannt werden Fälle der Industriespionage viel zu selten, die Dunkelziffer ist hoch. Wir versuchen, das zu ändern: Chaosradio gibt Hörern die Gelegenheit geben, ihre Geschichten zu erzählen (ohne Namen zu nennen, versteht sich).

Wir haben aber auch einige Anekdoten mitgebracht und werden aus dem Nähkästchen der uns bekannten Fälle plaudern. Auch ein paar generelle Erwägungen zum Thema Methoden und Schutz stehen auf dem Programm.

Fragen und Kommentare zu dieser Sendung bitte an 96@chaosradio.ccc.de, allgemeine Anfragen bitte an chaosradio@ccc.de

Posted by felix at [08:22](#) | [Comments \(129\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

03.10.04

things are simple at the top



i shouldn't have gone to photokina. we were already on our way out, when stumbling across the ultimate in photographic perfection: the alpa 12 swa, a middle format camera, or rather a frame, which let's you combine rodenstock or schneider lenses with film or digital backs (linhof or mamiya). the extremely friendly swiss employee of alpa showed us the baby. let me tell you, it radiates perfection like nothing else. it's so orgiastically crafted, it's like no other camera you have seen before. so honestly, there is simply not much to add to their claim "Alpa - Things are simple at the top."

well maybe one thing: the prices are prohibitive. just the body starts at 3k euro, add a digital back and some lenses and you are easily in the range of a well equipped golf. just a shoulderstrap goes for 126 euro...

too bad their [website](#) doesn't work. i guess their just too busy crafting their cameras to craft their apache equally well.

Posted by felix at [19:37](#) | [Comments \(200\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

ichat AV must have

having been frustrated for a long time with the really awful brightness settings for the isight in ichat, i found [iglasses](#). a little plugin that gives you total control (in a photoshop sort of way) of your webcam's settings within ichat. it is a really an awesome add on. i wonder why apple never got that sorted out. if you ever wanted to do you own sex video desert storm style like paris hilton did, then you just might want to try the night vision setting.



plus: the website says that iglasses makes it possible to run the isight on a g3.

Posted by ringo at [14:53](#) | [Comments \(217\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

02.10.04

arabic week pt. x



as you have guessed, it ´s arabic week at actioncontents. and as if bestellt, the house the apartment in berlin i was checking out was located in, was host to the palestinian embassy (or the general delegation as they have to call it). i was almost tempted to take the apartment just for that reason. it has some undeniable advantages , for example a police patrol 24/7 outside the door and therefore very little graffiti (as the real-estate agent was pointing out). hmmm.

Posted by felix at [21:34](#) | [Comments \(167\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

big b



Posted by felix at [21:23](#) | [Comments \(550\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

pb fixit

when i spilled water over my 12" pbook lately i would have been grateful for instantly knowing how to lift up the keyboard (not quite as simple as it used to be with the pismo). now i stumbled over [pbfixit](#), a great site with detailed howtos for every stunt you want to pull on your g3 or g4 pbook.

Posted by felix at [19:41](#) | [Comments \(285\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

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27.10.04

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26.10.04

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[The John Peel Sessions.](#)

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Posted by ringo at [20:35](#) | [Comments \(154\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

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Posted by felix at [12:35](#) | [Comments \(151\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

25.10.04

participate in the american election - wherever you are!

Vienna / Oslo / Washington, 22/10/2004, A0133 1/3 30 5330E13/01



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For further information please contact

THE AGENCY

we have no nationality

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* * *

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bild wieder ganz vorne mit dabei mit einem eigenen social network, namens

["meinefeunde.de"](#). aua.

Posted by felix at [14:04](#) | [Comments \(114\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

live movie

germany's second public tv station, zdf, is airing an interesting experiment tonight: a complete live movie. the tv movie is going to be shot at two locations at the same time and the director will cut the feeds in realtime as if it were a sporting event. the two locations in berlin (one in zehlendorf, one in charlottenburg) will be connected through a point-to-point radio beam. apparently this has been done before so the zdf is taking it even one step further and wrote a live taxi trip through berlin rush-hour into the plot. let's see what's going to happen... (if you're still waiting for these 15 minutes, this could be it!) the whole thing will also be broadcasted (you guessed it) live on the internet.

[spiegel artikel \(german\)](#)

[zdf website \(german\)](#)

[live broadcast \(20:15 GMT+1\)](#)

Posted by felix at [13:56](#) | [Comments \(237\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

24.10.04

social pornography



check out [tim's](#) new pornographiccollaborative bookmarking tool [porn.a.licious](#). it works the same way as [del.icio.us](#) but hey, if there is room for a "special interest" bookmarking tool, then it's in this field, right? i like the new design and how he indicates the number of posts in different categories by the size of the typo. porno, how social can you get?

Posted by felix at [17:15](#) | [Comments \(83\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

23.10.04

donald trump's hairdo!

so i was in n.y. last week. my friend got us into this party for donald trump's reality t.v. show "the apprentice". man and then he came: donald trump himself

surrounded by a couple of girls of his "trump models". yes, he owns a model agency! the party was pretty cool: open bar all night , stiff drinks, bad eurohouse and free cigarettes! although you could not smoke them inside. so i took this two shots of his haircut. i also had my 3d camera on me, but haven't developed those images yet. but with that thing i will have the full 3d experience of his wicked hairdo! it is actually way cooler than it shows here.



they guy seems pretty cool. when he came in with his model girlfriend and the other ladies, my girlfriend was standing close to him apparently and the first thing he said when he saw the crowd, that was already there, was: "great, look at this! a lot of beautiful women here!" never can't get enough.

Posted by ringo at [02:17](#) | [Comments \(305\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

22.10.04

zitat des abends

"...die feigen akademikerschweine von der [rand corporation](#)..." (aufgeschnappt irgendwo in der glotze)

Posted by felix at [21:45](#) | [Comments \(89\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

a new plaze

not yet a [plaze](#) but done deal. i´ll be harrasing you from my new homebase [schoenhauser allee 134](#) in berlin starting november 5th.

Posted by felix at [21:42](#) | [Comments \(253\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

11.10.04

gervais is god, haim saban certainly not.

the german tv station pro sieben (recently bought by [haim saban](#)) is airing the premiere of "[stromberg](#)" today, a preposterous ripoff of bbc´s "[the office](#)". after watching some trailer i just couldn´t cope with it. not sure wether to laugh or to puke about the unbelievable naivity the sat1/pro sieben group program scouts are exhibiting in adapting sucessfull foreign formats. from what i saw in the preview it seems as if they copied every single episode in all details from story to characters to script.

Posted by felix at [20:29](#) | [Comments \(220\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

08.10.04

mal schauen

actioncontents findet es super von dir, lieber rosa riese, dass du im zeitalter von schni(e)p(p)elshows im fernsehen und der angeblichen metrosexualisierung ganzer evolutionsstränge nicht zurückstehen möchtest und in deiner community "[world-of-hotspots](#)" den verwirrten teenagern zeit lässt, sich zu entscheiden:

Members finden >



Triff Leute, die deine Interessen teilen!

Wähle hier bitte die Kriterien für deine gesuchten Members aus.
Wenn du nach einem bestimmten Community-Mitglied suchst, gibst du einfach den Nickname ein.



Nickname:

 weiblich

 männlich

 mal schauen

Region:

 online

 offline

 alle

Alter von bis

denn das wissen wir ja schliesslich alle, druck führt zu garnichts. inschallah!

Posted by felix at [11:43](#) | [Comments \(282\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

06.10.04

listen up!

chaosradio verspricht heute abend super-interessant zu werden:

Chaosradio 96, 06.10.2004, 22-1 Uhr

<http://chaosradio.ccc.de/cr96.html>

Industriespionage

Das Erlangen von Erkenntnissen zu wirtschaftlichen Zwecken hat die klassische Spionage der Staaten und Nationen schon längst in der Priorität verdrängt. Geld regiert die Welt.

Bekannt werden Fälle der Industriespionage viel zu selten, die Dunkelziffer ist hoch. Wir versuchen, das zu ändern: Chaosradio gibt Hörern die Gelegenheit geben, ihre Geschichten zu erzählen (ohne Namen zu nennen, versteht sich).

Wir haben aber auch einige Anekdoten mitgebracht und werden aus dem Nähkästchen der uns bekannten Fälle plaudern. Auch ein paar generelle Erwägungen zum Thema Methoden und Schutz stehen auf dem Programm.

Fragen und Kommentare zu dieser Sendung bitte an 96@chaosradio.ccc.de, allgemeine Anfragen bitte an chaosradio@ccc.de

Posted by felix at [08:22](#) | [Comments \(99\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

03.10.04

things are simple at the top



i shouldn't have gone to photokina. we were already on our way out, when stumbling across the ultimate in photographic perfection: the alpa 12 swa, a middle format camera, or rather a frame, which let's you combine rodenstock or schneider lenses with film or digital backs (linhof or mamiya). the extremely friendly swiss employee of alpa showed us the baby. let me tell you, it radiates perfection like nothing else. it's so orgiastically crafted, it's like no other camera you have seen before. so honestly, there is simply not much to add to their claim "Alpa - Things are simple at the top."

well maybe one thing: the prices are prohibitive. just the body starts at 3k euro, add a digital back and some lenses and you are easily in the range of a well equipped golf. just a shoulderstrap goes for 126 euro...

too bad their [website](#) doesn't work. i guess their just too busy crafting their cameras to craft their apache equally well.

Posted by felix at [19:37](#) | [Comments \(197\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

ichat AV must have

having been frustrated for a long time with the really awful brightness settings for the isight in ichat, i found [iglasses](#). a little plugin that gives you total control (in a photoshop sort of way) of your webcam's settings within ichat. it is a really an awesome add on. i wonder why apple never got that sorted out. if you ever wanted to do you own sex video desert storm style like paris hilton did, then you just might want to try the night vision setting.



plus: the website says that iglasses makes it possible to run the isight on a g3.

Posted by ringo at [14:53](#) | [Comments \(215\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

02.10.04

arabic week pt. x



as you have guessed, it ´s arabic week at actioncontents. and as if bestellt, the house the apartment in berlin i was checking out was located in, was host to the palestinian embassy (or the general delegation as they have to call it). i was almost tempted to take the apartment just for that reason. it has some undeniable advantages , for example a police patrol 24/7 outside the door and therefore very little graffiti (as the real-estate agent was pointing out). hmmm.

Posted by felix at [21:34](#) | [Comments \(164\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

big b



Posted by felix at [21:23](#) | [Comments \(537\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

pb fixit

when i spilled water over my 12" pbook lately i would have been grateful for instantly knowing how to lift up the keyboard (not quite as simple as it used to be with the pismo). now i stumbled over [pbfixit](#), a great site with detailed howtos for every stunt you want to pull on your g3 or g4 pbook.

Posted by felix at [19:41](#) | [Comments \(282\)](#) | [TrackBack](#)

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MIDAD - das arabische Wort für Tinte und literarischen Stil steht symbolisch auch für räumliche Weite und die Unerschöpflichkeit des Wortes. In diesem Sinne soll ...

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[MT-PlazelAm 0.1](#)

MT-PlazelAm 0.1 Installation Notes. Download the Plugin. MT-PlazelAm_0_1.zip. How it works. Every time you create a new blog entry this ...

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Thursday, February 28, 2002:

[“I’ve been trying to prove what the medium can do my whole life... If I thought my point had been made, I don't know what I’d do.”](#)

– [Will Eisner](#)

Anyone who spends much time here has probably realized that I am somewhat obsessed with stories about different media in their developmental stages, and the people that revolutionized those media. Recently I came upon Will Eisner as a sterling example of a pioneer in his own medium. He has been drawing comics for over 60 years, and is considered by many to be “the single person most responsible for giving comics their *brains*.” (comics writer Alan Moore)

What I find most fascinating about his development of the graphic novel is that his biggest influence on the art was not through a new technique or style, but through a change in the *focus* of comics. In an industry dominated by “increasingly pumped- and sexed-up transmutations”[‡] of “hypertrophied mutants and space aliens raging gaudy supernatural war”[‡] “whose elemental function has always been to commodify the testosterone delirium of male adolescence,”[‡] Will Eisner brought depth, personality, character-building.

His stories “are intimate fables about desperation, loss, and human folly... One Spirit story was told from the point of view of a murderer, all the images rendered in the ovals of the killer's eyes. Another one took place in the ‘real time’ of the ten minutes Eisner calculated it would take to read it.”[‡]

He used the same graphical techniques as the rest of the industry: the speech bubbles, the sequential square panes, the neat but casual brush-stroke lettering. Yet his change of emphasis did more to revolutionize the potential of comics for expression than the seemingly more experimental approaches to style of the late 1960’s

As we push our own medium out of it’s infancy, this is an important lesson to consider. We put a lot of focus on the technical aspects of our craft, pushing XHTML and CSS to backward and forward compatibility, tweaking ActionScript into the ether, and there are many from other web cliques who are still developing hypertext as a story-telling medium.

But for the most part, our perspective, our *voice*, is largely consistent. For the most part, we make the audience aware of our presence as authors, of our work as a product of our efforts. This medium seems to make us exceptionally self-aware as authors.

Exploring most web sites is akin to reading a book in which the author intermittently breaks in with his or her own narrative comments. How many sites go so far as to make the very window on the story a part of a character, as Eisner did?

There are exceptions of course. [jodi](#) has experimented with the browser itself as an element of a website. [Hi-res](#) consistently [subvert our expectations of how a website should run](#), shocking us into a more direct experience of the story itself.

We have been extremely successful at pushing the tech side of this medium, and we've spun some fantastic stories here. And if we take a cue from Eisner, another way to push this medium is by changing the user's perspective in the experience.

‡All of the quotes in this post are from [an article in the New York Review of Books](#). You can't read this article online without paying for it, but the purchase is well worth it. Besides, it's always a good idea to support micropayment where it is reasonable and in support of something worthwhile.

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Thursday, February 28, 2002:

If my impassioned gibberish on PHP has got you curious, here are a few good tutorials I've uncovered:

- o [PHP at Webmonkey](#)
- o [PHP Cookies](#)
- o [Array Manipulation With PHP4](#)

If you are not interested, well, I'll stop with the practical stuff and get back to my useless theorizings real soon.

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Wednesday, February 27, 2002:

According to Richard M. Smith of [Computer bytes man](#), Windows Media Player for XP has some almost surreal privacy invasions.

'Each time a new DVD movie is played on a computer, the WMP software contacts a Microsoft Web server to get title and chapter information for the DVD. When this contact is made, the Microsoft Web server is given an electronic fingerprint which identifies the DVD movie being watched and a cookie which uniquely identifies a particular WMP player. With this two pieces of information Microsoft can track what DVD movies are being watched on a particular computer.'

Until recently, Microsoft didn't even mention this fact in their privacy policy. This has been amended, and Microsoft now offers the following useful tip:

'To prevent a server from uniquely identifying your computer:
On the Tools menu, click Options.
On the Player tab, clear the Allow Internet sites to uniquely identify your Player check box.'

So is the *status quo* thinking at Microsoft now that as long as we give the user a way out, we can abuse them by default? To be fair, anyone who uses XP in light of all that's been said about its invasive properties deserve this sort of invasion.

So, let us say it once more. Do not purchase XP. Preferably stop using Microsoft products, but at the very least do not move to XP.

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Tuesday, February 26, 2002:

I'm changing email accounts - actually I'm moving to Fiji - , and thought **here** would be a good place to store my mailing lists so I can resubscribe when I've got my new email. Plus if I know that you all are subscribed to the same lists as I am, then I'll have to push myself a little harder in my posts, rather than just parroting what's been send in my lists.

Mailing Lists I like:

- o [Software and culture](#)
- o [nettime.org](#)
- o [rumori](#)
- o [eu-gene - generative art](#)
- o [politechbot](#)

- o [Davenet](#)
- o [Community memory](#)
- o [Chi-Web \(usability\)](#)
- o [Phil Agre's Red Rock Eater News Service](#)
- o [webdesign-L](#)
- o [Graphics List](#)

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Monday, February 25, 2002:

PHP is a Designer's dream.

I haven't been this excited about a language since I read about the theory of XML (the practice of it is an entirely different matter).

The *thème du riguer* in web circles is separating [style](#) from [content](#). The *Design* is essentially the organization of all that. We aim for fluid xhtml/css that is useful in all browsers, and pretty in some.

In look, the complexity of this sort of design on the web has stepped back to when we first started using tables for layout. Simple modular designs.

Jakob Nielson is beside himself.

But as absolute positioning and the z-index creep in, we start to create sites just as contorted as those [Matrioshka-doll](#)(warning; 5 elvis popups) tables we're trying to get away from.

The wonder of separate style and content is that even [the most contorted styling](#) will render [readable content](#) in [Mosaic](#). So, we've got the best of both worlds. The |337 d-ZineR can wank css-2 all he/she wants without choking those poor Lynxes.

This is the lesson all us good little web designers are being taught today.

The reality is that css and xhtml alone have never severed content from style as flexibly as we dream. There is a level between the content of xhtml and the rendering of it's style with css that hangs in limbo between the two, inevitably forced into a place it really shouldn't be.

Tomorrow's answer (in practical terms) in xml. Today's is php.

And that's what I did this weekend. Used xhtml for [pure content](#). Used css for [pure styling](#). And used php to [organize it all](#). Admittedly, this weekend's efforts pushed a modular design down an [increasingly sticky path](#) of gratuitous styling, but for a front-end coder, the potential is inspiring.

PHP is easy, it is open-source, and it is *nix. Check it out. I'll write a simple tutorial to follow.

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Friday, February 22, 2002:

[Broadcasters Outraged over Proposed Reporting Rules](#)

'The Copyright Office has published its notice of proposed rulemaking regarding the recordkeeping and reporting standards around streaming and internet radio initiatives. Broadcasters, to say the least, are stunned as the Copyright Office *followed almost to the letter the RIAA's wish list.*'

-via [nettime](#)

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Friday, February 22, 2002:



Is this a sperm-page or speech-bubble-page...

— — ... —

m n elipsis minus | [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Wednesday, February 20, 2002:

[US companies enabling Chinese government to censor its citizens.](#)

Cisco makes a killing helping the Chinese Government censor its citizens, and Yahoo blocks specific search terms for the same purpose.

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Wednesday, February 20, 2002:

[scriptographer](#) is an open source plug-in for illustrator that allows you to use javascript as a drawing tool!

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Tuesday, February 19, 2002:

[Transcript of the PBS show Dot Con](#)

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Tuesday, February 19, 2002:

[Visual Presentations of Self in Web Logs](#)

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Tuesday, February 19, 2002:

Calling all web political hacks.

[dc404](#) is starting to put together an independent new media event in that paved suburb known as Washington DC on April 5th and 6th, and they're looking for some more speakers. It looks like they're lacking in the dotCommunist department, so let's get some red love out there.

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Monday, February 18, 2002:

Monday morning, and [Phil Agre](#) has reminded me that [the republicans still have no sense of humor or respect for freedom of speech](#), [Rush Limbaugh is even more malevolently moronic than George Bush](#), and [the repercussions of the DMCA are getting even more ridiculous](#).

No more Phil Agre posts for the rest of this week, I promise. As wonderful as they are, I'm not very useful if all I do is philter Phil Agre.

My first non-Phil Agre post of the week: '[The Robeson Fund](#) is the only ongoing source of funding committed exclusively to the support of social issues media.' And they are accepting applications for grants now!

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Monday, February 18, 2002:

[webdesign-L](#) is a nice, nuts and bolts, no-bullshit mailing list for getting around all the annoying browser quirks we like to pretend standards has eliminated.

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Sunday, February 17, 2002:

I attended [in Neville Brody in Conversation at the ICA](#) last night.

Some rather unpleasant vibes, a lot of vague handwaving without ever really nailing anything down (very un-Jesus like). Brody started by lambasting the ICA for manipulating what was meant to be a varied panel on some esoteric theme I can't remember into easy, empty celebrity fluff. This, he says, is endemic of 'the celebrity syndrome of design' where we 'aspire to a lifestyle' rather than anything 'authentic' in our work.

Following this theme of the lack of authenticity in design, he spoke of designers as 'interior decorators of the mind,' painting design as the 'flavor enhancer' for the non-nourishing blandness of media. Digital Media in particular lacks substance, he posits, going on to say that 'media isn't creative anymore; it is reproductive.'

This became a theme in general for the evening: 'The Internet is nothing but a stream of 1's and 0's'... 'all flash no content.' And the only way a designer can make any difference is by carefully selecting our clients.

I'll agree that in the scope of things, design is relatively unimportant to the world. People don't become designers to change the world; in fact, we are complicit in the manipulation of the comfortable redefinition of 'need' that has created so much waste and imbalance in the world. But it seems this panel and much of the audience, have our designer heads so deeply inserted in each other's sweet-smelling arses that we fail to see the non-designed world around us.

Their assault on the Internet is a perfect example. The only 1's and 0's I've ever seen on the Internet were on some designer's site who evidently felt it necessary to remind us that we were using something technological. And 'all flash no content' is exactly what you see on Designer sites, and rarely anywhere else on the web. The Internet is choked with content, and HTML is such a well-structured language that many neophyte sites can be very well designed. It is actually the designer's desire to decorate rather than uncover that has created much of the empty crap on the Internet. I know because I've done loads of it myself.

In painting the designer as a passive laquer to an inevitable phenomenon, we are ignoring the fact that we are an active part of the problem. Re-branding a company's look rather than re-evaluating a company's approach. The narrowing gap between Marketing and Design.

It's when we ignore our history as crafts-people and try to raise our self-importance by becoming strategic manipulators of public goals that we hurt society. Designers tend to have many superficial traits. But the importance of perfection to our work, and our acceptance of our role's responsibility in the bigger picture of what we do is how we can use design as a positive force.

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Friday, February 15, 2002:

[Comcast's abuse of customer data](#) is disgusting, but probably more [typical](#) than we'd like to believe. Without [knowledgable customers policing their service providers](#), we would never be able to blow the whistle on this sort of behaviour.

And there are other, less institutionalized methods of personal data abuse that happen at many companies.

This is why the fact that [representatives of the U.S. government are personally getting onvolved in preventing this sort of behaviour](#) is so heartening.

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Thursday, February 14, 2002:

[\\$7 history of UNIX](#)

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Thursday, February 14, 2002:

Much conversation on the [Graphics List](#) today. Mostly just whingeing about clients and 'other' designers, and then of course the dogmas regarding flash and HTML-email leap in, but I've pulled a couple gems out of the stack today:

'Ask them what the most important thing on the page is. Now, ask them, "is that the most interesting thing on the page?"'

'Years and years ago I met a designer who said he charged \$25 an hour for design work, \$30 an hour if the client wanted to watch, and \$50 an hour if they wanted to help.'

'given a speaker who is talking and showing slides, only 20% of the listeners' attention is given to what the speaker is saying whilst 80% goes to what is on the screen.'

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Wednesday, February 13, 2002:

Now, I fully appreciate the merits of the unwired life, and when I hike or holiday that time spent away from my little electromagnetic bubble is always appreciated, but [having the Internet on airplanes](#) strikes me as heaven-sent!

Just imagine. Any book at your fingertips. You can research, email friends, blog.

I am certainly not someone who thinks gadgets improve life by any means, but this is one gadget I would love to have on board.

Just please don't put it only in Wanker class.

-via [ditherati](#)

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Wednesday, February 13, 2002:

A refreshing quote of yore: [‘Just as the strength of the Internet is chaos, so the strength of our liberty depends upon the chaos and cacophony of the unfettered speech the First Amendment protects.’](#)

- [Judge Stewart Dalzell](#)

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Wednesday, February 13, 2002:

[Anti-Globalists Make a Play for Legitimacy](#)

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Wednesday, February 13, 2002:

Web? Somewhat. Activism? Not by my definition of it. But the [centre for applied autonomy](#) is an amusing resource for social intervention.

[iSee](#) is a clunky application with an immensely tedious flash intro that looks to be a great tool for getting to know some more out of the way chunks of New York. Basically, you tell it where you are and where you want to go, and it will plot a path for you that avoids as many surveillance cameras as possible. While I really don't care if someone is videotaping me (I actually quite like the idea of being on film for some bored bloke), it's always fun to subvert self-appointed big-brothers, and neighborhoods without cameras tend to be more exciting than the highly watched ones.

The video about [graffiti writer](#) is meticulously voiced in stilted grandiose, and their point about how easily an intermediary can allow people to commit crimes is a valid one.

Not quite the [The Yes Men](#), but these techno-pranksters are definitely worth a look.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

What's that 'they' say: that you always dislike in others what you dislike about yourself. Well, I guess I don't like when I pair evocative descriptions with empty buzzwords, because I really don't like this: 'Sparking and pulsing somewhere across the mediascape, freshly formed from the collision and convergence of newer media arts, is [Mediatopia](#).'

Can you see the convergence sparking? Can you hear the pulsing collision of newer media arts? Can you sense the former english majors turned web designers finally getting back to what they wanted to be doing in the first place?

Still, thinking about the web is a good thing, and this looks like it could be a place for playing with our ideas about *these many media* without needing to be too academic or too avant-garde.

This is a good thing.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

'[COSIGN 2002](#), the second conference on Computational Semiotics for Games and New Media, will take place in Augsburg (Germany) on the 2nd - 4th September, 2002. It is a cross-disciplinary conference that explores the ways in which semiotics can be applied to creating and analysing computer-based media.'

Semiotics is more or less the study of meaning-making. [This looks like a good introductory book on](#)

[it](#). So, this conference looks at how we can imbue the symbols we use in computer-based technologies with meaning.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

[Opting out of pop up ads](#)

No comment required.

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

An interesting conversation full of links and insight in response to Kottke's query about a system for [developing a personal schema](#), which is Pretentionese for a way of organizing your thoughts, links and observations.

And stuff.

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

[The Original ScumWare Rant](#)

changing your site content without your permission

And so marketers join the lawyers and sycophants in Dante's Inferno. But what else is new?

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

The much disputed schadenfreude primp, or what abusing google can teach us about starting conversations with stangers

What's magical about search engines is not thier ability to find what you are looking for; that's their *raison d'etre-quoi*. The magic of search engines is their ability to give you what you weren't looking for but really wanted. Like back in the old days when I'd shimmy my butt down The Shining-like hallways of my University's stacks looking for some [Michener book on Ukiyo-e](#), and end up with a 30 foot long accordion folding book of Japanese carp. Not crap; carp. Japanese carp.

Misguided online searches can bring similarly delectable delights, and [Google-Whacking](#) has joined my [LINKINATOR](#) as my favorite ways of abusing google for unexpected results.

I'll let you in on a secret here. We're not really abusing google per se; we are twisting our perspective on that tool so that we ask it the sorts of questions we wouldn't normally ask it. It's a great way to make life more interesting as well. Each day, ask one person one question you wouldn't normally ask them. To the ticket-seller, "Does fried Ice cream melt?" To the grocer, "Where were you born?" To the accountant, "What do potatoes taste like?"

And here is one more secret. While most internet pop-culture thrives on its self-referentiality, this phenomenon dooms Googlewhacking by it's very nature. [schadenfreude primp](#) is the perfect example.

So we start with mislaid searches for Japanese art, travel through a 21st century search tool, and end right back where we started, in the floating world of fleeting phenomena.

-via [mememachine](#), aka the englishmun who wants to be a canadian advertiser, tsk tsk.

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

‘[COSIGN 2002](#), the second conference on Computational Semiotics for Games and New Media, will take place in Augsburg (Germany) on the 2nd - 4th September, 2002. It is a cross-disciplinary conference that explores the ways in which semiotics can be applied to creating and analysing computer-based media.’

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Monday, February 11, 2002:

[vitamin-e](#) ‘met on Wednesday 30th January to talk about the answers digital technology is providing for disabled people and decide whether or not they [the answers from digital technology] are useless.’

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Monday, February 11, 2002:

[Neville Brody in Conversation at the ICA](#)

‘Brody has suggested that much design today has become a tool of economic manipulation. How can designers question and challenge the social context and impact of their work? I’

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Saturday, February 09, 2002:

Google has put up an [archive of twenty years of Usenet](#), and has begun islotaing ‘historic’ emails.

-via [community-memory](#)

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Saturday, February 09, 2002:

[webactivism shredded.](#)

My weekend project has just become clear: [LA LINKIS!](#) + [SHREDDER](#) = ...

-via [kottke](#)

| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Saturday, February 09, 2002:

[Histories of Internet Art: fictions and factions](#) has [links to some classic texts and opinions](#) on net theory.

Of course, I've just pirated most of them in that last sentence.

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Friday, February 08, 2002:

[‘a spectre is haunting the corporate world--the spectre of organized world-wide file-sharing.’](#)

[‘humanity won't be happy until the last copyright holder is hung by the guts of the last patent lawyer.’](#)

[textz.com](#)

<http://textz.gutenberg.net/>

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Friday, February 08, 2002:

[The New York state attorney general's office sued security software maker Network Associates on Thursday over licensing language it says restricts free-speech rights.](#)

‘The suit, which focuses on antivirus and firewall software sold by the company's McAfee subsidiary, centers on a "censorship clause"... The clause says customers cannot publish product reviews or results of benchmark tests without permission from the company.’

Sometimes I wonder if these lawyers are even human. Who could possibly think they could get away with this sort of thing? Don't they know about the American right to pretend something affects national security so we can lie about it to cover up our corruption?

This friday, write a bad review of a McAfee product.

-via [ditherati](#)

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Thursday, February 07, 2002:

[ProjectMayo, the home of Open DivX](#) provides OpenSource respite as fears that MPEG-4 will be pay-for-view mount.

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note to self: read [this](#) when you have a chance.

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Thursday, February 07, 2002:

[Librarians against intellectual property](#)

‘We live in a world dominated by large intellectual property dinosaurs. This webpage is part of that big bright meteor in the sky!’

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Wednesday, February 06, 2002:

While we are on nostalgic internet trivia: the [award-winning Entrance to Kibo’s Wierd Thingie](#), with such charmingly useless navigational tips as ‘Where the site map is hidden.’ or ‘where casual visitors are shunted into side rooms where they are pointlessly confused.’

A place where most strangely named buttons go to the exact same place. Of course, that doesn't mean your decisions are in vain: *‘If you click on the word "proceed" you'll go to where the real action is. The other items above are for people who are much less cool than you. You want to click "proceed".’*

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Wednesday, February 06, 2002:

Nostalgic Internet trivia: the life and times of [the Amazing Indent-o-meter](#).

```
01234567 <-- The amazing* indent-o-meter!
^                (*: Indent-o-meter may not actually amaze.)
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Tuesday, February 05, 2002:

The mission of [OuterConnection](#) is to provide webpage design and hosting for legitimate prison-based nonprofits. this is another project from the apple-biting fellas at [Interconnection](#), where they provide web design and hosting for non-profits in the developing world.

These are both easy ways for us as web-designers to help a little; they've got a [great bulletin board of volunteer oppoprunities for designers](#).

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Monday, February 04, 2002:

A large selection of established design theory at [Jay Cross' internettime](#), and many resources. Like [these two](#) I'd like to examine.

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Monday, February 04, 2002:

I guess this weekend's theme has become philosophising the internet.

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I want to look at this Situationist Internet thing from a different angle. Debord is always talking about how image has come to replace reality in our societies, yet the clearest path he seems to provide for cutting through to this reality is through nonsense, by subverting this fabricated reality through unexpected and innappropriate societal intervention.

I mentioned some obvious societal interventions the Internet has provided below, but let's look at this

more abstractly. I said that on the Internet the appearance of a thing *is* the thing itself.

But that's not really the case in a no-nonsense technical way.

The appearance is the way the browser renders the code. And although browsers have generally followed similar perspectives on this code, it would be possible to make a browser that rendered the code in an entirely different way. When thinking about how different animals experience this world, *very* different animals, my Mom asks me to imagine what the world would be like if we experienced site through our ears. If the information that comes through our eyes were processed by our brain as sound.

An [old psych experiment put goggles that turned the world upside down](#) on the wearer. Sort of a periscope with one lense missing. After a few days of vertigo, the participants learned to function perfectly fine in this upside down world, and in fact had to *re-learn* how to function in the normal world once their goggles had been removed.

Throw that kind of mind warp on a browser and the web is a very different place. The appearance is distinctly *not* the thing. Our perception of this world is dictated by a software company!

So what's real in this world. Like [Plato's pure forms](#), is the code the reality, which must be filtered through an organ before most can perceive it? Would a view-source only browser be a "purer" way of experiencing the web?

Obviously this is all mental wanking today. Our code is nowhere near rich enough to render much variety through different perspectives. How many ways are there to look at `Arial 11px #666666? Or sprite(theCurrentSpriteNum).locX = theMouseLoc/ getDate ()?`

There's not much room for interpretation there, but by purposefully abusing the code we can change the meaning of things on the Internet. Recontextualizing content is certainly a current-day step we can take towards this. By altering the appearance or proximity of information on the internet we change its reality.

Or our perception of its reality.

Because its not real*. It just has an initial or intended state.

*(again, I'm exhibiting my prejudice of only considering tangible stuff as real, and I know that's wrong. for instance, you can't touch or smell love, but that's real. on the other hand, a rock is very real, yet we can change its identity by using it in different ways. rock-hammer. rock-knife. rock-pen. rock-bed. is the real then the potential?...)

.....

When I first read [Guy Debord's Society of the Spectacle](#), I was struck by how the Internet seemed so much to be an application of the concepts this man spoke of in the 1960s. A society built on appearance over reality, image over thing, empty but compelling "experience" from an armchair. Marketing and media do this to the "real" world, but the Internet itself is pure image. Where would a situationist find the pulp of life in such a detached reality?

Yet by entering a world that is nothing but image, we are forced to create our own image. In this world, we are what we pretend to be, and when a destination is an image, [Debord's scolding over preferring our image of reality](#) over any reality we were once able to grasp becomes moot. We have embraced in the Internet just that which the situationists abhor, yet within this supremely false world, we do have control over what we are.

I guess it really is the lesser of two evils: portraying ourselves with our ideas versus portraying ourselves by consuming someone else's package of what we should be. When we are faced so baldly with pure appearance we *ourselves* have to make something of it.

Of course, I am making an assumption here: that because our experience of the Internet is flat; because it does not exist outside electricity, because it so easily loses the real world trappings of space and time, that it is pure appearance. When I think about it this way, I see that in fact the opposite can be true. The Internet is pure substance. Any site *is* what it appears to be. How do you differentiate the appearance from the thing when the appearance *is* the thing?

Suddenly the Internet seems a situationist dream rather than nightmare. Where any site has the same "amount" of reality, we can really mess with that reality. [Vote-auction.com](#). [The yes men](#). [The last page of the internet](#). [Requiem for a dream](#). [Pornolizer](#). [Vaporware](#).

This is pure bullshit. Isn't that what [detournement](#) is all about?

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Sunday, February 03, 2002:

Maybe it's just their cheap nostalgia shots ("Up-up Down-down Left-right Left-right B A start"), but for me, [the Moldy Peaches](#) really seem to speak of my generation, the priveleged conscienti. We've got the white man's burden ("I'm running out of ethnic friends"), and the irrational is the only sustainable sense of adventure we can interject into our daily lives without mussing up our hair too much (or what's left of it after burying our hypocrisy in knee-jerk politics for so long).

So what does this have to do with WebActivism?

Nothing. Except that webactivism as I see it is truly an affair of the priveleged conscienci. All I really care about in this world, I mean in the selfish your-house-is-on-fire-what-do-you-take-with-you sense of *caring*, aside from a few people, is my data. Not my shiny computer (though I bought a laptop so I can visualize my idyllic nomad lifestyle more plausibly with one), but my data. And thanks to open source, most of that's off on some server in California, so I don't have to carry it around with me and feel that weight of ownership. Outside of building real relationships, this is the most non-material kind of ownership I can envision.

But pixel or not, virtual or not, it is still a possession, and it still possesses me. I no longer have the fear that bar my portfolio I'm fucked, but I'd still like to have a couple gigabyte of laurels to rest on should it be necessary.

The [pyrric](#) part of it all is, data becomes real. Our virtual world is now subject to real-world laws. [John Perry Barlow's declaration of independence](#) just doesn't cut it any more. The Internet may be the first thing to go in armageddon, but it is as real and alive as [the velveteen rabbit](#).

So, we've won. We've convinced the world that the Internet is alive and real. But with that victory we enter reality, with all its stigmas and trappings. If we expect code to be ruled as speech, as free speech, then we accept that the constitution governs our world as well. 468x60 pixels is property that can be rented. [Red pixels are real](#).

The Internet is an idealist dream that has survived its prostitution. It has become real through love. But it has become real to those who don't love it as well. Only priveleged people get velvet bunny dolls. Only priveleged people can sing hard-core songs about them. Only priveleged people can love *something* until it becomes real.

And once it becomes real it is no longer an imaginary world of our own creation. Our world has entered the real world. The irrational has its feet on the ground. Is this what you wanted?

read this twice and listen to the Moldy Peaches if this seems disconnected

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Saturday, February 02, 2002:

Two good articles at [gigalaw](#):

- [The Tension Between Free Speech and Copyright](#) is a comprehensive look at DeCSS and the

legal tension it has produced.

- [Source Code As Free Speech in Encryption Case](#) analyses the earlier decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ‘that computer source code is protected by the First Amendment.’

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Friday, February 01, 2002:

‘[Wordlistnet](#) introduce the most comprehensive analysis of words, classifieds by subjects. It will help you to appreciate the importance of a concrete search in the internet traffic, and how this concept appears: number of searches, different search options, more concepts about this subject,...’

Is it the quaint incorrect english that introduces the benefits of this service, or the mad poetry it creates? Whatever it is, you gotta love the side-effects of automated utility. The words below came from searches with the term 'mac' in them, so I decided to complete the circle by using [La LINKIS!](#) to link them back to their related sites. The words have no link conceptually, but our mind forces relationships due to their proximity. The snide side of information theory rears its head as word lists become chaotic poetry.

‘[wwf smackdown](#), [tv1000 d2mac codes](#), [stomach exercises](#), [six pack stomach](#), [ripping off vending machines](#), [pharmacy drugs](#), [pasta machines](#), [micro machines military](#), [macs in a pc network how to](#), [macrocytosis](#), [mackinac bridge](#), [macho](#), [macfarlane toys](#), [macandbumble](#), [mac make-up](#), [list of pharmaceutical companies](#), [infernal machine](#), [godsmack](#)’

[Have a hop](#) around.

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| [\[permanent link\]](#)

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[rss.xml](#)

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[apple||](#)

[BluFish](#)

[WaterLoo](#)

[Outlet](#)

[Andy's chest](#)

[Bricks](#)

[Shad Thames](#)

[Hut life](#)

[Dithered Cowboy](#)

[Cowboy Stripe](#)

[Printable](#)

[WiTH FROST!NG](#)

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[grographics.com](#)

[They Say Small](#)

[Design History In a Box](#)

[The IconIcon project](#)

[Faxwerk](#)

[Youzit.com \(Usability Sucks\)](#)

[Various 404 errors](#)

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[Jesse Ross](#)

[Derek Rogerson](#)

[The Diggers](#)

[Franklin's Diary](#)

[We Are A Camera](#)

[BY THE WAY, MY SISTER IS DEAD](#)

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[contact Christopher Robbins](#)

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

WEBACTIVISM.ORG:
harpers

Thursday, February 28, 2002:

[“I’ve been trying to prove what the medium can do my whole life... If I thought my point had been made, I don't know what I’d do.”](#)

– [Will Eisner](#)

Anyone who spends much time here has probably realized that I am somewhat obsessed with stories about different media in their developmental stages, and the people that revolutionized those media. Recently I came upon Will Eisner as a sterling example of a pioneer in his own medium. He has been drawing comics for over 60 years, and is considered by many to be “the single person most responsible for giving comics their *brains*.” (comics writer Alan Moore)

What I find most fascinating about his development of the graphic novel is that his biggest influence on the art was not through a new technique or style, but through a change in the *focus* of comics. In an industry dominated by “increasingly pumped- and sexed-up transmutations”[‡] of “hypertrophied mutants and space aliens raging gaudy supernatural war”[‡] “whose elemental function has always been to commodify the testosterone delirium of male adolescence,”[‡] Will Eisner brought depth, personality, character-building.

His stories “are intimate fables about desperation, loss, and human folly... One Spirit story was told from the point of view of a murderer, all the images rendered in the ovals of the killer's eyes. Another one took place in the ‘real time’ of the ten minutes Eisner calculated it would take to read it.”[‡]

He used the same graphical techniques as the rest of the industry: the speech bubbles, the sequential square panes, the neat but casual brush-stroke lettering. Yet his change of emphasis did more to revolutionize the potential of comics for expression than the seemingly more experimental approaches to style of the late 1960's

As we push our own medium out of it's infancy, this is an important lesson to consider. We put a lot of focus on the technical aspects of our craft, pushing XHTML and CSS to backward and forward compatibility, tweaking ActionScript into the ether, and there are many from other web cliques who are still dveloping hypertext as a story-telling medium.

But for the most part, our perspective, our *voice*, is largely consistent. For the most part, we make the audience aware of our presence as authors, of our work as a product of our efforts. This medium seems to make us exceptionally self-aware as authors.

Exploring most web sites is akin to reading a book in which the author intermittently breaks in with his or her own narrative comments. How many sites go so far as to make the very window on the story a part of a character, as Eisner did?

There are exceptions of course. [jodi](#) has experimented with the browser itself as an element of a website. [Hi-res](#) consistently [subvert our expectations of how a website should run](#), shocking us into a more direct experience of the story itself.

We have been extremely sucessfull at pushing the tech side of this medium, and we've spun some fantastic stories here. And if we take a cue from Eisner, another way to push this medium is by changing the user's perspective in the experience.

‡*All of the quotes in this post are from [an article in the New York Review of Books](#). You can't read this article online without paying for it, but the purchase is well worth it. Besides, it's always a good idea to support micropayment where it is reasonable and in support of something worthwhile.*

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Thursday, February 28, 2002:

If my impassioned gibberish on PHP has got you curious, here are a few good tutorials I've uncovered:

- o [PHP at Webmonkey](#)
- o [PHP Cookies](#)

- o [Array Manipulation With PHP4](#)

If you are not interested, well, I'll stop with the practical stuff and get back to my useless theorizings real soon.

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Wednesday, February 27, 2002:

According to Richard M. Smith of [Computer bytes man](#), Windows Media Player for XP has some almost surreal privacy invasions.

'Each time a new DVD movie is played on a computer, the WMP software contacts a Microsoft Web server to get title and chapter information for the DVD. When this contact is made, the Microsoft Web server is given an electronic fingerprint which identifies the DVD movie being watched and a cookie which uniquely identifies a particular WMP player. With this two pieces of information Microsoft can track what DVD movies are being watched on a particular computer.'

Until recently, Microsoft didn't even mention this fact in their privacy policy. This has been amended, and Microsoft now offers the following useful tip:

'To prevent a server from uniquely identifying your computer:
On the Tools menu, click Options.
On the Player tab, clear the Allow Internet sites to uniquely identify your Player check box.'

So is the *status quo* thinking at Microsoft now that as long as we give the user a way out, we can abuse them by default? To be fair, anyone who uses XP in light of all that's been said about its invasive properties deserve this sort of invasion.

So, let us say it once more. Do not purchase XP. Preferably stop using Microsoft products, but at the very least do not move to XP.

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Tuesday, February 26, 2002:

I'm changing email accounts - actually I'm moving to Fiji - , and thought **here** would be a good place to store my mailing lists so I can resubscribe when I've got my new email. Plus if I know that you all are subscribed to the same lists as I am, then I'll have to push myself a little harder in my posts, rather than just parroting what's been send in my lists.

Mailing Lists I like:

- o [Software and culture](#)
- o [nettime.org](#)
- o [rumori](#)
- o [eu-gene - generative art](#)
- o [politechbot](#)
- o [Davenet](#)
- o [Community memory](#)
- o [Chi-Web \(usability\)](#)
- o [Phil Agre's Red Rock Eater News Service](#)
- o [webdesign-L](#)
- o [Graphics List](#)

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Monday, February 25, 2002:

PHP is a Designer's dream.

I haven't been this excited about a language since I read about the theory of XML (the practice of it is an entirely different matter).

The *thème du riguer* in web circles is separating [style](#) from [content](#). The [Design](#) is essentially the organization of all that. We aim for fluid xhtml/css that is useful in all browsers, and pretty in some.

In look, the complexity of this sort of design on the web has stepped back to when we first started using tables for layout. Simple modular designs.

Jakob Nielson is beside himself.

But as absolute positioning and the z-index creep in, we start to create sites just as contorted as those [Matrioshka-doll](#)^(warning; 5 elvis popups) tables we're trying to get away from.

The wonder of separate style and content is that even [the most contorted styling](#) will render [readable content](#) in [Mosaic](#). So, we've got the best of both worlds. The |337 d-ZineR can wank css-2 all he/she wants without choking those poor Lynxes.

This is the lesson all us good little web designers are being taught today.

The reality is that css and xhtml alone have never severed content from style as flexibly as we dream. There is a level between the content of xhtml and the rendering of it's style with css that hangs in limbo between the two, inevitably forced into a place it really shouldn't be.

Tomorrow's answer (in practical terms) in xml. Today's is php.

And that's what I did this weekend. Used xhtml for [pure content](#). Used css for [pure styling](#). And used php to [organize it all](#). Admittedly, this weekend's efforts pushed a modular design down an [increasingly sticky path](#) of gratuitous styling, but for a front-end coder, the potential is inspiring.

PHP is easy, it is open-source, and it is *nix. Check it out. I'll write a simple tutorial to follow.

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Friday, February 22, 2002:

[Broadcasters Outraged over Proposed Reporting Rules](#)

‘The Copyright Office has published its notice of proposed rulemaking regarding the recordkeeping and reporting standards around streaming and internet radio initiatives. Broadcasters, to say the least, are stunned as the Copyright Office *followed almost to the letter the RIAA's wish list.*’

-via [nettime](#)

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Friday, February 22, 2002:



Is this a sperm-page or speech-bubble-page...

— — ... —

m n elipsis minus | [\[permanent link\]](#)

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Wednesday, February 20, 2002:

[US companies enabling Chinese government to censor its citizens.](#)

Cisco makes a killing helping the Chinese Government censor its citizens, and Yahoo blocks specific search terms for the same purpose.

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Wednesday, February 20, 2002:

[scriptographer](#) is an open source plug-in for illustrator that allows you to use javascript as a drawing tool!

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Tuesday, February 19, 2002:

[Transcript of the PBS show Dot Con](#)

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Tuesday, February 19, 2002:

[Visual Presentations of Self in Web Logs](#)

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Tuesday, February 19, 2002:

Calling all web political hacks.

[dc404](#) is starting to put together an independent new media event in that paved suburb known as Washington DC on April 5th and 6th, and they're looking for some more speakers. It looks like they're lacking in the dotCommunist department, so let's get some red love out there.

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Monday, February 18, 2002:

Monday morning, and [Phil Agre](#) has reminded me that [the republicans still have no sense of humor or respect for freedom of speech, Rush Limbaugh is even more malevolently moronic than George Bush](#), and [the repercussions of the DMCA are getting even more ridiculous](#).

No more Phil Agre posts for the rest of this weeeek, I promise. As wonderful as they are, I'm not very useful if all I do is philter Phil Agre.

My first non-Phil Agre post of the week: '[The Robeson Fund](#) is the only ongoing source of funding committed exclusively to the support of social issues media.' And they are accepting applications for grants now!

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Monday, February 18, 2002:

[webdesign-L](#) is a nice, nuts and bolts, no-bullshit mailing list for getting around all the annoying browser quirks we like to pretend standards has eliminated.

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Sunday, February 17, 2002:

I attended [in Neville Brody in Conversation at the ICA](#) last night.

Some rather unpleasant vibes, a lot of vague handwaving without ever really nailing anything down (very un-Jesus like). Brody started by lambasting the ICA for manipulating what was meant to be a varied panel on some esoteric theme I can't remember into easy, empty celebrity fluff. This, he says, is endemic of 'the celebrity syndrome of design' where we 'aspire to a lifestyle' rather than anything 'authentic' in our work.

Following this theme of the lack of authenticity in design, he spoke of designers as 'interior decorators of the mind,' painting design as the 'flavor enhancer' for the non-nourishing blandness of media. Digital Media in particular lacks substance, he posits, going on to say that 'media isn't creative anymore; it is reproductive.'

This became a theme in general for the evening: 'The Internet is nothing but a stream of 1's and 0's'... 'all flash no content.' And the only way a designer can make any difference is by carefully selecting our clients.

I'll agree that in the scope of things, design is relatively unimportant to the world. People don't become designers to change the world; in fact, we are complicit in the manipulation of the comfortable redefinition of 'need' that has created so much waste and imbalance in the world. But it seems this panel and much of the audience, have our designer heads so deeply inserted in each other's sweet-smelling arses that we fail to see the non-designed world around us.

Their assault on the Internet is a perfect example. The only 1's and 0's I've ever seen on the Internet were on some designer's site who evidently felt it necessary to remind us that we were using something technological. And 'all flash no content' is exactly what you see on Designer sites, and rarely anywhere else on the web. The Internet is choked with content, and HTML is such a well-structured language that many neophyte sites can be very well designed. It is actually the designer's desire to decorate rather than uncover that has created much of the empty crap on the Internet. I know because I've done loads of it myself.

In painting the designer as a passive laquer to an inevitable phenomenon, we are ignoring the fact that we are an active part of the problem. Re-branding a company's look rather than re-evaluating a company's approach. The narrowing gap between Marketing and Design.

It's when we ignore our history as crafts-people and try to raise our self-importance by becoming strategic manipulators of public goals that we hurt society. Designers tend to have many superficial traits. But the importance of perfection to our work, and our acceptance of our role's responsibility in the bigger picture of what we do is how we can use design as a positive force.

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Friday, February 15, 2002:

[Comcast's abuse of customer data](#) is disgusting, but probably more [typical](#) than we'd like to believe. Without [knowledgable customers policing their service providers](#), we would never be able to blow the whistle on this sort of behaviour.

And there are other, less institutionalized methods of personal data abuse that happen at many companies.

This is why the fact that [representatives of the U.S. government are personally getting involved in preventing this sort of behaviour](#) is so heartening.

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Thursday, February 14, 2002:

[\\$7 history of UNIX](#)

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Thursday, February 14, 2002:

Much conversation on the [Graphics List](#) today. Mostly just whingeing about clients and 'other' designers, and then of course the dogmas regarding flash and HTML-email leap in, but I've pulled a couple gems out of the stack today:

'Ask them what the most important thing on the page is. Now, ask them, "is that the most interesting thing on the page?"'

'Years and years ago I met a designer who said he charged \$25 an hour for design work, \$30 an hour if the client wanted to watch, and \$50 an hour if they wanted to help.'

'given a speaker who is talking and showing slides, only 20% of the listeners' attention is given to what the speaker is saying whilst 80% goes to what is on the screen.'

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Wednesday, February 13, 2002:

Now, I fully appreciate the merits of the unwired life, and when I hike or holiday that time spent away from my little electromagnetic bubble is always appreciated, but [having the Internet on airplanes](#) strikes me as heaven-sent!

Just imagine. Any book at your fingertips. You can research, email friends, blog.

I am certainly not someone who thinks gadgets improve life by any means, but this is one gadget I would love to have on board.

Just please don't put it only in Wanker class.

-via [ditherati](#)

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Wednesday, February 13, 2002:

A refreshing quote of yore: [‘Just as the strength of the Internet is chaos, so the strength of our liberty depends upon the chaos and cacophony of the unfettered speech the First Amendment protects.’](#)
- [Judge Stewart Dalzell](#)

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Wednesday, February 13, 2002:

[Anti-Globalists Make a Play for Legitimacy](#)

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Wednesday, February 13, 2002:

Web? Somewhat. Activism? Not by my definition of it. But the [centre for applied autonomy](#) is an amusing resource for social intervention.

[iSee](#) is a clunky application with an immensely tedious flash intro that looks to be a great tool for getting to know some more out of the way chunks of New York. Basically, you tell it where you are and where you want to go, and it will plot a path for you that avoids as many surveillance cameras as possible. While I really don't care if someone is videotaping me (I actually quite like the idea of being on film for some bored bloke), it's always fun to subvert self-appointed big-brothers, and neighborhoods without cameras tend to be more exciting than the highly watched ones.

The video about [graffiti writer](#) is meticulously voiced in stilted grandiose, and their point about how easily an intermediary can allow people to commit crimes is a valid one.

Not quite the [The Yes Men](#), but these techno-pranksters are definitely worth a look.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

What's that 'they' say: that you always dislike in others what you dislike about yourself. Well, I guess I don't like when I pair evocative descriptions with empty buzzwords, because I really don't like this: 'Sparking and pulsing somewhere across the mediascape, freshly formed from the collision and convergence of newer media arts, is [Mediatopia](#).'

Can you see the convergence sparking? Can you hear the pulsing collision of newer media arts? Can you sense the former english majors turned web designers finally getting back to what they wanted to be doing in the first place?

Still, thinking about the web is a good thing, and this looks like it could be a place for playing with our ideas about *these many media* without needing to be too academic or too avant-garde.

This is a good thing.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

‘[COSIGN 2002](#), the second conference on Computational Semiotics for Games and New Media, will take place in Augsburg (Germany) on the 2nd - 4th September, 2002. It is a cross-disciplinary conference that explores the ways in which semiotics can be applied to creating and analysing computer-based media.’

Semiotics is more or less the study of meaning-making. [This looks like a good introductory book on it.](#) So, this conference looks at how we can imbue the symbols we use in computer-based technologies with meaning.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

[Opting out of pop up ads](#)

No comment required.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

An interesting conversation full of links and insight in response to Kottke's query about a system for [developing a personal schema](#), which is Pretentionese for a way of organizing your thoughts, links and observations.

And stuff.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

[The Original ScumWare Rant](#)

changing your site content without your permission

And so marketers join the lawyers and sycophants in Dante's Inferno. But what else is new?

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

The much disputed schadenfreude primp, or what abusing google can teach us about starting conversations with stangers

What's magical about search engines is not thier ability to find what you are looking for; that's their *raison d'etre-quoi*. The magic of search engines is their ability to give you what you weren't looking for but really wanted. Like back in the old days when I'd shimmy my butt down The Shining-like hallways of my University's stacks looking for some [Michener book on Ukiyo-e](#), and end up with a 30 foot long accordion folding book of Japanese carp. Not crap; carp. Japanese carp.

Misguided online searches can bring similarly delectable delights, and [Google-Whacking](#) has joined my [LINKINATOR](#) as my favorite ways of abusing google for unexpected results.

I'll let you in on a secret here. We're not really abusing google per se; we are twisting our perspective on that tool so that we ask it the sorts of questions we wouldn't normally ask it. It's a great way to make life more interesting as well. Each day, ask one person one question you wouldn't normally ask them. To the ticket-seller, "Does fried Ice cream melt?" To the grocer, "Where were you born?" To the accountant, "What do potatoes taste like?"

And here is one more secret. While most internet pop-culture thrives on its self-referentiality, this phenomenon dooms Googlehacking by it's very nature. [schadenfreude primp](#) is the perfect example.

So we start with mislaid searches for Japanese art, travel through a 21st century search tool, and end right back where we started, in the floating world of fleeting phenomena.

-via [mememachine](#), aka the englishmun who wants to be a canadian advertiser, tsk tsk.

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Tuesday, February 12, 2002:

‘[COSIGN 2002](#), the second conference on Computational Semiotics for Games and New Media, will take place in Augsburg (Germany) on the 2nd - 4th September, 2002. It is a cross-disciplinary conference that explores the ways in which semiotics can be applied to creating and analysing computer-based media.’

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Monday, February 11, 2002:

[vitamin-e](#) ‘met on Wednesday 30th January to talk about the answers digital technology is providing for disabled people and decide whether or not they [the answers from digital technology] are useless.’

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Monday, February 11, 2002:

[Neville Brody in Conversation at the ICA](#)

'Brody has suggested that much design today has become a tool of economic manipulation. How can designers question and challenge the social context and impact of their work? I'

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Saturday, February 09, 2002:

Google has put up an [archive of twenty years of Usenet](#), and has begun islotaing 'historic' emails.

-via [community-memory](#)

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Saturday, February 09, 2002:

[webactivism shredded](#).

My weekend project has just become clear: [LA LINKIS!](#) + [SHREDDER](#) = ...

-via [kottke](#)

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Saturday, February 09, 2002:

[Histories of Internet Art: fictions and factions](#) has [links to some classic texts and opinions](#) on net [theory](#).

Of course, I've just pirated most of them in that last sentence.

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Friday, February 08, 2002:

'a spectre is haunting the corporate world--the spectre of organized world-wide file-sharing.'

'humanity won't be happy until the last copyright holder is hung by the guts of the last patent lawyer.'

textz.com

<http://textz.gutenberg.net/>

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Friday, February 08, 2002:

The New York state attorney general's office sued security software maker Network Associates on Thursday over licensing language it says restricts free-speech rights.

'The suit, which focuses on antivirus and firewall software sold by the company's McAfee subsidiary, centers on a "censorship clause"... The clause says customers cannot publish product reviews or results of benchmark tests without permission from the company.'

Sometimes I wonder if these lawyers are even human. Who could possibly think they could get away with this sort of thing? Don't they know about the American right to pretend something affects national security so we can lie about it to cover up our corruption?

This friday, write a bad review of a McAfee product.

-via [ditherati](#)

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Thursday, February 07, 2002:

[ProjectMayo, the home of Open DivX](#) provides OpenSource respite as fears that MPEG-4 will be pay-for-view mount.

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note to self: read [this](#) when you have a chance.

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Thursday, February 07, 2002:

[Librarians against intellectual property](#)

‘We live in a world dominated by large intellectual property dinosaurs. This webpage is part of that big bright meteor in the sky!’

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Wednesday, February 06, 2002:

While we are on nostalgic internet trivia: the [award-winning Entrance to Kibo’s Wierd Thingie](#), with such charmingly useless navigational tips as ‘Where the site map is hidden.’ or ‘where casual visitors are shunted into side rooms where they are pointlessly confused.’

A place where most strangely named buttons go to the exact same place. Of course, that doesn't mean your decisions are in vain: *‘If you click on the word "proceed" you'll go to where the real action is. The other items above are for people who are much less cool than you. You want to click "proceed".’*

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Wednesday, February 06, 2002:

Nostalgic Internet trivia: the life and times of [the Amazing Indent-o-meter](#).

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01234567 <-- The amazing* indent-o-meter!  
^           (*: Indent-o-meter may not actually amaze.)
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Tuesday, February 05, 2002:

The mission of [OuterConnection](#) is to provide webpage design and hosting for legitimate prison-based nonprofits. this is another project from the apple-biting fellas at [Interconnection](#), where they provide web design and hosting for non-profits in the developing world.

These are both easy ways for us as web-designers to help a little; they've got a [great bulletin board of volunteer oppoortunities for designers](#).

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Monday, February 04, 2002:

A large selection of established design theory at [Jay Cross' internettime](#), and many resources. Like [these two](#) I'd like to examine.

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Monday, February 04, 2002:

I guess this weekend's theme has become philosophising the internet.

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I want to look at this Situationist Internet thing from a different angle. Debord is always talking about how image has come to replace reality in our societies, yet the clearest path he seems to provide for cutting through to this reality is through nonsense, by subverting this fabricated reality through unexpected and innappropriate societal intervention.

I mentioned some obvious societal interventions the Internet has provided below, but let's look at this more abstractly. I said that on the Internet the appearance of a thing *is* the thing itself.

But that's not really the case in a no-nonsense technical way.

The appearance is the way the browser renders the code. And although browsers have generally followed similar perspectives on this code, it would be possible to make a browser that rendered the code in an entirely different way. When thinking about how different animals experience this world, *very* different animals, my Mom asks me to imagine what the world would be like if we experienced site through our ears. If the information that comes through our eyes were processed by our brain as sound.

An [old psych experiment put goggles that turned the world upside down](#) on the wearer. Sort of a periscope with one lense missing. After a few days of vertigo, the participants learned to function perfectly fine in this upside down world, and in fact had to *re-learn* how to function in the normal world once their goggles had been removed.

Throw that kind of mind warp on a browser and the web is a very different place. The appearance is distinctly *not* the thing. Our perception of this world is dictated by a software company!

So what's real in this world. Like [Plato's pure forms](#), is the code the reality, which must be filtered through an organ before most can perceive it? Would a view-source only browser be a "purer" way of experiencing the web?

Obviously this is all mental wanking today. Our code is nowhere near rich enough to render much variety through different perspectives. How many ways are there to look at `Arial 11px #666666? Or sprite(theCurrentSpriteNum).locX = theMouseLoc/ getDate ()?`

There's not much room for interpretation there, but by purposefully abusing the code we can change

the meaning of things on the Internet. Recontextualizing content is certainly a current-day step we can take towards this. By altering the appearance or proximity of information on the internet we change its reality.

Or our perception of its reality.

Because its not real*. It just has an initial or intended state.

*(again, I'm exhibiting my prejudice of only considering tangible stuff as real, and I know that's wrong. for instance, you can't touch or smell love, but that's real. on the other hand, a rock is very real, yet we can change its identity by using it in different ways. rock-hammer. rock-knife. rock-pen. rock-bed. is the real then the potential?...)

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When I first read [Guy Debord's Society of the Spectacle](#), I was struck by how the Internet seemed so much to be an application of the concepts this man spoke of in the 1960s. A society built on appearance over reality, image over thing, empty but compelling "experience" from an armchair. Marketing and media do this to the "real" world, but the Internet itself is pure image. Where would a situationist find the pulp of life in such a detached reality?

Yet by entering a world that is nothing but image, we are forced to create our own image. In this world, we are what we pretend to be, and when a destination is an image, [Debord's scolding over preferring our image of reality](#) over any reality we were once able to grasp becomes moot. We have embraced in the Internet just that which the situationists abhor, yet within this supremely false world, we do have control over what we are.

I guess it really is the lesser of two evils: portraying ourselves with our ideas versus portraying ourselves by consuming someone else's package of what we should be. When we are faced so baldly with pure appearance we *ourselves* have to make something of it.

Of course, I am making an assumption her: that because our experience of the Internet is flat; because it does not exist outside electricity, because it so easily loses the real world trappings of space and time, that it is pure appearance. When I think about it this way, I see that in fact the opposite can be true. The Internet is pure substance. Any site *is* what it appears to be. How do you differentiate the appearance from the thing when the appearance *is* the thing?

Suddenly the Internet seems a situationist dream rather than nightmare. Where any site has the same "amount" of reality, we can really mess with that reality. [Vote-auction.com](#). [The yes men](#). [The last page of the internet](#). [Requiem for a dream](#). [Pornolizer](#). [Vaporware](#).

This is pure bullshit. Isn't that what [detournement](#) is all about?

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Sunday, February 03, 2002:

Maybe it's just their cheap nostalgia shots ("Up-up Down-down Left-right Left-right B A start"), but for me, [the Moldy Peaches](#) really seem to speak of my generation, the priveleged conscienti. We've got the white man's burden ("I'm running out of ethnic friends"), and the irrational is the only sustainable sense of adventure we can interject into our daily lives without mussing up our hair too much (or what's left of it after burying our hypocrisy in knee-jerk politics for so long).

So what does this have to do with WebActivism?

Nothing. Except that webactivism as I see it is truly an affair of the priveleged conscienti. All I really care about in this world, I mean in the selfish your-house-is-on-fire-what-do-you-take-with-you sense of *caring*, aside from a few people, is my data. Not my shiny computer (though I bought a laptop so I can visualize my idyllic nomad lifestyle more plausibly with one), but my data. And thanks to open source, most of that's off on some server in California, so I don't have to carry it around with me and feel that weight of ownership. Outside of building real relationships, this is the most non-material kind of ownership I can envision.

But pixel or not, virtual or not, it is still a possession, and it still possesses me. I no longer have the fear that bar my portfolio I'm fucked, but I'd still like to have a couple gigabyte of laurels to rest on should it be necessary.

The [pyrric](#) part of it all is, data becomes real. Our virtual world is now subject to real-world laws. [John Perry Barlow's declaration of independence](#) just doesn't cut it any more. The Internet may be the first thing to go in armageddon, but it is as real and alive as [the velveteen rabbit](#).

So, we've won. We've convinced the world that the Internet is alive and real. But with that victory we enter reality, with all its stigmas and trappings. If we expect code to be ruled as speech, as free speech, then we accept that the constitution governs our world as well. 468x60 pixels is property that can be rented. [Red pixels are real](#).

The Internet is an idealist dream that has survived its prostitution. It has become real through love. But it has become real to those who don't love it as well. Only priveleged people get velvet bunny dolls. Only priveleged people can sing hard-core songs about them. Only priveleged people can love *something* until it becomes real.

And once it becomes real it is no longer an imaginary world of our own creation. Our world has entered the real world. The irrational has its feet on the ground. Is this what you wanted?

read this twice and listen to the Moldy Peaches if this seems disconnected

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Saturday, February 02, 2002:

Two good articles at [gigalaw](#):

- [The Tension Between Free Speech and Copyright](#) is a comprehensive look at DeCSS and the legal tension it has produced.
- [Source Code As Free Speech in Encryption Case](#) analyses the earlier decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit ‘that computer source code is protected by the First Amendment.’

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Friday, February 01, 2002:

‘[Wordlistnet](#) introduce the most comprehensive analysis of words, classifieds by subjects. It will help you to appreciate the importance of a concrete search in the internet traffic, and how this concept appears: number of searches, different search options, more concepts about this subject,...’

Is it the quaint incorrect english that introduces the benefits of this service, or the mad poetry it creates? Whatever it is, you gotta love the side-effects of automated utility. The words below came from searches with the term 'mac' in them, so I decided to complete the circle by using [La LINKIS!](#) to link them back to their related sites. The words have no link conceptually, but our mind forces relationships due to their proximity. The snide side of information theory rears its head as word lists become chaotic poetry.

‘[wwf smackdown](#), [tv1000 d2mac codes](#), [stomach exercises](#), [six pack stomach](#), [ripping off vending machines](#), [pharmacy drugs](#), [pasta machines](#), [micro machines military](#), [macs in a pc network how to](#), [macrocytosis](#), [mackinac bridge](#), [macho](#), [macfarlane toys](#), [macandbumble](#), [mac make-up](#), [list of pharmaceutical companies](#), [infernal machine](#), [godsmack](#)’

[Have a hop](#) around.

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[rss.xml](#)

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[Webactivism is a Fiction of Dubious Merit by Christopher Robbins](#)

IRRELEVANT WAX. A Fiction of Dubious Merit. By Robbins. ¶ Friday, February 25, 2005: My wiki is more recent than this blog. Have I ...

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dear uberfriends

about others I...

the reason for this email. our goood friends from micromusic# just released the < microbuilder - community construction kit > .

"the renown on-line music and computer culture community micromusic.net presents their microbuilder project: a starter package for global villages, digital communities and open source file sharing freaks.

microbuilder-team: gino esposto & paco manzanas
[info at microbuilder.com](http://info.at.microbuilder.com)

purchase the microbuilder package for only EUR 129.00 (limited and personalized edition, 200 copies): <http://micromusic.net/shop>

the package includes the software, a book with contributions from the micromusic and net.culture environment (text, graphics and documentations; including a sexy ubermorgen text <http://ubermorgen.com/microbook>) and several gadgets that let the hearts

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microbuilder release party: april 21 2004
venue: bogen13, viaduktstrasse 13, 8005 zurich/switzerland

about others II...

and our other good friends from monochrom also just released
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if you love trashy manic chaotic and not-so-funny jokes about the
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about us*...

<http://anuscan.com>

<http://brainhard.com>

<http://ubermorgen.com>

<http://vote-auction.net>

<http://ubermorgen.com/baby>

http://ubermorgen.com/niet_art

<http://ubermorgen.com/microbook>

<http://www.sduros.com/voteswork.html>

<http://kunstlabor.at/ubermorgen/interviews>

<http://oefai.at/imkai/events/2004/artai-20040428.html>

http://ubermorgen.com/rebel_art_magazine/rebel_art_mag_02_2004.pdf

kind regards & bussis

hans bernhard, lizvix and billie bernhard
ubermorgen

psssst: http://micromusic.net/public_letter_gwEm.html read the public letter by gwEm -- to malcom mclaren -- on the micromusic chipstyle topic.

* "voteauction is a wonderful parody," said jonah seiger, co-founder of mindshare. "it's an example of using the internet to generate discussion and draw attention to an issue."

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ubermorgen:: : [play at ubermorgen.com](http://play.ubermorgen.com)

Tue Apr 20 09:57:20 CEST 2004

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dear uberfriends

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News : Août 2000



Abréviations utilisées : NPLN -> Note Pour Les Novices, CONTQM -> Cette Opinion Ne Tient Qu'à Moi

Jeudi 31 Août 2000

- **Ca n'a rien de surprenant...**

Le logiciel Promis, qui avait beaucoup fait parler de lui dans les années 80 est un logiciel destiné aux juristes qui classe les documents et d'établir des corrélations entre eux. Il a depuis été retouché par l'administration américaine qui l'a revendu, sous un autre nom, à l'étranger, à des services secrets (en Jordanie et Israël, notamment) mais aussi à des sociétés, dont quelques grandes banques françaises.

Cependant, les modifications auraient consisté en la pose de dispositifs d'écoute et d'intrusion sur les ordinateurs où il serait installé, donnant ainsi aux États-Unis la possibilité d'espionner un grand nombre d'entreprises et d'agences gouvernementales. Juste là, tout va bien pour les américains sauf que le gouvernement canadien qui utilise le logiciel PIRS pour coordonner les enquêtes des ses services secrets et de la Police montée, soupçonne que ce soit une de ces version de Promis. Une enquête a donc été ouverte pour déterminer si des mouchards existent bien.

- **France Telecom ne possède pas les Pages Jaunes.**

France Telecom, qui possède www.pagesjaunes.fr, avait demandé à l'Office Mondial de la Propriété Industrielle (OMPI) de statuer en sa faveur sur la question de savoir à qui appartiennent les domaines pagesjaunes.com, pagesjaunes.net et lespagesjaunes.com. Mais l'OMPI n'a pas suivi en expliquant notamment que autres annuaires nommés Pages Jaunes existent dans des pays francophones avec le nom pagesjaunes.ch, [.ca](http://pagesjaunes.ca), [.be](http://pagesjaunes.be), [.lu](http://pagesjaunes.lu).

- **Tout le monde a droit à un e-mail... 2ème édition**

La Poste a annoncé qu'elle allait offrir un e-mail gratuit à chaque français, qui est consultable directement de chez vous (sur le site ou sur votre gestionnaire de mails) ou sur des bornes payantes dans les postes. Seulement voilà, le service existe depuis un an....

- **Sony sort son Palm**

Sony et Palm ont dévoilé le Clie, premier PDA issu de leur alliance qui marque l'entrée du Japonais sur ce marché grandissant.

- **Les rumeurs se précisent**

La société Mainsoft, développeur Unix/Linux, est soupçonnée d'être l'un des piliers de la conversion d'Office sous Linux. Elle a déjà porté I.E. et Windows Media Player sur cette plate-forme. (CONTQM : Si on trouve même les logiciels MS sous Linux, quel sera l'intérêt de conserver Windows ?)

- **AGP x8 pour Intel**

Milieu 2001, Intel devrait sortir ce nouveau bus graphique qui permettra d'accélérer encore la 3D.

- **Nouveau système de promotion**

Au Etats-Unis (ailleurs je ne sais pas), Windows Me (NPLN : Windows Millenium, qui sort le 14/09 partout dans le monde) sera distribué sous forme de démos dans les grands magasins.

Mercredi 30 Août 2000

- **Les nouveau amis de Napster**

De nombreuses organisations se sont constituées soutiens de Napster devant la Cour d'appel, comme par exemple la Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) et la Digital Media Association (DiMA).

La CEA estime que le juge a mal interprété le cas du Betamax de Sony de 1984 car Napster a, à ses yeux, créé un nouveau standard qui peut avoir des applications légales bien qu'il soit souvent utilisé pour enfreindre la loi. La DiMA qui représente plus de 960 ntreprises dont AOL et Yahoo rejoint les positions de la CEA.

- **Barbie fait confiance aux petites filles**

Les directeurs de Barbie.com a engagé 26 petites filles entre 6 et 12 ans pour les aider à repenser le site qui avait été ouvert cet été. Toutes les semaines ces filles recevaient par mail des photos d'écran du site en construction et étaient questionnées par e-mail ou téléphone. Bien sûr elles ont reçu une rémunération (non communiquée) pour leurs services.

Il semble que cette façon de procéder soit payante puisque le trafic a doublé à la réouverture du site puis a quadruplé après les publicités à la T.V.. De plus, les visiteurs se fidélisent. Le visiteur reste à chaque fois 26 mn en moyenne.

- **Freesurf sanctionne des abonnés**

Suivant la route tracée par OneTel, Freesurf a inscrit sur une liste noire et déconnecté des abonnés du forfait illimité soir et week-end pour avoir brisé les règles. Selon les conditions du forfait à 100 F/mois, l'abonné est restreint à la consultation du web et de ses mails et aux groupes de discussions. Mais 531 abonnés ont été déconnectés en une semaine, sans préavis et en n'ayant pas

forcément enfreint les règles. Ils sont accusés d'avoir utilisé des passerelles pour télécharger des logiciels.

Sur le fait qu'il y ait eu des erreurs et pas de préavis, le directeur de Freesurf explique "qu'il s'agissait d'une mesure d'urgence. Mais nous nous sommes rendus compte que certaines pratiques étaient considérées à tort comme des fraudes." Ils sont donc en train d'examiner les cas un par un pour reconnecter ceux qui ont été déconnectés par erreur. Parmi les erreurs techniques relevées, un abonné qui introduirait tout simplement un CD dans son PC et lancerait le logiciel de lecture WinAmp tout en étant connecté serait considéré comme un fraudeur car WinAmp utilise un protocole interdit par le forfait illimité. Freesurf soutient cependant vouloir poursuivre son offre d'accès illimité.

- **Les antennes-relais seraient dangereuses**

Selon une étude commandée par la revue Science et Avenir, les vibrations qui transmettent les signaux radio de téléphonie mobile seraient nettement plus nocives que les opérateurs ne le déclarent.

L'étude, réalisée dans quinze appartements d'Ile-de-France situés derrière une antenne-relais ou au dernier étage d'un immeuble en accueillant une, révèle que dans près de deux cas sur trois, l'intensité des radiations émises est dix fois supérieure aux valeurs annoncées par les laboratoires de France Telecom.

Déjà, en avril 1999 déjà, la direction générale de la santé et le secrétariat d'Etat au logement avaient publié un rapport préconisant une « restriction d'usage totale ou partielle » des balcons de HLM sur lesquels sont installées ces antennes, voire même une « condamnation de certaines pièces d'habitation ».

- **Intel largué**

Le PIII 1,13 GHz a été retiré de la vente 1 mois après sa sortie à cause d'une anomalie sur un circuit entraînant des problèmes de fonctionnement avec certains logiciels. De plus certains assembleurs comme Dell avaient déjà suspendu leurs commandes en raison de l'incapacité d'Intel à fournir ce modèle en nombre suffisant. Pendant ce temps, AMD a lancé son Athlon 1,1 GHz et il a déjà plus de 10 constructeurs comme clients, notamment Compaq, Fujitsu Siemens Computers, Gateway, Hewlett-Packard et IBM.

AMD est donc seul sur le créneau haut de gamme et son produit est moins cher. Intel prévoit que les modifications à apporter au design de son PIII vont prendre quelques mois..... autant dire une éternité vu que les processeurs cadencés à 1,5 GHz sont attendus d'ici peu.

- **Amazon.com crée Amazon.fr**

L'ouverture a eu lieu dans la nuit du 30 au 31 août. Le site proposera 4 boutiques (livres, musique, DVD et vidéo) qui proposeraient l'ensemble des références disponibles en France. Cependant, contrairement à ses concurrents, aucun chiffre n'a été donné pour les produits français alors que l'on connaît ceux des produits étrangers (240.000 références de CD en import, 700.000 livres en anglais). Pour les prix, le site se conformera à la réglementation française en vigueur sur le prix unique du livre.

N'ayant pu racheter Alapage (France Telecom a été plus rapide), Amazon a du

construire un site de toute pièce mais a su s'entourer d'une équipe composé d'anciens de chez Vivendi, Havas ou la FNAC. Mais les concurrents, la FNAC, Alapage et BOL ne s'inquiètent pas et pensent même que la campagne de publicité que va lancer Amazon va leur être bénéfique.

- **Entre Netscape et I.E., choisissez K-Meleon**

Il s'agit d'un navigateur gratuit et sous licence G.P.L. (NPLN : le code source du logiciel est disponible et modifiable à volonté par tout un chacun) qui ressemble à I.E. mais qui intègre le moteur d'interprétation Gecko, qui sera au coeur de Netscape 6. On a donc là un clone plus léger (4 Mo) de Netscape Navigator, il intéressera donc : tous ceux qui veulent disposer des navigateurs de Microsoft et de Netscape, les développeurs de sites web souhaitant s'assurer de l'apparence d'un site dans les deux versions ou les internautes voulant se rendre sur des sites inaccessibles avec I.E..

Pour les familiers du monde Unix/Linux, c'est le pendant Windows de Galeon (qui intègre déjà Gecko).

- **La dernière version de MS Office est en test**

Office 10 inclura une nouvelle technologie de reconnaissance vocale, un support XML additionnel, une application de collaboration par Internet et des outils de gestion du contenu.

- **Du nouveau sur les Palms**

Un programmeur a créé le premier Cheval de Troie connu pour Palm...

Mardi 29 Août 2000

- **Virus pour les enfants**

Ça vient de sortir ! Si vous recevez un e-mail avec Pikachu (le Pokemon !) en fichier attaché, ne cliquez pas dessus. C'est un nouveau virus qui traîne sur le net.

- **Motorola jette l'éponge sur Iridium**

Ça faisait quelques temps que ça couvait... Faute de repeneur, Motorola a décidé de saborder les 66 satellites de son réseau de téléphonie mobile. Voilà comment jeter facilement 7 milliards de \$!

- **Pentium IV a grossi**

Il faut s'attendre à ce qu'Intel ait du mal à fournir le Pentium IV et qu'il soit cher. En effet, le petit nouveau contient 42 millions de transistors (contre 28 pour le PIII), soit une surface de 217 mm² (contre une centaine sur le PIII). Ils seront produits avec les mêmes technologies que le PIII mais du fait de sa taille, Intel ne pourra en monter qu'un par galette de silicium là où il montait deux PIII en même temps. Le calcul est donc très simple : vitesse de production réduite de moitié et coût de matière première doublé... que devient le prix final ?

A moyen terme, le problème de surface devrait être réduit avec le passage à la

technologie 0,13 micron et l'utilisation de galettes de 300 mm contre 200 actuellement.

Un processeur nommé Foster devrait suivre. Il s'agit d'un PIV pour serveurs et stations de travail

- **Riposte d'Intel**

Intel a aussi dévoilé la technologie XScale qui vise à contrôler consommation et dégagement thermique et qui présente de nombreuses similitudes avec le processeur de Transmeta.

- **PGP buggé**

PGP (Pretty Good Privacy), la référence en matière de cryptage souffrirait d'un bug qui, dans certaines conditions permet accéder, dans les versions Windows, aux données décodées.

- **Micro\$oft bouche les trous**

Une faille dans FrontPage Server Extensions rendait possibles les attaques du type Denial of Service. Microsoft aurait corrigé le problème.

- **Rumeurs**

Il semblerait que Micro\$oft fasse développer par une firme israélienne une version de sa suite Office pour Linux. MS a bien sûr démenti la rumeur.

- **Oracle gratuit**

La firme a lancé OracleSalesOnline.com, un service qui offrira, le logiciel de base d'automatisation de la force de vente gratuitement. Seuls les modules additionnels seront payants, comme le logiciel de "sales-compensation", selon un système de pay-per-use (paiement à l'utilisation).

- **TrustE perd en crédibilité**

Le sceau TrustE est en temps normal une marque de garantie de la confidentialité sur des sites marchands. Mais l'organisation aurait fait profiter une société des données de ses visiteurs.

- **Yahoo veut crypter**

Yahoo prévoit de permettre aux utilisateurs de ses services mail de crypter leurs messages en utilisant le site SecureDelivery.com. Il serait le premier à proposer cette option.

- **Microsoft a des problèmes avec Hotmail**

Des utilisateurs Hotmail ont expliqué que suite à la fermeture de leur compte pour cause d'inactivité (ce qui est normal) ils ont créé un nouveau compte avec le même nom d'utilisateur et ont découvert avec étonnement que leur liste de contacts AIM était maintenue sur leur nouveau compte. Conclusion, si quelqu'un crée un compte avec votre ancien pseudo, il récupère votre liste de contact. Micro\$oft enquêterait de manière approfondie sur la question.

- **Nintendo se donne du temps**

Le Gameboy Advance ne sortira qu'en Mars au Japon et en Juillet en Europe à cause de ruptures de stocks en composants qui sont dus en grande partie à la forte demande actuelle en Gameboys Color

- **Du nouveau chez les cellulaires**

Suite à la polémique sur les dangers des cellulaires en matière de radiation, les principaux constructeurs ont décidé d'indiquer sur les emballages la quantité de radiations émises par leurs appareils

Mercredi 23 Août 2000

- **Dure concurrence pour Intel**

AMD (le grand rival) et Transmeta (l'étoile montante) devraient annoncer un coopération technologique. Transmeta est très intéressé par la technologie LDT (Lightning Data Transfer) créée par AMD qui accélère les échanges de données entre le processeur et les différents composants du PC et qui sera intégré aux jeux de composants des Athlon en 2001. Cette technologie permettrait à Transmeta d'atteindre le GHz. De son côté, AMD aurait accès à la technologie de Transmeta, dont les processeurs consomment 50 % d'énergie en moins que ses concurrents à fréquence égale.

Cette alliance ne va pas faire le bonheur d'Intel qui perd des parts de marché et patauge entre ses problèmes avec les composants i820 et les retards sur le Pentium IV, d'autant plus qu'AMD sera bientôt sur tous les fronts : portables (Athlon mobile fin 2000), ordinateurs de bureau (Athlon Thunderbird 1,2 GHz), serveurs (Sledgehammer).

- **Premier cyber hold-up**

Egg, la banque britannique uniquement on-line a été électriquement "braquée". Selon la banque, aucune perte (quelques dizaines de milliers de £) n'a été subie. Le 3 malfaiteur présumés ont été arrêté après une enquête de 6 mois suite à une alerte de Egg qui dispose de logiciels permettant de repérer tout ordinateur à partir duquel sont effectuées des opérations multiples.

- **Faites vos courses**

Uranium Online est un site qui vous permet d'acheter des barres de combustible nucléaire en ligne...

- Selon une étude de NetValue, 575000 heures auraient été consacrées aux jeux d'argent en ligne au mois de juillet.

- **Radio France est web-actif**

Mi septembre, Radio France va sortir la première de ses Webradios thématiques. Ce sera "la radio du livre".

Mardi 22 Août 2000

- **Le philippin s'en sort bien**

Le gouvernement Philippin, faute de loi adaptée, a décidé abandonner les charges retenues contre l'auteur présumé du virus 'I Love You', ce qui ne fait pas la joie des américains.

- **Gadget inutiles**

Sous prétexte de l'explosion des nouvelles technologies ont veut nous faire acheter n'importe quoi...

Philips, en collaboration avec Levi's va sortir en France en Septembre des blousons avec écouteurs intégrés et prises pour connecter téléphones mobiles et lecteur MP3.

- **Le Xeon suit le mouvement**

Le Xeon, processeur haute performance d'Intel va lui aussi être très bientôt porté à 1 GHz

- **On ne s'arrête plus d'accélérer**

Cette semaine, Intel a dévoilé cette semaine sont pentium IV. Les analystes estiment qu'il devrait atteindre les 10 GHz d'ici 4 ans.

Le fondateur a aussi annoncé la sortie de nouveaux processeurs pour serveurs et pour ordinateurs de poche.

- **Un de moins**

MP3.com avait 4 procès pour violation de copyrights sur le dos, il n'y en a plus que 3. Le site vient de conclure un accord avec Sony qui lui permettra de distribuer la musique du producteur.

- **Reality Run : fin de la course**

La semaine dernière je vous parlais de la chasse à l'homme organisée en Allemagne, Roger, le fugitif, a été rattrapé au bout de 7 jours par la chasseuse de prime qui empoche 10000 \$ au passage. Si vous êtes intéressés vous pouvez faire acte de candidature. Les prochains sites, pour lesquels votent les internautes, pourraient être Vienne ou Amsterdam.

Lundi 21 Août 2000

- **Altavista U.K. renonce**

C'est tombé lundi, le patron d'Altavista U.K. a annoncé que le forfait illimité ne se ferait pas (au passage je corrige ce que j'ai dit la semaine dernière, le forfait était de 60 £ / an). Il a prétexté que c'était de la faute de British Telecom qui ne lui avait pas proposé de forfait comme prévu mais des tarifications à la minute. Et British Telecom de dire que ce n'est pas de sa faute, blah, blah, blah.... Bref fin d'une aventure qui n'avait pas commencé.

- **Forfait illimité de OneTel**

L'Association des Internaute Médiateurs (ADIM) a demandé l'assignation en référé de OneTel pour tout le flou et les nombreux revirements ayant entouré le forfait illimité de l'opérateur (hésitations de la hotline, accusations de fraude, les connexions impossibles,...)

- **Les prochains processeurs d'Intel**

On en sait un peu plus sur la prochaine série d'Intel : Les vitesses débiteront à 1,4 GHz et ils seront basés sur une nouvelle architecture pour accélérer la vitesse de streaming et faciliter le travail peer-to-peer (égal à égal) en réseau.

- **AMD marque un point**

C'est n'est pas sur le plan de la vitesse des processeurs ou AMD est toujours à 1,1 GHz et Intel à 1,13 mais sur celui des prix. AMD a décidé de casser les prix des Athlon et Duron a titre d'exemple aux ÉtatsUnis :

Intel Pentium III 850 MHz (256K L2 Cache, 100 MHz FSB, Slot 1): 454 \$

AMD Athlon 850 MHz (512K L2 Cache, 200 MHz FSB, Slot A) : 239 \$

A ce prix là, y'a pas photo pour le choix... Mais pour les inconditionnels d'Intel, pas de panique, on peut raisonnablement penser qu'il suivra.

- **Nokia fonctionnera en Open-Source**

Nokia a sorti son nouveau navigateur internet pour téléphone cellulaire. La firme a décidé de laisser le code en Open-Source en espérant ainsi marquer des points le marché des logiciels "sans fils".

- **Compaq remporte un gros contrat ?**

Compaq devrait normalement emporter un contrat avec le Ministère de l'énergie américain pour un super-ordinateur de simulation des armes nucléaires.

Dimanche 20 Août 2000

- **Premier agrément pour mobile monétique**

C'est Sagem qui a été le premier à obtenir, pour un terminal GSM monétique, l'agrément EMV délivré par Europay International. C'est un téléphone de la gamme Sagem 900 qui vient de recevoir cet agrément. Il pourra donc être utilisé pour payer avec sa carte bancaire (Mastercard ou Visa) à distance, y compris pour des paiements internationaux, en toute sécurité. Ce téléphone est associé à une batterie monétique disposant du coupleur carte à puce, associé à une application située dans la carte SIM de l'opérateur. Sagem a déjà enregistré plus de 500000 commandes.

- **Protégez-vous des ondes mobiles**

Alors que la polémique fait rage pour savoir si oui ou non et dans quelle mesure les téléphones mobiles sont dangereux pour la santé, la société japonais Gunze vient de mettre au point un T-shirt, le "Pace protector", qui protège des ondes

électromagnétiques en en supprimant jusqu'à 92%. En fait, il a été conçu pour les porteurs de stimulateur cardiaque. Il est tissé en fil de nylon argenté et est efficace même à 2 cm du pacemaker. Son prix, 1640 F.

- **Les grosses dépenses de France Telecom**

C'est maintenant les dans les licences UMTS belges et suédoises que FT a décidé d'investir.

Pour la Suède c'est par le biais de sa filiale Orange et en collaboration avec Skanska (groupe du bâtiment) et la Swedish Broadband Company.

En Belgique, c'est la filiale Mobistar qui va au charbon. L'acquisition, si elle se fait, sera payée par l'endettement et une augmentation du capital. De plus FT envisage que la filiale de Mobistar, Mobistar Corporate Solutions fusionne avec Global One, le groupe de services de communication pour grandes entreprises acquis en début d'année..... par France Telecom.

- **Saut quantique pour les ordinateurs**

(Attention, je vais parler un peu technique, pour ceux qui n'auront pas tous compris -essayez quand même-, dites vous que c'est plus d'une dizaine d'années de théories et d'expériences qui commence à montrer des signes de "réalisabilité")

Bienvenue dans le monde du spin nucléaire et des enchevêtrements subatomiques. Les chercheurs d'IBM ont montré que l'ordinateur quantique, dont on parle depuis de nombreuses années, est réalisable et devrait largement distancer les meilleurs super-ordinateurs. Ils ont annoncé qu'il avaient utilisé "l'ordinateur quantique le plus moderne au monde" pour résoudre en une étape un problème mathématique alors qu'il en faudrait 4 avec un ordinateur conventionnel. On espère pouvoir ainsi surpasser l'architecture silicium en utilisant notamment le fait qu'une particule subatomique peut exister dans deux états quantiques apparemment opposés. Bien sûr, l'ordinateur d'IBM, ne tient pas dans la poche. Il occupe une demi pièce pleine d'électro-aimants et de spectromètres.

Le coeur du système est constitué de 5 atomes de fluor, chacun représentant un unique "bit quantique" ou "qubit" de capacité de stockage en suspension dans une molécule spécialement conçue pour. Lorsqu'on lui applique un champ magnétique, le noyau au centre des atomes peut être mis en rotation rapide de façon mesurable et contrôlable, en utilisant l'Imagerie de Résonance Magnétique (IRM, comme en médecine). Chaque noyau en rotation interagit avec les autres, créant un "enchevêtrement" qui défie logiquement les lois quantiques et que les chercheurs peuvent dompter pour effectuer des calculs à une vitesse phénoménale. Isaac Chuang, leader du projet ordinateur quantique chez IBM souligne que "c'est la première fois qu'une équipe réussit un calcul en utilisant une molécule de 5 qubit". Cependant il ne faut pas s'attendre à voir les premières applications commerciales d'ordinateurs quantiques avant au moins 20 ans.

Chez H.P., on salue les avancées d'IBM qui sont considérées comme "impressionnantes et encourageantes". Mais la firme, elle, travaille sur un type

plus conventionnel d'ordinateur super-rapide et à faible consommation pour lequel ils s'attendent à pouvoir produire des résultats d'ici 5 ans. D'autres voies explorées sont celles de l'ordinateur biologique construit à partir d'ADN ou d'ordinateurs pour lesquels on utiliserait des réactions chimiques pour assembler des composants encore plus petits.

- **Linuxiens, choisissez votre camp**

De grandes compagnies se sont associées dans la Gnome Foundation pour soutenir Gnome l'une des deux interfaces graphiques les plus utilisées sous Linux. Ce groupe dirigera le projet et décidera quels packages doivent être inclus dans Gnome. Les sociétés impliquées sont, entre autres, Sun Microsystems, VA Linux Systems, Collab.Net, Compaq Computer and IBM plus celles qui sont directement impliquées dans le projet : Red Hat, Gunitais, Henzai, Eazel et Hélix Code. Ajoutez à cela des participation de la Free Software Foundation (pionnière dans le logiciel open-source) et l'Object Management Group (qui s'attache à créer des programmes qui communiquent ensemble de façon standard).

Ceci ne va pas aller dans le sens de l'unification avec le compétiteur principal, KDE, qui est utilisé dans les distributions de SuSE, Corel, Caldera, Red Hat, sur les ordinateurs Linux d'IBM. Cette séparation entre les deux grands est dangereuse parce que les programmeurs auront à choisir entre les deux pour assurer la compatibilité de leurs logiciels.

Sun Microsystems va adopter l'interface Gnome pour ses systèmes d'exploitation Solaris et fournira plus de 50 programmeurs au projet Gnome. De plus, StarOffice (le pendant de Microsoft Office sous Linux), appartient à Sun et sera donc plus étroitement lié à Gnome. La suite adoptera Bonobo, une technologie Gnome similaire au logiciel Microsoft COM qui permet à un programme d'utiliser les composants d'un autre (par exemple, un gestionnaire de mail peut utiliser le moteur Gecko de Netscape ou un Messenger Instantané utiliser le correcteur d'orthographe de StarOffice).

- **La démocratie en danger**

Les américains nous auront tout fait ! La commission électorale fédérale américaine a découvert que des votes avaient été mis aux enchères sur eBay. Et les enchères (sérieuses ou non) variaient de 5 à 10000 \$. Averti, eBay a supprimé les offres.

D'autres, comme le site Vote Auction vont plus loin, tentant d'ériger l'idée en système. Derrière le site, James Baumgartner, un étudiant qui a fait de Voteauction son sujet de thèse. « De toute façon, explique-t-il, c'est le candidat le mieux pourvu financièrement qui gagne quasiment à tous les coups. » S'il ne s'adresse pas directement aux candidats, le site ouvre ses enchères aux entreprises qui financent d'ordinaire les campagnes. L'analyse rejoint celle d'un internaute qui tente de vendre son vote aux enchères sur Yahoo. « Les sénateurs vendent régulièrement leur vote au plus offrant, avance-t-il, Pourquoi le citoyen américain serait-il exclu du système ? »

Samedi 19 Août 2000

- **Marijuana Express**

iToke, un site hollandais compte lancer à Amsterdam un service de livraison de marijuana à domicile.

- **Netscape Communicator 4.75**

Je sais, il y a eu la version 4.74 le mois dernier, mais si cette nouvelle mise-à-jour sort si vite après c'est qu'elle contient le correctif permettant de réparer le trou de sécurité, dont je vous parlais la semaine dernière, Brown Orifice.

- **AMD n'oublie pas Linux**

AMD recrute actuellement des développeurs Linux pour écrire des logiciels pour le Sledgehammer, son processeur 64 bits qui devrait sortir courant 2001. La firme a créé un site web pour les développeurs Linux et enverra aux participant un "simulateur de technologie" du processeur pour que les entreprises puissent commencer à faire migrer leurs systèmes d'exploitation et logiciels. Et il parait que ce n'est qu'un début...

- **IBM fait la promotion de SuSE**

Big Blue fournira une version CD de la distribution Linux de Suse avec chacun des serveurs Intel qu'il vend en Europe. SuSE estime que cette collaboration devrait lui permettre de faire essayer sa technologie à 20000 clients potentiels.

- **AOL sur Linux ?**

Un site web (<http://www.techpages.com>) propose une pré-version non-officielle d'AOL pour Linux. son nom de code : Gamera. Certaines sources proches d'AOL auraient confirmé que le logiciel est authentique...

- **Corel Linux Second edition**

La première version a fait un pas important dans la simplification de l'installation de Linux mais il semble que cette nouvelle version fassent encore mieux.

- **I Love You Again**

Quelques firmes Américaines et Européenne ont été touchées par une nouvelle version du ver "I Love You" (VBS/Loveletter.bd), il s'agit notamment de banques. Cette nouvelle mouture télécharge et lance un programme nommé "hcheck.exe" qui qui récupère les mots de passe stockés sur l'ordinateur infecté.

- **Sony sur de nouveaux créneaux**

Le Walkman a fait son succès, Sony a donc décidé d'ici la fin de l'année, de sortir une nouvelle ligne de walkmans MP3. Mais ce ne sera pas tout, la firme sortira aussi d'autres appareils internet et des téléphones cellulaires.

- **Un PDA change le cours d'un procès**

Aux Etats-Unis, un procès pour meurtre va devoir être recommencé parce qu'un

des jurés a lu des commentaires sur le procès sur son PalmPilot.

- **Transmeta accroche un nouveau gros contrat**

Vaio, c'est la gamme d'ultraportables de Sony. Ils étaient jusqu'à présent équipé d'un Celeron 366. Mais la nouvelle gamme C1 sera, elle, équipée d'un Crusoë de chez Transmeta. C'est la faible consommation électrique et la dissipation thermique réduite qui fait basculer le choix de Sony vers le nouveau venu. En effet, le Crusoë consommerait 1 Watt (0,02 en mode veille) contre 15 à 20 pour les Celeron.

Après le contrat signé avec IBM, il ne manque plus que Toshiba au tableau de chasse de Transmeta pour avoir toutes les grosses pointures du monde de l'ordinateur portable.

- **Hallucinant !**

Pour faire sa promotion, un site internet offre 5000 \$ au 10 premiers bébés qui porteront légalement son nom.

- **Webmasters, attention !**

Un éditeur de site a été condamné par la justice américaine pour un lien qui renvoyait vers le code source du DeCSS, logiciel illégal permettant de pirater les DVD. Ce cas pourrait faire jurisprudence.

- **Tuez à distance**

Columbo va avoir du fil a retordre... L'Institut de technologie thaïlandais King Mongkut a présenté un robot armé qui détecte les intrus grâce à une caméra et des capteurs. Vous passez un ordre par Internet et il tire.

Jeudi 17 Août 2000

- **Chasse à l'homme**

Les allemands ont lancé un nouveau jeu le 14/08 : un chasse à l'homme dans Berlin en direct sur le WebLe fugitif, Roger, enseignant en Hollande. Sur ses traces Jack Black, chasseur de primes qui gagnera 10000 \$ s'il rattrape Roger. Roger porte sur lui une webcam et un micro pour que les internautes puissent tout suivre sur le Net et n'a le droit qu'à 2 h de répit par jour dans une cache secrète. Pour être sûr que le fugitif n'attend pas patiemment la fin dans une chambre d'hôtel, il doit suivre un parcours quotidien qui passe par des lieux connus de Berlin qu'il doit prendre en photo. Ensuite, il doit laisser les photos (en format numérique) sur un banc ou collé à une poubelle pour que les organisateurs les récupèrent.

Les internautes ne doivent pas participer physiquement à la chasse mais peuvent aider Roger ou Jack sur le Net. Soit dit en passant Roger n'est pas discret puisqu'il porte un tee-shirt aux couleurs du site.

Le jeu, qui enregistre 600000 pages vues par jour doit durer 24 jours et recommencer ensuite avec un nouveau candidat. S'il en réchappe, Roger gagnera 100000 \$!

<http://www.realityrun.com> (le site est aussi en anglais)

- **Nouveau problème de sécurité**

Un nouvel utilitaire internet permet de scanner l'IIS (Internet Information Server) de Microsoft, découvrir ses points de vulnérabilité et lancer une attaque qui peut révéler les nom et mots de passe des utilisateurs. Et c'est sur ce système serveur que Microsoft veut faire migrer MSN Messenger !!!!

- **Va-t-il se casser les dents ?**

Malgré les déboires de ses prédécesseurs, un nouveau FAI se lance dans l'internet illimité. AOL vous proposera, dès lundi, ce service 24h/24 pour 99 F par mois. La contrepartie, vous vous engagez pour 24 mois. (CONTQM : ceux qui il y a un an se sont engagé avec un abonnement d'un an chez AOL pour avoir des prix plus bas se sont mordus les doigts avec l'arrivée des FAI gratuits, est-ce le moment de recommencer ? 2 ans, en matière d'informatique, c'est très long. Tout peut arriver...)

- **L'escroc Altavista**

Le portail a annoncé un forfait illimité en Grande-Bretagne pour 60 £/mois. Il a ensuite affirmé que les inscription se ferait par lots de 25000 par semaine pour ne pas engorger le service. Le Mirror a donc mené l'enquête pour trouver des internautes qui profitent de ce service (ils devraient être 100000 à l'heure actuelle) et pas moyen d'en trouver un seul. Et bizarrement, seul le PDG d'Altavista U.K. peut s'exprimer sur la question, lequel passe des vacances qui n'en finissent plus de s'allonger. Pourquoi un portail de cette envergure aurait-il tenté une telle escroquerie ? Nous en saurons plus après les vacances du PDG...

- **Contenus payants**

Realnetworks, la firme propriétaire du célèbre RealPlayer a annoncé le lancement aux États-Unis d'un forfait payant qui permettra d'accéder à des programmes exclusifs chaque mois.

Mercredi 16 août 2000

- **Stinger le nouvel OS de Micro\$oft**

Non, ce n'est pas le successeur de Windows ME c'est tout simplement l'OS que Micro\$oft a conçu pour les téléphones cellulaires. Il s'agit d'une version réduite de Windows CE. Il propose, en plus des fonctions de téléphonies, un agenda intelligent qui peut forcer le téléphone à vibrer plutôt qu'à sonner aux heures de réunion et fonctionner en relation avec Outlook, et peut gérer l'affichage couleur. Samsung, s'est déjà montré intéressé par le système. Micro\$oft travaille par ailleurs sur un OS supplémentaire destiné, celui-là, à équiper les téléphones permettant d'accéder à Internet.

Tout cela ne sera pas de trop pour faire face à la montée en puissance programmée de Java et Linux sur toutes ces petites machines

- **Zapstation**

On pensait avoir tout vu ? Voici la Zapstation. C'est une sorte de console qui se branche sur votre T.V.. Elle offre un accès Web, lit les fichiers MP3, les CD et les DVD, télécharge des vidéos, reçoit les radios mondiales... Elle embarque une disque dur de 30 Go, utilise un Celeron 566 Mhz et peut-être reliée à une imprimante, un baladeur, tout type de périphérique informatique classique, à un ampli. Vous l'utilisez grâce à une télécommande et un clavier sans fil. Elle sera disponible vers Novembre.

<http://www.zapmedia.com>

- **SVG version finale**

SVG signifie Scalable Vector Graphics et s'appuie sur le langage XML. Ceci garantit donc une indépendance vis-à-vis des plates-formes. Il est indépendant de la résolution de l'écran et peut intégrer des textes descriptifs. De plus il permet de créer des liens vers des zones de l'images sans avoir à la mapper. Le gros problème est qu'aucun navigateur ne supporte évidemment ce format pour l'instant. Seul Adobe propose de télécharger un plug-in.

- **m100, le nouveau Palm**

Il devait être moins cher, c'est le cas aux États-Unis (150\$) mais en France il sera à 1500 F (comme le Palm III). Le nouveautés ? Son capot devient amovible (les nouveaux, disponibles en 4 couleurs, coûtent tout de même 200 F pièce !) et il possède un petit hublot qui permet de voir l'heure même capot fermé. Il est plus petit que la série III, faisant perdre à l'écran 1/4 de sa surface et une nouvelle touche permet d'accéder directement au bloc-note. La synchronisation avec l'ordinateur se fait maintenant directement par câble plutôt qu'avec une station d'accueil. Il fonctionne sous Palm OS 3.5 et emporte 2 petits Mo de mémoire.

- **Nouvelle folie japonaise**

Après le Tamagoshi dans la poche voici les nouveaux venus. Ce sont de petites créatures virtuelles qui s'occupent de vous livrer vos mails. Vous devez donc vous en occuper comme leurs prédécesseurs mais la lecture de votre courrier dépendra leur bonne volonté. Il paraît que les japonais en sont fous.

[La version Sony de la chose](#)

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Un rapport de Forrester Research conclue que les standards open-source (NPLN : logiciel dont le code est accessible à tout un chacun, comme c'est le cas de Linux par exemple) domineront l'industrie du logiciel d'ici 4 ans. Il ajoute aussi qu'IBM et Dell devraient tirer leur épingle du jeu tandis que Oracle et Microsoft auront à batailler ferme pour s'en sortir.

-

Ce sont les enfants de moins de 11 ans qui cliquent le plus sur les bannières de pubs et les adolescents qui cliquent le moins (soit dit en passant, et moi jamais).

- **Vite !**

Le ministère de la Justice américain veut "expédier" le passage de l'appel de Micro\$oft devant la Cour Suprême parce que ce procès "a une importance extrême pour [leur] économie nationale" (sic).

- **La Banque de France soutient Napster....**

... malgré elle. En effet, un pirate a squatté la page d'accueil d'une trentaine de sites dont celui de la BNF

Mardi 15 Août 2000

- **Bonne blague**

Les clients Londoniens de Safeway, une chaîne britannique de supermarchés ont eut une jolie surprise. Ceux-ci ont reçu un message leur annonçant une hausse des prix et leur conseillant de faire leurs courses ailleurs. La firme n'a toujours pas pu déterminer où était la faille.

Lundi 14 Août 2000

- **Musique mobile protégée**

Intel et Matsushita ont lancé conjointement un système de protection des contenus numériques pour protéger par exemple la musique. Il n'est sûrement pas compatible avec Napster

- **e-commerce Visa ou rien**

Les vendeurs on-line vont devoir les respecter les règles établies par Visa concernant l'e-commerce ou aller voir ailleurs...

- **Un de plus chez Linux**

C'est au tour de Linux, après Dell et IBM de faire de Linux un de ses 3 systèmes d'exploitation stratégiques.

- **e-book par Micro\$oft**

Barnes and Nobles, une chaîne de librairies américaines (deuxième librairie en ligne, loin derrière Amazon.com) et MS lancent le plus gros service de vente de livres électroniques.

Micro\$oft en profite pour glisser Reader 1.5, son logiciel gratuit qui optimise l'affichage des e-Books sur un écran d'ordinateur de bureau ou un PDA, offre des options de recherche de mots, de surlignage ou encore de marque-page. 2000 eBook sont déjà disponibles dans ce format sur le site de Barnes and Noble et 150 titres supplémentaires devraient s'ajouter chaque mois. De plus MS propose d'autres applications dont un programme interagissant dans Word qui permet de convertir un document au format livre électronique et une autre

firme, Overdrive propose un logiciel permettant de faire la même chose à partir d'un document HTML ou d'un fichier texte.

A suivre, les plaintes des éditeurs en réponse à la création de moteurs d'échange d'e-books qui ne sauraient tarder à apparaître.

- **PSX 2 fin novembre**

La Playstation 2 ne sera disponible en France que le 24 novembre pour un prix d'environ 3000 F

- **Un standard de messagerie instantanées**

L'Internet Engineering Task Force va examiner 3 propositions de technologies pour définir un standard de messagerie instantanée. La proposition d'AOL, jugée peu innovante a déjà été rejetée (CONTQM : c'est bien mais pourvu que la technologie retenue n'appartienne pas à Microsoft non plus mais plutôt à une firme encore indépendante)

- **Apache 2.0 arrive**

D'ici la fin de l'année, la version 2 d'Apache, l'application serveur web la plus utilisée dans le monde, devrait être terminée pour la fin de l'année.

- **Hotmail sous Win2000**

Microsoft a décidé de ne plus faire appel au monde du logiciel libre, soit ; mais Hotmail, son service de messagerie instantanée fonctionne sous Apache et FreeBSD ! MS va donc être obligé de le faire migrer sous Windows 2000. (CONTQM : quelque chose me dit que le service sera moins performant !)

- **Le web parlera**

Le W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) travaille sur le SSML (Speech Synthesis Markup Language), une extension du XML (eXtended Markup Language) qui devrait permettre d'intégrer des instructions de synthèse vocale aux contenus textuels du Web permettant de faire des sites interrogeables par téléphone.

- **La chine sous Linux**

L'administration chinoise tournera sous Linux. elle affirme vouloir ainsi "briser le monopole de Windows et des technologies étrangères".

- **Windows is back**

La marine américaine avait renoncé à conserver Windows NT sur ses navires parce qu'il avait tendance à planter. Mais cela ne l'empêche pas d'avoir décidé d'installer une version spécifique de Windows 2000 sur ses nouveaux porte-avions.

- **Carnivore suite**

Le ministère de la Justice américain emploiera une université pour conduire une analyse indépendante du système d'espionnage des mails du FBI : Carnivore.

- **Le 64 bits d'AMD**

Le manuel technique du Sledgehammer, le processeur 64 bits d'AMD a été publié cette semaine. Ce processeur devrait être à la fois capable de gérer les programmes prévus pour les processeurs 32 bits (comme le PIII ou l'Athlon) et les programmes pour les processeurs 64 bits (comme l'UltraSparc de Sun, l'Alpha de Compaq ou le futur Itanium d'Intel).

Vendredi 11 Août 2000

- **Record du monde ?**

La femme la plus "téléchargée" du monde serait Danni Ashe. C'est du moins ce qu'essaye d'établir en ce moment le Livre Guinness des Records. Elle revendique 800 millions de téléchargements. Si vous voulez voir de qui il s'agit : <http://www.dannisharddrive.com/> (pour ceux qui ne s'en seraient pas doutés, il est recommandé d'être âgé de plus de 18 ans !)

- **Un soutien pour Napster...**

...et pas des moindres. Celui qui se faisait dernièrement appeler Prince dit sur son site que Napster est "un développement passionnant dans l'histoire de la musique" et en profite pour critiquer violemment le patron de Time Warner.

- **Poussez-les d'un côté, ils reviennent de l'autre.**

AOL cherche à faire figure propre concernant les MP3 en déconnectant un site de recherche de MP3. Cependant, la firme doit encaisser la sortie d'un nouveau logiciel d'échange de fichiers qui permet aux utilisateurs d'AOL messenger d'accéder à un réseau type Napster.

Pour ceux que ça intéresse, il se nomme AIMSTER et vous pouvez le trouver à : <http://www.aimster.com/>

Jeudi 10 Août 2000

- **Please stop...**

Le Pentagone a lancé un appel aux hackers, les suppliant d'arrêter de s'en prendre à ses réseaux... pour des raisons de sécurité.

- **Un Net-piège...**

Chapeau pour les douanes américaines ! 400 internautes qui espéraient pouvoir accéder à une chaîne satellite américaine à des prix défiant toute concurrence sont en fait tombés dans un piège tendu par les douanes.

- **Le trou de Netscape**

Le trou de sécurité des versions de Netscape antérieures à la version 6 a été dénommé BrownOrifice (petite allusion à son cousin dévastateur BackOrifice). Vous pouvez tester son mode de fonctionnement sur ce site qui lui est dédié : <http://www.brumleve.com/BrownOrifice/>. Ne vous inquiétez pas, je vous

rappelle que c'est sans risque pour votre système si ce n'est qu'on peut parcourir votre disque, sans pour autant pouvoir modifier quoi que ce soit.

La meilleure façon de se prémunir contre cette défaillance du système : désactiver les applet Java, en attendant le patch sur lequel travaille Netscape.

Mercredi 9 Août 2000

- **Après les MP3 et les fichiers multimédia, les jeux**

Swapoo, www.swapoo.com, est un site qui suit le chemin tracé par Napster mais il concerne les échanges de jeux pour consoles.

- **La chasse aux pirates est ouverte**

C'est la nouvelle occupation de Micro\$oft. La firme fait appel à la délation par le biais d'une hot-line et d'un service e-mail mais elle s'est aussi équipée d'outils de recherche automatique pour localiser sur le web les logiciels piratés ou vendus à prix suspect sur les sites web, ftp et de chat.

Un moteur de recherche scrute 24h sur 24 le web a cet effet. Micro\$oft compte ainsi recueillir des milliers d'adresses par jour. Afin de contacter immédiatement les sites ou FAI hébergeurs.

MS est soutenu par la Business Software Alliance, association d'éditeurs dont Microsoft est le principal promoteur.

Parallèlement, MS a aussi nommé un responsable aux affaires gouvernementales pour pousser l'administration américaine à mettre la pression sur les États pirates (la Russie et la Chine notamment).

Les éditeurs américains estiment perdre 150 milliards de francs par an du fait du piratage.

- **Netscape fait fort !**

Les navigateurs Netscape permettraient de voir le contenu de votre disque dur et ceci grâce à un applet Java présent sur certains sites.

Mardi 8 Août 2000

- **Un pingouin au poignet**

Les chercheurs d'IBM ont installé le Système d'exploitation Linux dans une montre-bracelet pour démontrer que le système pouvait être utilisé même dans les plus petits appareils.

- **Transmeta première version**

Transmeta a lancé la production de ses processeurs Crusoe chez Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing et d'autres fondeurs ce qui pourrait être le début d'une longue série...

- **Onetel raccroche**

Après la suspension des accès illimités, Onetel a décidé de limiter la consommation des abonnés qui y ont souscrit. (CONTQM : Mais que croyaient-ils chez Onetel, qu'avec une connexion illimitée les abonnés ne feraient que 20h ?)

- **Multimania se diversifie**

A partir d'Octobre, les membres de Multimania pourront diffuser gratuitement du contenu audio et vidéo sur leur site perso avec les technologie RealNetworks.

- **Cyber-police chinoise**

Début Août, la Chine a lancé sa police internet.

- **CD audio et MP3**

Ça y est, ils arrive en France ! Une société chinoise, A-Max va lancer mi-août le Napa DA V309 distribué par Bataca. Il s'agit d'un discman qui peut lire aussi bien les CD audio que les MP3. Son prix sera de 1300 F environ. (CONTQM : avant de vous ruer dessus, méfiez-vous, j'ai eu l'occasion de tester un modèle concurrent et le résultat n'était pas fameux.)

Dimanche 6 Août 2000

- **Les secrets d'Apple révélés par l'Abeille ouvrière**

Apple a demandé une enquête judiciaire suite aux révélations faites concernant son prochain portable iBook. Un inconnu a en effet publié sur le web des informations concernant sa nouvelle souris optique et un PowerMac biprocesseur avant leur présentation le mois dernier. Worker Bee, c'est son nom, aurait aussi dévoilé un troisième produit que la firme à la pomme n'a toujours pas présenté, qui serait une version de l'iBook équipée d'un processeur plus rapide. Apple a donc sommé le portail Yahoo! de révéler les informations les informations qu'il possède sur worker bee puisque celui-ci a fait ses révélations sur GeoCities (qui appartient à Yahoo!).

- **Publicité pour l'échange de fichiers**

La décision de fermer Napster a doublé les connexions au site. Le soir de la fermeture du site, le nombre de connexions a été porté à 849196, contre 443070 la veille. Il a ainsi dépassé la fréquentation de sites comme Amazon.com. De plus les sites de téléchargement enregistre une hausse importante des demandes de logiciels d'échange de fichier.

- **Le Limousin n'est pas rentable**

Le Conseil régional dénonce la disparition de la notion de service public. En effet, le Limousin fait partie zones que Completel a jugé non rentables pour l'utilisation la boucle radio locale pour l'Internet.

- **Le mobile tue ?**

Un procès va s'ouvrir aux États-Unis suite à la plainte d'un médecin estimant

que sa tumeur cérébrale est due à son téléphone cellulaire. Au Royaume-Uni, le gouvernement s'est lancé dans une campagne pour inciter les enfants à ne pas utiliser les cellulaires. Pendant ce temps des études sont toujours en cours pour déterminer si oui ou non il y a danger.

- **IBM et Micro\$oft pour un standard**

Les deux compagnies ont décidé de collaborer pour définir des standards internet, concernant notamment le XML pour simplifier le développement de leurs applications futures.

- **Dessins animés sur PDA**

Cela pourrait arriver bientôt... Warner Brothers et Sony Pictures sont en train de tester la possibilité de distribuer, par le biais d'Internet, des dessins animés sur ce support.

- **Le Conseil constitutionnel censure**

Le Conseil constitutionnel a apporté des modifications à la loi sur la liberté de communication, notamment en censurant d'office l'article concernant la responsabilité pénale des hébergeurs, déclarant anticonstitutionnelle la saisie par un tiers.

- **La Dram Rambus double sa vitesse**

Une RDRAM 1066 MHz, avec une bande passante de 2,1 Go/s, voilà la dernière avancée du constructeur de mémoire. La technique ? La même que celle de la DDR SDRAM : le doublement de la fréquence (2*533 MHz).

- **Vous jouerez plus tard**

La sortie en Europe de la Playstation 2 a été retardée, vraisemblablement pour pouvoir répondre à la demande en Amérique du Nord.

- **Alerte aux virus**

McAfee a créé un service qui vous envoie les formations sur les nouveaux virus directement sur votre téléphone WAP.

- **Téléchargement de musique autorisés**

Cette semaine Universal lance son service de téléchargement de musique imitant ainsi Sony et EMI. BMG et Time Warner s'y mettront d'ici la fin de l'année

Vendredi 4 Août 2000

- **Opérateurs téléphone : US vs UE**

Près de 50 compagnies de téléphone européennes se sont jointes à la campagne de l'Union Européenne pour stopper la proposition de loi américaine visant à empêcher, entre autres, Deutsche Telekom de s'offrir Voicestream.

- **Micro\$oft a chaud**

L'Union Européenne a officiellement lancé à son tour une procédure antitrust contre Micro\$oft. Du coup, MS incite un juge à renvoyer plus de 60 actions en cours aux États-Unis pour avoir les mains un peu plus libres

Jeudi 3 Août 2000

- **Le GMT ne sera pas la référence**

Tony Blair s'était engagé dans une campagne pour que Greenwich soit le point de référence de l'horloge internet avec le GeT (Greenwich Electronic Time). Mais le système basé sur Java est incompatible avec Internet Explorer, donc avec près de 80% d'internautes, les tests montrant des écarts allant jusqu'à 9s. (Si quelqu'un peut m'expliquer l'intérêt de créer une heure Internet alors qu'il existe déjà une heure de référence, qu'il m'envoie un mail, merci).

- **Offres d'emploi**

Comme tous les ans, le week-end dernier s'est tenu à Las Vegas le DefCon, le congrès de hackers (NPLN : ceux qui forcent les systèmes informatiques protégés). Depuis quelques années, les hackers invitent même officiellement des agents fédéraux aux conférences. En effet, auparavant, ils cherchaient à s'infiltrer incognito et un jeu avait été lancé, "Spot the Fed" qui consistait pour les hackers à démasquer ces agents. Cette année, les fédéraux (un officier du ministère de la Défense, un membre d'une cellule discrète proche de la C.I.A.) ont même été invités à s'exprimer sous forme de conférences et de tables rondes (nommées "Meet the Fed"). Le dernier jour, "Spot the Fed" a sorti aussi un gros poisson, un agent de la NSA. Leurs interventions ont eu un point commun, la tentative à peine voilée de recruter des hackers pour les services de renseignement américains.

Par contre, interrogés à ce sujet, ils ont démenti l'existence du réseau d'espionnage Echelon.

- **Ils ne liront pas grand chose**

Selon les analyses d'un chercheur universitaire, le dispositif de surveillance des mails, qui sera mis en place au Royaume-Uni serait techniquement obsolète. Il ne prendrait pas en charge les serveurs de mail étrangers, ni certains petits FAI britanniques, oubliés par le dispositif, les accès internet à haut débit, ni avec le nouveau protocole internet IPv6 (futur standard du web). Un gaspillage de 200 millions de francs.

- **IBM gonfle ses disques**

D'ici deux ans, les disques durs devraient dépasser les 200 Go. Alors que la technologie holographique, lorsqu'elle sera au point, devrait pouvoir permettre d'atteindre 1 Go par cm², IBM propose une technologie intermédiaire basée sur un système de stockage nano-mécanique composé de milliers de micropointes. Il permet de stocker 1,25 Go sur une surface de 3 millimètres carrés comprenant

32 x 32, soit 1024 micropointes qui réagissent à l'électricité et adoptent un état levé (1) ou baissé (0). On devrait donc pouvoir atteindre 500 milliards de bits par pouce carré, soit 5 fois la densité maximale pouvant être atteinte sur support magnétique, celle-ci étant estimée à 100 (les disques les plus récents ont une densité de 12 milliards de bits au pouce carré).

- **Etudes / Sondages**

Sondage Sofres : Seuls 7 % des internautes de l'Hexagone ont acheté en ligne au cours des derniers mois, contre 27 % des Américains ayant accès au net.

- **WebTV Basque**

Ce mois-ci va s'ouvrir TVPI.fr une web T.V. locale privée du Pays proposant 20% de programmes en langue basque.

Mercredi 2 Aout 2000

- **Du nouveau dans l'échange de fichiers**

La startup Autonomous Zone ose ce qu'aucune n'avait fait auparavant, vous payer pour échanger des fichiers ! Le concept est simple : on reprend le système de Napster étendu à tous types de fichiers, avec son moteur de recherche et tout et tout, sauf que quand quelqu'un télécharge un fichier depuis votre ordinateur, vous recevez des Mojos, une monnaie inventée par la startup mais convertible en dollars (1 mojo = 1/1000 cent).

On pourrait donc s'attendre à revoir le même genre de manoeuvre judiciaire que contre Napster, d'autant plus que certains sites pornographiques majeurs comme Penthouse seraient de la partie. Mais les créateurs de la société sont confiants, assurant qu'on ne peut leur demander de supprimer des références illégales puisque leur système, contrairement à Napster, ne mémorise pas l'index des fichiers. De plus, ils affirment vouloir travailler avec Hollywood sur un système de paiement volontaire nommé PayLars (en référence à Lars Ulrich, batteur de Metallica à l'origine de poursuites contre Napster).

MojoNation, c'est le nom du logiciel, sera déjà disponible en version beta au salon des Hackers, le DefCon. Le logiciel pourrait de plus reprendre le système de Freenet qui sauvegarde les fichiers sur son serveur, les rendant téléchargeables même après la déconnexion du fournisseur. De plus vous aurez un formulaire à remplir, pour pouvoir établir une liste des fournisseurs de fichiers de confiance (le même système de notation que sur les sites de ventes aux enchères). Pour gagner des Mojos, vous pourrez aussi vendre une partie de votre bande passante, de l'espace disque pour servir de serveur ou créer d'autres services payants.

- **Le futur de Napster**

Napster a entamé une série de rencontre avec EMusic qui pourrait aboutir à un partenariat, lequel pourrait affecter la décision de la cour sur l'action en justice en cours.

- **Red Hat a convaincu Ericsson**

Les efforts soutenus de Red Hat pour faire entrer Linux dans les petits appareils non-PC portent enfin leurs fruits puisque la firme vient de signer un accord de partenariat avec Ericsson.

- **Le Net "s'installe" en Iran et Irak**

En Iran, c'est le premier centre rural connecté au web et en Irak, le premier premier cyber-café

Mardi 1^{er} Août 2000

- **URL plus simple**

Suite à une étude montrant que les utilisateurs de téléphone Wap devaient taper 70 touches en moyenne pour entre une adresse, la société Bango a mis au point un système d'URL par chiffres pour simplifier la tâche. Il se nomme le Bango Number et vous permet de taper un numéro (3 chiffres min) en lieu et place de l'adresse. Maintenant, la course est lancée pour acheter les numéros, les plus chers étant bien sur ceux de 3 chiffres.

- **Quand on a de l'argent...**

Micro\$oft compte dépenser 500 millions de \$ pour le marketing et la vente de sa future console de Xbox, le plus gros budget jamais atteint par la firme pour lancer un nouveau produit.

- **Vous êtes espionnés...**

L'info n'est pas nouvelle, mais cette fois, un cabinet d'étude a utilisé un renifleur de paquet pour savoir quelles informations étaient recueillies à notre insu et le résultat est sidérant.

Ce cabinet a téléchargé des données depuis son propre site. En résumé, les serveurs de Real, AOL ou Netzip récupèrent le nom du fichier (exécutable) téléchargé, l'adresse exacte du serveur de provenance, l'adresse IP de l'ordinateur de l'internaute. Le logiciel crée une clé d'identification à partir du nom de la machine lors de l'installation de Windows . Couplé à un cookie, il permet par exemple de créer un historique des fichiers téléchargés. Lisible en hexadécimal et en équivalent ASCII, le fichier ne laisse guère de doute sur les risques de son exploitation.

- **On joue dans le comique**

Le premier patch correctif pour Windows 2000 US est sorti : 83 Mo (version française pour le 10 Août). Après le patch pour office de plus de 100 Mo, les logiciels de MS coûtent plus cher en téléphone qu'à l'achat si on les veut à jour !

- **Du cinéma avec la Playstation**

Sony a lancé le GScube. C'est un outil de développement pour l'industrie cinématographique et la création multimédia.... basé sur la technologie PlayStation 2.

Si vous avez appris une nouvelle importante à diffuser :



News: August 2000

Abbreviations used: NPLN - > Note For The Beginners, CONTQM - > This Opinion Is due Only To Me

Thursday 31 Août 2000

- **Ca does not have anything of surprising...**

The Promis software, which had made much speak about him in the Eighties is a software intended for the lawyers who classifies the documents and to establish correlations between them. It has had for summer improved by the American administration which resold it, under another name, abroad, with secret service (in Jordan and Israel, in particular) but also at companies, of which some large French banks.

However, the modifications would have consisted of the installation of devices of listening and intrusion on the computers where it would be installed, thus giving to the United States the possibility of espionner a great number of companies and government agencies. Just there, all goes well for American except that the Canadian government which uses software PIRS to coordinate the investigations as of the its secret service and assembled Police force, suspects that it is one of these version of Promised. An investigation was thus open to determine if informers exist well.

- **France Telecom does not have the Yellow Pages.**

France Telecom, which has www.pagesjaunes.fr, had required of the World Office of the Patent rights (OMPI) to rule in its favour on the question of knowing to which belong the pagesjaunes.com fields, pagesjaunes.net and lespagesjaunes.com. But the OPMI did not follow while explaining in particular that other named directories Yellow Pages exist in French-speaking countries with the name pagesjaunes.ch, ca, be, lu.

- **Everyone is entitled to an e-mail... 2nd edition**

The Post office announced that it was going to offer a free e-mail to each French, who is consultable directly of on your premise (on the site or your manager of malls) or on paying terminals in the stations. Only here is, the service has existed for one year....

- **Sony leaves its Palm**

Sony and Palm revealed Clie, first PDA resulting from their alliance which marks the entry of the Japanese on this growing market.

- **The rumours are specified**

The Mainsoft company, Unix/Linux developer, are suspected of being one of the pillars of the conversion of Office under Linux. It already carried I.E. and Windows Media Player on this platform. (CONTQM: If one finds even software ms under Linux, which will be the interest to preserve Windows?)

- **AGP x8 for INTEL**

Medium 2001, INTEL should leave this new graphic bus which will make it possible to still accelerate the 3d.

- **New system of promotion**

In the United States (elsewhere I do not know), Windows Me (NPLN: Windows Millenium, which leaves the 14/09 everywhere in the world) will be distributed in the form of demonstrations in the department stores.

Wednesday August 30, 2000

- **New friends of Napster**

Many organizations provided supports of Napster before the Court of Appeal, such as for example Consuming it Electronics Association (ECA) and the DIGITAL Media Association (DiMA).

The ECA estimates that the judge badly interpreted the case of Betamax of Sony of 1984 bus Napster has, in its eyes, created a new standard which can have legal applications although it is often used for enfreindre the law. DiMA which represents more than 960 ntreprises whose AOL and Yahoo joined the positions of the ECA.

- **Barbie makes confidence with the small girls**

The directors of Barbie.com engaged 26 small girls between 6 and 12 years to help them to reconsider the site which had been open this summer. Every week these girls received by mail of the photographs of screen of the site in construction and were questioned by e-mail or telephone. Of course they received a remuneration (not communicated) for their services.

It seems that this way of proceeding is paying since the traffic doubled with the reopening of the site then quadrupled after publicities with the T.V.. Moreover, the visitors are fidélisent. The visitor remains each time 26 mn on average.

- **Freesurf sanctions subscribers**

According to the road traced by OneTel, Freesurf registered on a black list and disconnected from the subscribers of the unlimited fixed price evening and weekend to have broken the rules. According to conditions' of the fixed price with 100 F/mois, the subscriber is restricts with the consultation of the Web and its malls and with the newsgroups. But 531 subscribers were disconnected in

one week, without notice and by not having inevitably enfreint the rules. They are shown to have used footbridges to download software.

On the fact that there were errors and not notice, the director of Freesurf explains "that it was about an emergency measure. But we realized that some practise were regarded wrongly as frauds." They are thus in the train examining the cases one by one for reconnecter those which were disconnected by error.

Among the raised technical errors, an subscriber who would quite simply introduce CD into his PC and would launch the software of WinAmp reading while being connected would be regarded as a defrauder bus WinAmp uses a protocol prohibited by the unlimited fixed price.

Freesurf however supports to want to continue its offer of unlimited access.

- **The antenna-relays would be dangerous**

According to a study ordered by the review Science and Future, the vibrations which transmit the radio operator signals of mobile telephony would be definitely more harmful than the operators declare it.

The study, carried out in fifteen apartments of Island-of-France located behind a antenna-relay or on the last floor of a building by accomodating one, reveals that in nearly two cases out of three, the intensity of emitted radiations is ten times higher than the values announced by the laboratories of France Telecom.

Already, in April 1999 already, the general direction of health and the secretariat of State to housing had published a report recommending a "restriction of use total or partial" of the balconies of HLM on which these antennas are installed, and even a "judgment of certain rooms".

- **Released INTEL**

The PIII 1,13 GHz was withdrawn from sale 1 month after its exit because of an anomaly on an involving circuit of the problems of operation with certain software. Moreover certain assemblers as Dell had already suspended their orders because of the incapacity of INTEL required this model in a sufficient number. During this time, AMD launched its Athlon 1,1 GHz and it has already more than 10 manufacturers like customers, in particular Compaq, Fujitsu Siemens Computers, Gateway, Hewlett-Packard and IBM.

AMD is thus alone on the top-of-the-range crenel and its product is less expensive. INTEL provides that the modifications to be made to the design of its PIII will take a few months..... as much to say an eternity considering the given rhythm processors with 1,5 GHz are awaited before long.

- **Amazon.com Creates Amazon.fr**

The opening took place in the night from the 30 to August 31. The site will propose 4 shops (books, music, DVD and video) which would propose the whole of the references available in France. However, contrary to its competitors, no figure was given for the French products whereas one knows those of the foreign products (240.000 CD references in importation, 700.000 English books). For the prices, the site will conform to the French regulation into force on the flat price of the book.

Not having been able to repurchase Alapage (France Telecom was faster),

Amazon has to build a site of any part but knew to be surrounded by a team made up of old from Vivendi, Havas or the FNAC. But competitors, the FNAC, Alapage and BOWL do not worry and even think that the publicity campaign which Amazon will launch will be beneficial for them.

- **Between Netscape and I.E., choose K-Meleon**

It acts as a free navigator and under licence G.P.L. (NPLN: the source code of the software is available and modifiable at will by all one each one) which resembles I.E. but which integrates the engine of Gecko interpretation, which will be in the heart of Netscape 6. There is thus there a lighter clone (4 Mo) of Netscape Navigator, it will thus interest: all those which want to have the navigators of Microsoft and Netscape, the developers of Web sites wishing to ensure itself of the appearance of a site in the two versions or the Net surfers wanting to go on inaccessible sites with I.E..

For the familiar ones of the Unix/Linux world, it is during Windows de Galeon (which integrates already Gecko).

- **The last version of ms Office is in test**

Office 10 will include a new technology of voice recognition, an additional support XML, an application of collaboration by Internet and the management tools of the contents.

- **The new one on Palms**

A programmer created the first Trojan horse known for Palm...

Tuesday 29 Août 2000

- **Virus for the children**

That has just left! If you receive an e-mail with Pikachu (Pokemon!) in attached file, do not click above. These is a new virus which trails on the Net.

- **Motorola throws sponge on Iridium**

That made a few times that that brooded... For lack of repreneur, Motorola decided to scuttle the 66 satellites of its network of mobile telephony. Here how to throw 7 billion \$ easily!

- **Pentium IV grew bigger**

One has to expect that INTEL has evil required Pentium IV and that he is expensive. Indeed, the small new one contains 42 million transistors (against 28 for the PIII), that is to say a surface of 217 mm² (against a hundred on the PIII). They will be produced with same technologies as the PIII but because of its size, INTEL will be able to assemble only one by silicon wafer of them where it assembled two PIII at the same time. Calculation is thus very simple: speed of production reduced by half and raw material cost doubled... which becomes the final price?

With medium term, the problem of surface should be tiny room with the

passage to technology 0,13 micron and the use of wafers of 300 mm against 200 currently.

A processor named Foster should follow. It is about a PIV for waiters and workstations

- **Counteract of INTEL**

INTEL also revealed the XScale technology which aims at controlling consumption and thermal release and which presents many similarities with the processor of Transmeta.

- **Bugé PGP**

PGP (Pretty Good Privacy), the reference as regards encoding would suffer from a bug which, under certain conditions makes it possible to reach, in the Windows versions, with the decoded data.

- **Micro\$oft bouche les trous**

Une faille dans FrontPage Server Extensions rendait possibles les attaques du type Denial of Service. Microsoft aurait corrigé le problème.

- **Rumeurs**

Il semblerait que Micro\$oft fasse développer par une firme israélienne une version de sa suite Office pour Linux. MS a bien sûr démenti la rumeur.

- **Oracle gratuit**

La firme a lancé OracleSalesOnline.com, un service qui offrira, le logiciel de base d'automatisation de la force de vente gratuitement. Seuls les modules additionnels seront payants, comme le logiciel de "sales-compensation", selon un système de pay-per-use (paiement à l'utilisation).

- **TrustE perd en crédibilité**

Le sceau TrustE est en temps normal une marque de garantie de la confidentialité sur des sites marchands. Mais l'organisation aurait fait profiter une société des données de ses visiteurs.

- **Yahoo veut crypter**

Yahoo prévoit de permettre aux utilisateurs de ses services mail de crypter leurs messages en utilisant le site SecureDelivery.com. Il serait le premier à proposer cette option.

- **Microsoft a des problèmes avec Hotmail**

Des utilisateurs Hotmail ont expliqué que suite à la fermeture de leur compte pour cause d'inactivité (ce qui est normal) ils ont créé un nouveau compte avec le même nom d'utilisateur et ont découvert avec étonnement que leur liste de contacts AIM était maintenue sur leur nouveau compte. Conclusion, si quelqu'un crée un compte avec votre ancien pseudo, il récupère votre liste de contact. Micro\$oft enquêterait de manière approfondie sur la question.

- **Nintendo se donne du temps**

Le Gameboy Advance ne sortira qu'en Mars au Japon et en Juillet en Europe à cause de ruptures de stocks en composants qui sont dus en grande partie à la forte demande actuelle en Gameboys Color

- **Du nouveau chez les cellulaires**

Suite à la polémique sur les dangers des cellulaires en matière de radiation, les principaux constructeurs ont décidé d'indiquer sur les emballages la quantité de radiations émises par leurs appareils

Mercredi 23 Août 2000

- **Dure concurrence pour Intel**

AMD (le grand rival) et Transmeta (l'étoile montante) devraient annoncer un coopération technologique. Transmeta est très intéressé par la technologie LDT (Lightning Data Transfer) créée par AMD qui accélère les échanges de données entre le processeur et les différents composants du PC et qui sera intégré aux jeux de composants des Athlon en 2001. Cette technologie permettrait à Transmeta d'atteindre le GHz. De son côté, AMD aurait accès à la technologie de Transmeta, dont les processeurs consomment 50 % d'énergie en moins que ses concurrents à fréquence égale.

Cette alliance ne va pas faire le bonheur d'Intel qui perd des parts de marché et patauge entre ses problèmes avec les composants i820 et les retards sur le Pentium IV, d'autant plus qu'AMD sera bientôt sur tous les fronts : portables (Athlon mobile fin 2000), ordinateurs de bureau (Athlon Thunderbird 1,2 GHz), serveurs (Sledgehammer).

- **Premier cyber hold-up**

Egg, la banque britannique uniquement on-line a été électroniquement "braquée". Selon la banque, aucune perte (quelques dizaines de milliers de £) n'a été subie. Le 3 malfaiteur présumés ont été arrêté après une enquête de 6 mois suite à une alerte de Egg qui dispose de logiciels permettant de repérer tout ordinateur à partir duquel sont effectuées des opérations multiples.

- **Faites vos courses**

Uranium Online est un site qui vous permet d'acheter des barres de combustible nucléaire en ligne...

- Selon une étude de NetValue, 575000 heures auraient été consacrées aux jeux d'argent en ligne au mois de juillet.

- **Radio France est web-actif**

Mi septembre, Radio France va sortir la première de ses Webradios thématiques. Ce sera "la radio du livre".

Mardi 22 Août 2000

- **Le philippin s'en sort bien**

Le gouvernement Philippin, faute de loi adaptée, a décidé abandonner les charges retenues contre l'auteur présumé du virus 'I Love You', ce qui ne fait pas la joie des américains.

- **Gadget inutiles**

Sous prétexte de l'explosion des nouvelles technologies ont veut nous faire acheter n'importe quoi...

Philips, en collaboration avec Levi's va sortir en France en Septembre des blousons avec écouteurs intégrés et prises pour connecter téléphones mobiles et lecteur MP3.

- **Le Xeon suit le mouvement**

Le Xeon, processeur haute performance d'Intel va lui aussi être très bientôt porté à 1 GHz

- **On ne s'arrête plus d'accélérer**

Cette semaine, Intel a dévoilé cette semaine sont pentium IV. Les analystes estiment qu'il devrait atteindre les 10 GHz d'ici 4 ans.

Le fondeur a aussi annoncé la sortie de nouveaux processeurs pour serveurs et pour ordinateurs de poche.

- **Un de moins**

MP3.com avait 4 procès pour violation de copyrights sur le dos, il n'y en a plus que 3. Le site vient de conclure un accord avec Sony qui lui permettra de distribuer la musique du producteur.

- **Reality Run : fin de la course**

La semaine dernière je vous parlais de la chasse à l'homme organisée en Allemagne, Roger, le fugitif, a été rattrapé au bout de 7 jours par la chasseuse de prime qui empoche 10000 \$ au passage. Si vous êtes intéressés vous pouvez faire acte de candidature. Les prochains sites, pour lesquels votent les internautes, pourraient être Vienne ou Amsterdam.

Lundi 21 Août 2000

- **Altavista U.K. renonce**

C'est tombé lundi, le patron d'Altavista U.K. a annoncé que le forfait illimité ne se ferait pas (au passage je corrige ce que j'ai dit la semaine dernière, le forfait était de 60 £ / an). Il a prétexté que c'était de la faute de British Telecom qui ne lui avait pas proposé de forfait comme prévu mais des tarifications à la minute. Et British Telecom de dire que ce n'est pas de sa faute, blah, blah, blah.... Bref fin d'une aventure qui n'avait pas commencé.

- **Forfait illimité de OneTel**

L'Association des Internaute Médiateurs (ADIM) a demandé l'assignation en référé de OneTel pour tout le flou et les nombreux revirements ayant entouré le forfait illimité de l'opérateur (hésitations de la hotline, accusations de fraude, les connexions impossibles,...)

- **Les prochains processeurs d'Intel**

On en sait un peu plus sur la prochaine série d'Intel : Les vitesses débiteront à 1,4 GHz et ils seront basés sur une nouvelle architecture pour accélérer la vitesse de streaming et faciliter le travail peer-to-peer (égal à égal) en réseau.

- **AMD marque un point**

C'est n'est pas sur le plan de la vitesse des processeurs ou AMD est toujours à 1,1 GHz et Intel à 1,13 mais sur celui des prix. AMD a décidé de casser les prix des Athlon et Duron a titre d'exemple aux ÉtatsUnis :

Intel Pentium III 850 MHz (256K L2 Cache, 100 MHz FSB, Slot 1): 454 \$

AMD Athlon 850 MHz (512K L2 Cache, 200 MHz FSB, Slot A) : 239 \$

A ce prix là, y'a pas photo pour le choix... Mais pour les inconditionnels d'Intel, pas de panique, on peut raisonnablement penser qu'il suivra.

- **Nokia fonctionnera en Open-Source**

Nokia a sorti son nouveau navigateur internet pour téléphone cellulaire. La firme a décidé de laisser le code en Open-Source en espérant ainsi marquer des points le marché des logiciels "sans fils".

- **Compaq remporte un gros contrat ?**

Compaq devrait normalement emporter un contrat avec le Ministère de l'énergie américain pour un super-ordinateur de simulation des armes nucléaires.

Dimanche 20 Août 2000

- **Premier agrément pour mobile monétique**

C'est Sagem qui a été le premier à obtenir, pour un terminal GSM monétique, l'agrément EMV délivré par Europay International. C'est un téléphone de la gamme Sagem 900 qui vient de recevoir cet agrément. Il pourra donc être utilisé pour payer avec sa carte bancaire (Mastercard ou Visa) à distance, y compris pour des paiements internationaux, en toute sécurité. Ce téléphone est associé à une batterie monétique disposant du coupleur carte à puce, associé à une application située dans la carte SIM de l'opérateur. Sagem a déjà enregistré plus de 500000 commandes.

- **Protégez-vous des ondes mobiles**

Alors que la polémique fait rage pour savoir si oui ou non et dans quelle mesure les téléphones mobiles sont dangereux pour la santé, la société japonais Gunze vient de mettre au point un T-shirt, le "Pace protector", qui protège des ondes

électromagnétiques en en supprimant jusqu'à 92%. En fait, il a été conçu pour les porteurs de stimulateur cardiaque. Il est tissé en fil de nylon argenté et est efficace même à 2 cm du pacemaker. Son prix, 1640 F.

- **Les grosses dépenses de France Telecom**

C'est maintenant les dans les licences UMTS belges et suédoises que FT a décidé d'investir.

Pour la Suède c'est par le biais de sa filiale Orange et en collaboration avec Skanska (groupe du bâtiment) et la Swedish Broadband Company.

En Belgique, c'est la filiale Mobistar qui va au charbon. L'acquisition, si elle se fait, sera payée par l'endettement et une augmentation du capital. De plus FT envisage que la filiale de Mobistar, Mobistar Corporate Solutions fusionne avec Global One, le groupe de services de communication pour grandes entreprises acquis en début d'année..... par France Telecom.

- **Saut quantique pour les ordinateurs**

(Attention, je vais parler un peu technique, pour ceux qui n'auront pas tous compris -essayez quand même-, dites vous que c'est plus d'une dizaine d'années de théories et d'expériences qui commence à montrer des signes de "réalisabilité")

Bienvenue dans le monde du spin nucléaire et des enchevêtrements subatomiques. Les chercheurs d'IBM ont montré que l'ordinateur quantique, dont on parle depuis de nombreuses années, est réalisable et devrait largement distancer les meilleurs super-ordinateurs. Ils ont annoncé qu'il avaient utilisé "l'ordinateur quantique le plus moderne au monde" pour résoudre en une étape un problème mathématique alors qu'il en faudrait 4 avec un ordinateur conventionnel. On espère pouvoir ainsi surpasser l'architecture silicium en utilisant notamment le fait qu'une particule subatomique peut exister dans deux états quantiques apparemment opposés. Bien sûr, l'ordinateur d'IBM, ne tient pas dans la poche. Il occupe une demi pièce pleine d'électro-aimants et de spectromètres.

Le coeur du système est constitué de 5 atomes de fluor, chacun représentant un unique "bit quantique" ou "qubit" de capacité de stockage en suspension dans une molécule spécialement conçue pour. Lorsqu'on lui applique un champ magnétique, le noyau au centre des atomes peut être mis en rotation rapide de façon mesurable et contrôlable, en utilisant l'Imagerie de Résonance Magnétique (IRM, comme en médecine). Chaque noyau en rotation interagit avec les autres, créant un "enchevêtrement" qui défie logiquement les lois quantiques et que les chercheurs peuvent dompter pour effectuer des calculs à une vitesse phénoménale. Isaac Chuang, leader du projet ordinateur quantique chez IBM souligne que "c'est la première fois qu'une équipe réussit un calcul en utilisant une molécule de 5 qubit". Cependant il ne faut pas s'attendre à voir les premières applications commerciales d'ordinateurs quantiques avant au moins 20 ans.

Chez H.P., on salue les avancées d'IBM qui sont considérées comme "impressionnantes et encourageantes". Mais la firme, elle, travaille sur un type

plus conventionnel d'ordinateur super-rapide et à faible consommation pour lequel ils s'attendent à pouvoir produire des résultats d'ici 5 ans. D'autres voies explorées sont celles de l'ordinateur biologique construit à partir d'ADN ou d'ordinateurs pour lesquels on utiliserait des réactions chimiques pour assembler des composants encore plus petits.

- **Linuxiens, choisissez votre camp**

De grandes compagnies se sont associées dans la Gnome Foundation pour soutenir Gnome l'une des deux interfaces graphiques les plus utilisées sous Linux. Ce groupe dirigera le projet et décidera quels packages doivent être inclus dans Gnome. Les sociétés impliquées sont, entre autres, Sun Microsystems, VA Linux Systems, Collab.Net, Compaq Computer and IBM plus celles qui sont directement impliquées dans le projet : Red Hat, Gunitais, Henzai, Eazel et Hélix Code. Ajoutez à cela des participation de la Free Software Foundation (pionnière dans le logiciel open-source) et l'Object Management Group (qui s'attache à créer des programme qui communiquent ensemble de façon standard).

Ceci ne va pas aller dans le sens de l'unification avec le compétiteur principal, KDE, qui est utilisé dans les distributions de SuSE, Corel, Caldera, Red Hat, sur les ordinateurs Linux d'IBM. Cette séparation entre les deux grands est dangereuse parce que les programmeurs auront à choisir entre les deux pour assurer la compatibilité de leurs logiciels.

Sun Microsystems va adopter l'interface Gnome pour ses système d'exploitation Solaris et fournira plus de 50 programmeurs au projet Gnome. De plus, StarOffice (le pendant de Micro\$oft Office sous Linux), appartient à Sun est sera donc plus étroitement lié à Gnome. La suite adoptera Bonobo, une technologie Gnome similaire au logiciel Microsoft COM qui permet à un programme d'utiliser les composants d'un autre (par exemple, un gestionnaire de mail peut utiliser le moteur Gecko de Netscape ou un Messenger Instantané utiliser le correcteur d'orthographe de StarOffice).

- **La démocratie en danger**

Les américains nous auront tout fait ! La commission électorale fédérale américaine a découvert que des votes avaient été mis aux enchères sur eBay. Et les enchères (sérieuses ou non) variaient de 5 à 10000 \$. Averti, eBay a supprimé les offres.

D'autres, comme le site Vote Auction vont plus loin, tentant d'ériger l'idée en système. Derrière le site, James Baumgartner, un étudiant qui a fait de Voteauction son sujet de thèse. « De toute façon, explique-t-il , c'est le candidat le mieux pourvu financièrement qui gagne quasiment à tous les coups. » S'il ne s'adresse pas directement aux candidats, le site ouvre ses enchères aux entreprises qui financent d'ordinaire les campagnes. L'analyse rejoint celle d'un internaute qui tente de vendre son vote aux enchères sur Yahoo. « Les sénateurs vendent régulièrement leur vote au plus offrant, avance-t-il, Pourquoi le citoyen américain serait-il exclu du système ? »

Samedi 19 Août 2000

- **Marijuana Express**

iToke, un site hollandais compte lancer à Amsterdam un service de livraison de marijuana à domicile.

- **Netscape Communicator 4.75**

Je sais, il y a eu la version 4.74 le mois dernier, mais si cette nouvelle mise-à-jour sort si vite après c'est qu'elle contient le correctif permettant de réparer le trou de sécurité, dont je vous parlais la semaine dernière, Brown Orifice.

- **AMD n'oublie pas Linux**

AMD recrute actuellement des développeurs Linux pour écrire des logiciels pour le Sledgehammer, son processeur 64 bits qui devrait sortir courant 2001. La firme a créé un site web pour les développeurs Linux et enverra aux participant un "simulateur de technologie" du processeur pour que les entreprises puissent commencer à faire migrer leurs systèmes d'exploitation et logiciels. Et il parait que ce n'est qu'un début...

- **IBM fait la promotion de SuSE**

Big Blue fournira une version CD de la distribution Linux de Suse avec chacun des serveurs Intel qu'il vend en Europe. SuSE estime que cette collaboration devrait lui permettre de faire essayer sa technologie à 20000 clients potentiels.

- **AOL sur Linux ?**

Un site web (<http://www.techpages.com>) propose une pré-version non-officielle d'AOL pour Linux. son nom de code : Gamera. Certaines sources proches d'AOL auraient confirmé que le logiciel est authentique...

- **Corel Linux Second edition**

La première version a fait un pas important dans la simplification de l'installation de Linux mais il semble que cette nouvelle version fassent encore mieux.

- **I Love You Again**

Quelques firmes Américaines et Européenne ont été touchées par une nouvelle version du ver "I Love You" (VBS/Loveletter.bd), il s'agit notamment de banques. Cette nouvelle mouture télécharge et lance un programme nommé "hcheck.exe" qui qui récupère les mots de passe stockés sur l'ordinateur infecté.

- **Sony sur de nouveaux créneaux**

Le Walkman a fait son succès, Sony a donc décidé d'ici la fin de l'année, de sortir une nouvelle ligne de walkmans MP3. Mais ce ne sera pas tout, la firme sortira aussi d'autres appareils internet et des téléphones cellulaires.

- **Un PDA change le cours d'un procès**

Aux Etats-Unis, un procès pour meurtre va devoir être recommencé parce qu'un

des jurés a lu des commentaires sur le procès sur son PalmPilot.

- **Transmeta accroche un nouveau gros contrat**

Vaio, c'est la gamme d'ultraportables de Sony. Ils étaient jusqu'à présent équipé d'un Celeron 366. Mais la nouvelle gamme C1 sera, elle, équipée d'un Crusoë de chez Transmeta. C'est la faible consommation électrique et la dissipation thermique réduite qui fait basculer le choix de Sony vers le nouveau venu. En effet, le Crusoë consommerait 1 Watt (0,02 en mode veille) contre 15 à 20 pour les Celeron.

Après le contrat signé avec IBM, il ne manque plus que Toshiba au tableau de chasse de Transmeta pour avoir toutes les grosses pointures du monde de l'ordinateur portable.

- **Hallucinant !**

Pour faire sa promotion, un site internet offre 5000 \$ au 10 premiers bébés qui porteront légalement son nom.

- **Webmasters, attention !**

Un éditeur de site a été condamné par la justice américaine pour un lien qui renvoyait vers le code source du DeCSS, logiciel illégal permettant de pirater les DVD. Ce cas pourrait faire jurisprudence.

- **Tuez à distance**

Columbo va avoir du fil a retordre... L'Institut de technologie thaïlandais King Mongkut a présenté un robot armé qui détecte les intrus grâce à une caméra et des capteurs. Vous passez un ordre par Internet et il tire.

Jeudi 17 Août 2000

- **Chasse à l'homme**

Les allemands ont lancé un nouveau jeu le 14/08 : un chasse à l'homme dans Berlin en direct sur le WebLe fugitif, Roger, enseignant en Hollande. Sur ses traces Jack Black, chasseur de primes qui gagnera 10000 \$ s'il rattrape Roger. Roger porte sur lui une webcam et un micro pour que les internautes puissent tout suivre sur le Net et n'a le droit qu'à 2 h de répit par jour dans une cache secrète. Pour être sûr que le fugitif n'attend pas patiemment la fin dans une chambre d'hôtel, il doit suivre un parcours quotidien qui passe par des lieux connus de Berlin qu'il doit prendre en photo. Ensuite, il doit laisser les photos (en format numérique) sur un banc ou collé à une poubelle pour que les organisateurs les récupèrent.

Les internautes ne doivent pas participer physiquement à la chasse mais peuvent aider Roger ou Jack sur le Net. Soit dit en passant Roger n'est pas discret puisqu'il porte un tee-shirt aux couleurs du site.

Le jeu, qui enregistre 600000 pages vues par jour doit durer 24 jours et recommencer ensuite avec un nouveau candidat. S'il en réchappe, Roger gagnera 100000 \$!

<http://www.realityrun.com> (le site est aussi en anglais)

- **Nouveau problème de sécurité**

Un nouvel utilitaire internet permet de scanner l'IIS (Internet Information Server) de Microsoft, découvrir ses points de vulnérabilité et lancer une attaque qui peut révéler les nom et mots de passe des utilisateurs. Et c'est sur ce système serveur que Microsoft veut faire migrer MSN Messenger !!!!

- **Va-t-il se casser les dents ?**

Malgré les déboires de ses prédécesseurs, un nouveau FAI se lance dans l'internet illimité. AOL vous proposera, dès lundi, ce service 24h/24 pour 99 F par mois. La contrepartie, vous vous engagez pour 24 mois. (CONTQM : ceux qui il y a un an se sont engagé avec un abonnement d'un an chez AOL pour avoir des prix plus bas se sont mordus les doigts avec l'arrivée des FAI gratuits, est-ce le moment de recommencer ? 2 ans, en matière d'informatique, c'est très long. Tout peut arriver...)

- **L'escroc Altavista**

Le portail a annoncé un forfait illimité en Grande-Bretagne pour 60 £/mois. Il a ensuite affirmé que les inscription se ferait par lots de 25000 par semaine pour ne pas engorger le service. Le Mirror a donc mené l'enquête pour trouver des internautes qui profitent de ce service (ils devraient être 100000 à l'heure actuelle) et pas moyen d'en trouver un seul. Et bizarrement, seul le PDG d'Altavista U.K. peut s'exprimer sur la question, lequel passe des vacances qui n'en finissent plus de s'allonger. Pourquoi un portail de cette envergure aurait-il tenté une telle escroquerie ? Nous en saurons plus après les vacances du PDG...

- **Contenus payants**

Realnetworks, la firme propriétaire du célèbre RealPlayer a annoncé le lancement aux États-Unis d'un forfait payant qui permettra d'accéder à des programmes exclusifs chaque mois.

Mercredi 16 août 2000

- **Stinger le nouvel OS de Micro\$oft**

Non, ce n'est pas le successeur de Windows ME c'est tout simplement l'OS que Micro\$oft a conçu pour les téléphones cellulaires. Il s'agit d'une version réduite de Windows CE. Il propose, en plus des fonctions de téléphonies, un agenda intelligent qui peut forcer le téléphone à vibrer plutôt qu'à sonner aux heures de réunion et fonctionner en relation avec Outlook, et peut gérer l'affichage couleur. Samsung, s'est déjà montré intéressé par le système. Micro\$oft travaille par ailleurs sur un OS supplémentaire destiné, celui-là, à équiper les téléphones permettant d'accéder à Internet.

Tout cela ne sera pas de trop pour faire face à la montée en puissance programmée de Java et Linux sur toutes ces petites machines

- **Zapstation**

On pensait avoir tout vu ? Voici la Zapstation. C'est une sorte de console qui se branche sur votre T.V.. Elle offre un accès Web, lit les fichiers MP3, les CD et les DVD, télécharge des vidéos, reçoit les radios mondiales... Elle embarque une disque dur de 30 Go, utilise un Celeron 566 Mhz et peut-être reliée à une imprimante, un baladeur, tout type de périphérique informatique classique, à un ampli. Vous l'utilisez grâce à une télécommande et un clavier sans fil. Elle sera disponible vers Novembre.

<http://www.zapmedia.com>

- **SVG version finale**

SVG signifie Scalable Vector Graphics et s'appuie sur le langage XML. Ceci garantit donc une indépendance vis-à-vis des plates-formes. Il est indépendant de la résolution de l'écran et peut intégrer des textes descriptifs. De plus il permet de créer des liens vers des zones de l'images sans avoir à la mapper. Le gros problème est qu'aucun navigateur ne supporte évidemment ce format pour l'instant. Seul Adobe propose de télécharger un plug-in.

- **m100, le nouveau Palm**

Il devait être moins cher, c'est le cas aux États-Unis (150\$) mais en France il sera à 1500 F (comme le Palm III). Le nouveautés ? Son capot devient amovible (les nouveaux, disponibles en 4 couleurs, coûtent tout de même 200 F pièce !) et il possède un petit hublot qui permet de voir l'heure même capot fermé. Il est plus petit que la série III, faisant perdre à l'écran 1/4 de sa surface et une nouvelle touche permet d'accéder directement au bloc-note. La synchronisation avec l'ordinateur se fait maintenant directement par câble plutôt qu'avec une station d'accueil. Il fonctionne sous Palm OS 3.5 et emporte 2 petits Mo de mémoire.

- **Nouvelle folie japonaise**

Après le Tamagoshi dans la poche voici les nouveaux venus. Ce sont de petites créatures virtuelles qui s'occupent de vous livrer vos mails. Vous devez donc vous en occuper comme leurs prédécesseurs mais la lecture de votre courrier dépendra leur bonne volonté. Il paraît que les japonais en sont fous.

[La version Sony de la chose](#)

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Un rapport de Forrester Research conclue que les standards open-source (NPLN : logiciel dont le code est accessible à tout un chacun, comme c'est le cas de Linux par exemple) domineront l'industrie du logiciel d'ici 4 ans. Il ajoute aussi qu'IBM et Dell devraient tirer leur épingle du jeu tandis que Oracle et Microsoft auront à batailler ferme pour s'en sortir.

-

Ce sont les enfants de moins de 11 ans qui cliquent le plus sur les bannières de pubs et les adolescents qui cliquent le moins (soit dit en passant, et moi jamais).

- **Vite !**

Le ministère de la Justice américain veut "expédier" le passage de l'appel de Micro\$oft devant la Cour Suprême parce que ce procès "a une importance extrême pour [leur] économie nationale" (sic).

- **La Banque de France soutient Napster....**

... malgré elle. En effet, un pirate a squatté la page d'accueil d'une trentaine de sites dont celui de la BNF

Mardi 15 Août 2000

- **Bonne blague**

Les clients Londoniens de Safeway, une chaîne britannique de supermarchés ont eut une jolie surprise. Ceux-ci ont reçu un message leur annonçant une hausse des prix et leur conseillant de faire leurs courses ailleurs. La firme n'a toujours pas pu déterminer où était la faille.

Lundi 14 Août 2000

- **Musique mobile protégée**

Intel et Matsushita ont lancé conjointement un système de protection des contenus numériques pour protéger par exemple la musique. Il n'est sûrement pas compatible avec Napster

- **e-commerce Visa ou rien**

Les vendeurs on-line vont devoir les respecter les règles établies par Visa concernant l'e-commerce ou aller voir ailleurs...

- **Un de plus chez Linux**

C'est au tour de Linux, après Dell et IBM de faire de Linux un de ses 3 systèmes d'exploitation stratégiques.

- **e-book par Micro\$oft**

Barnes and Nobles, une chaîne de librairies américaines (deuxième librairie en ligne, loin derrière Amazon.com) et MS lancent le plus gros service de vente de livres électroniques.

Micro\$oft en profite pour glisser Reader 1.5, son logiciel gratuit qui optimise l'affichage des e-Books sur un écran d'ordinateur de bureau ou un PDA, offre des options de recherche de mots, de surlignage ou encore de marque-page. 2000 eBook sont déjà disponibles dans ce format sur le site de Barnes and Noble et 150 titres supplémentaires devraient s'ajouter chaque mois. De plus MS propose d'autres applications dont un programme interagissant dans Word qui permet de convertir un document au format livre électronique et une autre

firme, Overdrive propose un logiciel permettant de faire la même chose à partir d'un document HTML ou d'un fichier texte.

A suivre, les plaintes des éditeurs en réponse à la création de moteurs d'échange d'e-books qui ne sauraient tarder à apparaître.

- **PSX 2 fin novembre**

La Playstation 2 ne sera disponible en France que le 24 novembre pour un prix d'environ 3000 F

- **Un standard de messagerie instantanées**

L'Internet Engineering Task Force va examiner 3 propositions de technologies pour définir un standard de messagerie instantanée. La proposition d'AOL, jugée peu innovante a déjà été rejetée (CONTQM : c'est bien mais pourvu que la technologie retenue n'appartienne pas à Microsoft non plus mais plutôt à une firme encore indépendante)

- **Apache 2.0 arrive**

D'ici la fin de l'année, la version 2 d'Apache, l'application serveur web la plus utilisée dans le monde, devrait être terminée pour la fin de l'année.

- **Hotmail sous Win2000**

Microsoft a décidé de ne plus faire appel au monde du logiciel libre, soit ; mais Hotmail, son service de messagerie instantanée fonctionne sous Apache et FreeBSD ! MS va donc être obligé de le faire migrer sous Windows 2000. (CONTQM : quelque chose me dit que le service sera moins performant !)

- **Le web parlera**

Le W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) travaille sur le SSML (Speech Synthesis Markup Language), une extension du XML (eXtended Markup Language) qui devrait permettre d'intégrer des instructions de synthèse vocale aux contenus textuels du Web permettant de faire des sites interrogeables par téléphone.

- **La chine sous Linux**

L'administration chinoise tournera sous Linux. elle affirme vouloir ainsi "briser le monopole de Windows et des technologies étrangères".

- **Windows is back**

La marine américaine avait renoncé à conserver Windows NT sur ses navires parce qu'il avait tendance à planter. Mais cela ne l'empêche pas d'avoir décidé d'installer une version spécifique de Windows 2000 sur ses nouveaux porte-avions.

- **Carnivore suite**

Le ministère de la Justice américain emploiera une université pour conduire une analyse indépendante du système d'espionnage des mails du FBI : Carnivore.

- **Le 64 bits d'AMD**

Le manuel technique du Sledgehammer, le processeur 64 bits d'AMD a été publié cette semaine. Ce processeur devrait être à la fois capable de gérer les programmes prévus pour les processeurs 32 bits (comme le PIII ou l'Athlon) et les programmes pour les processeurs 64 bits (comme l'UltraSparc de Sun, l'Alpha de Compaq ou le futur Itanium d'Intel).

Vendredi 11 Août 2000

- **Record du monde ?**

La femme la plus "téléchargée" du monde serait Danni Ashe. C'est du moins ce qu'essaye d'établir en ce moment le Livre Guinness des Records. Elle revendique 800 millions de téléchargements. Si vous voulez voir de qui il s'agit : <http://www.dannisharddrive.com/> (pour ceux qui ne s'en seraient pas doutés, il est recommandé d'être âgé de plus de 18 ans !)

- **Un soutien pour Napster...**

...et pas des moindres. Celui qui se faisait dernièrement appeler Prince dit sur son site que Napster est "un développement passionnant dans l'histoire de la musique" et en profite pour critiquer violemment le patron de Time Warner.

- **Poussez-les d'un côté, ils reviennent de l'autre.**

AOL cherche à faire figure propre concernant les MP3 en déconnectant un site de recherche de MP3. Cependant, la firme doit encaisser la sortie d'un nouveau logiciel d'échange de fichiers qui permet aux utilisateurs d'AOL messenger d'accéder à un réseau type Napster.

Pour ceux que ça intéresse, il se nomme AIMSTER et vous pouvez le trouver à : <http://www.aimster.com/>

Jeudi 10 Août 2000

- **Please stop...**

Le Pentagone a lancé un appel aux hackers, les suppliant d'arrêter de s'en prendre à ses réseaux... pour des raisons de sécurité.

- **Un Net-piège...**

Chapeau pour les douanes américaines ! 400 internautes qui espéraient pouvoir accéder à une chaîne satellite américaine à des prix défiant toute concurrence sont en fait tombés dans un piège tendu par les douanes.

- **Le trou de Netscape**

Le trou de sécurité des versions de Netscape antérieures à la version 6 a été dénommé BrownOrifice (petite allusion à son cousin dévastateur BackOrifice). Vous pouvez tester son mode de fonctionnement sur ce site qui lui est dédié : <http://www.brumleve.com/BrownOrifice/>. Ne vous inquiétez pas, je vous

rappelle que c'est sans risque pour votre système si ce n'est qu'on peut parcourir votre disque, sans pour autant pouvoir modifier quoi que ce soit.

La meilleure façon de se prémunir contre cette défaillance du système : désactiver les applet Java, en attendant le patch sur lequel travaille Netscape.

Mercredi 9 Août 2000

- **Après les MP3 et les fichiers multimédia, les jeux**

Swapoo, www.swapoo.com, est un site qui suit le chemin tracé par Napster mais il concerne les échanges de jeux pour consoles.

- **La chasse aux pirates est ouverte**

C'est la nouvelle occupation de Micro\$oft. La firme fait appel à la délation par le biais d'une hot-line et d'un service e-mail mais elle s'est aussi équipée d'outils de recherche automatique pour localiser sur le web les logiciels piratés ou vendus à prix suspect sur les sites web, ftp et de chat.

Un moteur de recherche scrute 24h sur 24 le web a cet effet. Micro\$oft compte ainsi recueillir des milliers d'adresses par jour. Afin de contacter immédiatement les sites ou FAI hébergeurs.

MS est soutenu par la Business Software Alliance, association d'éditeurs dont Microsoft est le principal promoteur.

Parallèlement, MS a aussi nommé un responsable aux affaires gouvernementales pour pousser l'administration américaine à mettre la pression sur les États pirates (la Russie et la Chine notamment).

Les éditeurs américains estiment perdre 150 milliards de francs par an du fait du piratage.

- **Netscape fait fort !**

Les navigateurs Netscape permettraient de voir le contenu de votre disque dur et ceci grâce à un applet Java présent sur certains sites.

Mardi 8 Août 2000

- **Un pingouin au poignet**

Les chercheurs d'IBM ont installé le Système d'exploitation Linux dans une montre-bracelet pour démontrer que le système pouvait être utilisé même dans les plus petits appareils.

- **Transmeta première version**

Transmeta a lancé la production de ses processeurs Crusoe chez Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing et d'autres fondeurs ce qui pourrait être le début d'une longue série...

- **Onetel raccroche**

Après la suspension des accès illimités, Onetel a décidé de limiter la consommation des abonnés qui y ont souscrit. (CONTQM : Mais que croyaient-ils chez Onetel, qu'avec une connexion illimitée les abonnés ne feraient que 20h ?)

- **Multimania se diversifie**

A partir d'Octobre, les membres de Multimania pourront diffuser gratuitement du contenu audio et vidéo sur leur site perso avec les technologie RealNetworks.

- **Cyber-police chinoise**

Début Août, la Chine a lancé sa police internet.

- **CD audio et MP3**

Ça y est, ils arrive en France ! Une société chinoise, A-Max va lancer mi-août le Napa DA V309 distribué par Bataca. Il s'agit d'un discman qui peut lire aussi bien les CD audio que les MP3. Son prix sera de 1300 F environ. (CONTQM : avant de vous ruer dessus, méfiez-vous, j'ai eu l'occasion de tester un modèle concurrent et le résultat n'était pas fameux.)

Dimanche 6 Août 2000

- **Les secrets d'Apple révélés par l'Abeille ouvrière**

Apple a demandé une enquête judiciaire suite aux révélations faites concernant son prochain portable iBook. Un inconnu a en effet publié sur le web des informations concernant sa nouvelle souris optique et un PowerMac biprocesseur avant leur présentation le mois dernier. Worker Bee, c'est son nom, aurait aussi dévoilé un troisième produit que la firme à la pomme n'a toujours pas présenté, qui serait une version de l'iBook équipée d'un processeur plus rapide. Apple a donc sommé le portail Yahoo! de révéler les informations les informations qu'il possède sur worker bee puisque celui-ci a fait ses révélations sur GeoCities (qui appartient à Yahoo!).

- **Publicité pour l'échange de fichiers**

La décision de fermer Napster a doublé les connexions au site. Le soir de la fermeture du site, le nombre de connexions a été porté à 849196, contre 443070 la veille. Il a ainsi dépassé la fréquentation de sites comme Amazon.com. De plus les sites de téléchargement enregistre une hausse importante des demandes de logiciels d'échange de fichier.

- **Le Limousin n'est pas rentable**

Le Conseil régional dénonce la disparition de la notion de service public. En effet, le Limousin fait partie zones que Completel a jugé non rentables pour l'utilisation la boucle radio locale pour l'Internet.

- **Le mobile tue ?**

Un procès va s'ouvrir aux États-Unis suite à la plainte d'un médecin estimant

que sa tumeur cérébrale est due à son téléphone cellulaire. Au Royaume-Uni, le gouvernement s'est lancé dans une campagne pour inciter les enfants à ne pas utiliser les cellulaires. Pendant ce temps des études sont toujours en cours pour déterminer si oui ou non il y a danger.

- **IBM et Micro\$oft pour un standard**

Les deux compagnies ont décidé de collaborer pour définir des standards internet, concernant notamment le XML pour simplifier le développement de leurs applications futures.

- **Dessins animés sur PDA**

Cela pourrait arriver bientôt... Warner Brothers et Sony Pictures sont en train de tester la possibilité de distribuer, par le biais d'Internet, des dessins animés sur ce support.

- **Le Conseil constitutionnel censure**

Le Conseil constitutionnel a apporté des modifications à la loi sur la liberté de communication, notamment en censurant d'office l'article concernant la responsabilité pénale des hébergeurs, déclarant anticonstitutionnelle la saisie par un tiers.

- **La Dram Rambus double sa vitesse**

Une RDRAM 1066 MHz, avec une bande passante de 2,1 Go/s, voilà la dernière avancée du constructeur de mémoire. La technique ? La même que celle de la DDR SDRAM : le doublement de la fréquence (2*533 MHz).

- **Vous jouerez plus tard**

La sortie en Europe de la Playstation 2 a été retardée, vraisemblablement pour pouvoir répondre à la demande en Amérique du Nord.

- **Alerte aux virus**

McAfee a créé un service qui vous envoie les formations sur les nouveaux virus directement sur votre téléphone WAP.

- **Téléchargement de musique autorisés**

Cette semaine Universal lance son service de téléchargement de musique imitant ainsi Sony et EMI. BMG et Time Warner s'y mettront d'ici la fin de l'année

Vendredi 4 Août 2000

- **Opérateurs téléphone : US vs UE**

Près de 50 compagnies de téléphone européennes se sont jointes à la campagne de l'Union Européenne pour stopper la proposition de loi américaine visant à empêcher, entre autres, Deutsche Telekom de s'offrir Voicestream.

- **Micro\$oft a chaud**

L'Union Européenne a officiellement lancé à son tour une procédure antitrust contre Micro\$oft. Du coup, MS incite un juge à renvoyer plus de 60 actions en cours aux États-Unis pour avoir les mains un peu plus libres

Jeudi 3 Août 2000

- **Le GMT ne sera pas la référence**

Tony Blair s'était engagé dans une campagne pour que Greenwich soit le point de référence de l'horloge internet avec le GeT (Greenwich Electronic Time). Mais le système basé sur Java est incompatible avec Internet Explorer, donc avec près de 80% d'internautes, les tests montrant des écarts allant jusqu'à 9s. (Si quelqu'un peut m'expliquer l'intérêt de créer une heure Internet alors qu'il existe déjà une heure de référence, qu'il m'envoie un mail, merci).

- **Offres d'emploi**

Comme tous les ans, le week-end dernier s'est tenu à Las Vegas le DefCon, le congrès de hackers (NPLN : ceux qui forcent les systèmes informatiques protégés). Depuis quelques années, les hackers invitent même officiellement des agents fédéraux aux conférences. En effet, auparavant, ils cherchaient à s'infiltrer incognito et un jeu avait été lancé, "Spot the Fed" qui consistait pour les hackers à démasquer ces agents. Cette année, les fédéraux (un officier du ministère de la Défense, un membre d'une cellule discrète proche de la C.I.A.) ont même été invités à s'exprimer sous forme de conférences et de tables rondes (nommées "Meet the Fed"). Le dernier jour, "Spot the Fed" a sorti aussi un gros poisson, un agent de la NSA. Leurs interventions ont eu un point commun, la tentative à peine voilée de recruter des hackers pour les services de renseignement américains.

Par contre, interrogés à ce sujet, ils ont démenti l'existence du réseau d'espionnage Echelon.

- **Ils ne liront pas grand chose**

Selon les analyses d'un chercheur universitaire, le dispositif de surveillance des mails, qui sera mis en place au Royaume-Uni serait techniquement obsolète. Il ne prendrait pas en charge les serveurs de mail étrangers, ni certains petits FAI britanniques, oubliés par le dispositif, les accès internet à haut débit, ni avec le nouveau protocole internet IPv6 (futur standard du web). Un gaspillage de 200 millions de francs.

- **IBM gonfle ses disques**

D'ici deux ans, les disques durs devraient dépasser les 200 Go. Alors que la technologie holographique, lorsqu'elle sera au point, devrait pouvoir permettre d'atteindre 1 Go par cm², IBM propose une technologie intermédiaire basée sur un système de stockage nano-mécanique composé de milliers de micropointes. Il permet de stocker 1,25 Go sur une surface de 3 millimètres carrés comprenant

32 x 32, soit 1024 micropointes qui réagissent à l'électricité et adoptent un état levé (1) ou baissé (0). On devrait donc pouvoir atteindre 500 milliards de bits par pouce carré, soit 5 fois la densité maximale pouvant être atteinte sur support magnétique, celle-ci étant estimée à 100 (les disques les plus récents ont une densité de 12 milliards de bits au pouce carré).

- **Etudes / Sondages**

Sondage Sofres : Seuls 7 % des internautes de l'Hexagone ont acheté en ligne au cours des derniers mois, contre 27 % des Américains ayant accès au net.

- **WebTV Basque**

Ce mois-ci va s'ouvrir TVPI.fr une web T.V. locale privée du Pays proposant 20% de programmes en langue basque.

Mercredi 2 Aout 2000

- **Du nouveau dans l'échange de fichiers**

La startup Autonomous Zone ose ce qu'aucune n'avait fait auparavant, vous payer pour échanger des fichiers ! Le concept est simple : on reprend le système de Napster étendu à tous types de fichiers, avec son moteur de recherche et tout et tout, sauf que quand quelqu'un télécharge un fichier depuis votre ordinateur, vous recevez des Mojos, une monnaie inventée par la startup mais convertible en dollars (1 mojo = 1/1000 cent).

On pourrait donc s'attendre à revoir le même genre de manoeuvre judiciaire que contre Napster, d'autant plus que certains sites pornographiques majeurs comme Penthouse seraient de la partie. Mais les créateurs de la société sont confiants, assurant qu'on ne peut leur demander de supprimer des références illégales puisque leur système, contrairement à Napster, ne mémorise pas l'index des fichiers. De plus, ils affirment vouloir travailler avec Hollywood sur un système de paiement volontaire nommé PayLars (en référence à Lars Ulrich, batteur de Metallica à l'origine de poursuites contre Napster).

MojoNation, c'est le nom du logiciel, sera déjà disponible en version beta au salon des Hackers, le DefCon. Le logiciel pourrait de plus reprendre le système de Freenet qui sauvegarde les fichiers sur son serveur, les rendant téléchargeables même après la déconnexion du fournisseur. De plus vous aurez un formulaire à remplir, pour pouvoir établir une liste des fournisseurs de fichiers de confiance (le même système de notation que sur les sites de ventes aux enchères). Pour gagner des Mojos, vous pourrez aussi vendre une partie de votre bande passante, de l'espace disque pour servir de serveur ou créer d'autres services payants.

- **Le futur de Napster**

Napster a entamé une série de rencontre avec EMusic qui pourrait aboutir à un partenariat, lequel pourrait affecter la décision de la cour sur l'action en justice en cours.

- **Red Hat a convaincu Ericsson**

Les efforts soutenus de Red Hat pour faire entrer Linux dans les petits appareils non-PC portent enfin leurs fruits puisque la firme vient de signer un accord de partenariat avec Ericsson.

- **Le Net "s'installe" en Iran et Irak**

En Iran, c'est le premier centre rural connecté au web et en Irak, le premier premier cyber-café

Mardi 1^{er} Août 2000

- **URL plus simple**

Suite à une étude montrant que les utilisateurs de téléphone Wap devaient taper 70 touches en moyenne pour entre une adresse, la société Bango a mis au point un système d'URL par chiffres pour simplifier la tâche. Il se nomme le Bango Number et vous permet de taper un numéro (3 chiffres min) en lieu et place de l'adresse. Maintenant, la course est lancée pour acheter les numéros, les plus chers étant bien sur ceux de 3 chiffres.

- **Quand on a de l'argent...**

Micro\$oft compte dépenser 500 millions de \$ pour le marketing et la vente de sa future console de Xbox, le plus gros budget jamais atteint par la firme pour lancer un nouveau produit.

- **Vous êtes espionnés...**

L'info n'est pas nouvelle, mais cette fois, un cabinet d'étude a utilisé un renifleur de paquet pour savoir quelles informations étaient recueillies à notre insu et le résultat est sidérant.

Ce cabinet a téléchargé des données depuis son propre site. En résumé, les serveurs de Real, AOL ou Netzip récupèrent le nom du fichier (exécutable) téléchargé, l'adresse exacte du serveur de provenance, l'adresse IP de l'ordinateur de l'internaute. Le logiciel crée une clé d'identification à partir du nom de la machine lors de l'installation de Windows . Couplé à un cookie, il permet par exemple de créer un historique des fichiers téléchargés. Lisible en hexadécimal et en équivalent ASCII, le fichier ne laisse guère de doute sur les risques de son exploitation.

- **On joue dans le comique**

Le premier patch correctif pour Windows 2000 US est sorti : 83 Mo (version française pour le 10 Août). Après le patch pour office de plus de 100 Mo, les logiciels de MS coûtent plus cher en téléphone qu'à l'achat si on les veut à jour !

- **Du cinéma avec la Playstation**

Sony a lancé le GScube. C'est un outil de développement pour l'industrie cinématographique et la création multimédia.... basé sur la technologie PlayStation 2.

Si vous avez appris une nouvelle importante à diffuser :



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News : Août 2000



Abréviations utilisées : NPLN -> Note Pour Les Novices, CONTQM -> Cette Opinion Ne Tient Qu'à Moi

Jeudi 31 Août 2000

- **Ca n'a rien de surprenant...**

Le logiciel Promis, qui avait beaucoup fait parler de lui dans les années 80 est un logiciel destiné aux juristes qui classe les documents et d'établir des corrélations entre eux. Il a depuis été retouché par l'administration américaine qui l'a revendu, sous un autre nom, à l'étranger, à des services secrets (en Jordanie et Israël, notamment) mais aussi à des sociétés, dont quelques grandes banques françaises.

Cependant, les modifications auraient consisté en la pose de dispositifs d'écoute et d'intrusion sur les ordinateurs où il serait installé, donnant ainsi aux États-Unis la possibilité d'espionner un grand nombre d'entreprises et d'agences gouvernementales. Juste là, tout va bien pour les américains sauf que le gouvernement canadien qui utilise le logiciel PIRS pour coordonner les enquêtes des ses services secrets et de la Police montée, soupçonne que ce soit une de ces version de Promis. Une enquête a donc été ouverte pour déterminer

si des mouchards existent bien.

- **France Telecom ne possède pas les Pages Jaunes.**

France Telecom, qui possède www.pagesjaunes.fr, avait demandé à l'Office Mondial de la Propriété Industrielle (OMPI) de statuer en sa faveur sur la question de savoir à qui appartiennent les domaines pagesjaunes.com, pagesjaunes.net et lespagesjaunes.com. Mais l'OMPI n'a pas suivi en expliquant notamment que autres annuaires nommés Pages Jaunes existent dans des pays francophones avec le nom pagesjaunes.ch, pagesjaunes.ca, pagesjaunes.be, pagesjaunes.lu.

- **Tout le monde a droit à un e-mail... 2ème édition**

La Poste a annoncé qu'elle allait offrir un e-mail gratuit à chaque français, qui est consultable directement de chez vous (sur le site ou sur votre gestionnaire de mails) ou sur des bornes payantes dans les postes. Seulement voilà, le service existe depuis un an....

- **Sony sort son Palm**

Sony et Palm ont dévoilé le Clie, premier PDA issu de leur alliance qui marque l'entrée du Japonais sur ce marché grandissant.

- **Les rumeurs se précisent**

La société Mainsoft, développeur Unix/Linux, est soupçonnée d'être l'un des piliers de la conversion d'Office sous Linux. Elle a déjà porté I.E. et Windows Media Player sur cette plate-forme. (CONTQM : Si on trouve même les logiciels MS sous Linux, quel sera l'intérêt de conserver Windows ?)

- **AGP x8 pour Intel**

Milieu 2001, Intel devrait sortir ce nouveau bus graphique qui permettra d'accélérer encore la 3D.

- **Nouveau système de promotion**

Au Etats-Unis (ailleurs je ne sais pas), Windows Me (NPLN : Windows Millenium, qui sort le 14/09 partout dans le monde) sera distribué sous forme de démos dans les grands magasins.

Mercredi 30 Août 2000

- **Les nouveau amis de Napster**

De nombreuses organisations se sont constituées soutiens de Napster devant la Cour d'appel, comme par exemple la Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) et la Digital Media Association (DiMA).

La CEA estime que le juge a mal interprété le cas du Betamax de Sony de 1984 car Napster a, à ses yeux, créé un nouveau standard qui peut avoir des applications légales bien qu'il soit souvent utilisé pour enfreindre la loi. La DiMA qui représente plus de 960 ntreprises dont AOL et Yahoo rejoint les positions de la CEA.

- **Barbie fait confiance aux petites filles**

Les directeurs de Barbie.com a engagé 26 petites filles entre 6 et 12 ans pour les aider à repenser le site qui avait été ouvert cet été. Toutes les semaines ces filles recevaient par mail des photos d'écran du site en construction et étaient questionnées par e-mail ou téléphone. Bien sûr elles ont reçu une rémunération (non communiquée) pour leurs services.

Il semble que cette façon de procéder soit payante puisque le trafic a doublé à la réouverture du site puis a quadruplé après les publicités à la T.V.. De plus, les visiteurs se fidélisent. Le visiteur reste à chaque fois 26 mn en moyenne.

- **Freesurf sanctionne des abonnés**

Suivant la route tracée par OneTel, Freesurf a inscrit sur une liste noire et déconnecté des abonnés du forfait illimité soir et week-end pour avoir brisé les règles. Selon les conditions du forfait à 100 F/mois, l'abonné est restreint à la consultation du web et de ses mails et aux groupes de discussions. Mais 531 abonnés ont été déconnectés en une semaine, sans préavis et en n'ayant pas forcément enfreint les règles. Ils sont accusés d'avoir utilisé des passerelles pour télécharger des logiciels.

Sur le fait qu'il y ait eu des erreurs et pas de préavis, le directeur de Freesurf explique "qu'il s'agissait d'une mesure d'urgence. Mais nous nous sommes rendus compte que certaines pratiques étaient considérées à tort comme des fraudes." Ils sont donc en train examiner les cas un par un pour reconnecter ceux qui ont été déconnectés par erreur. Parmi les erreurs techniques relevées, un abonné qui introduirait tout simplement un CD dans son PC et lancerait le logiciel de lecture WinAmp tout en étant connecté serait considéré comme un fraudeur car WinAmp utilise un protocole interdit par le forfait illimité. Freesurf soutient cependant vouloir poursuivre son offre d'accès illimité.

- **Les antennes-relais seraient dangereuses**

Selon une étude commandée par la revue Science et Avenir, les vibrations qui transmettent les signaux radio de téléphonie mobile seraient nettement plus nocives que les opérateurs ne le déclarent.

L'étude, réalisée dans quinze appartements d'Ile-de-France situés derrière une antenne-relais ou au dernier étage d'un immeuble en accueillant une, révèle que dans près de deux cas sur trois, l'intensité des radiations émises est dix fois supérieure aux valeurs annoncées par les laboratoires de France Telecom.

Déjà, en avril 1999 déjà, la direction générale de la santé et le secrétariat d'Etat au logement avaient publié un rapport préconisant une « restriction d'usage totale ou partielle » des balcons de HLM sur lesquels sont installées ces antennes, voire même une « condamnation de certaines pièces d'habitation ».

- **Intel largué**

Le PIII 1,13 GHz a été retiré de la vente 1 mois après sa sortie à cause d'une anomalie sur un circuit entraînant des problèmes de fonctionnement avec certains logiciels. De plus certains assembleurs comme Dell avaient déjà suspendu leurs commandes en raison de l'incapacité d'Intel à fournir ce modèle

en nombre suffisant. Pendant ce temps, AMD a lancé son Athlon 1,1 GHz et il a déjà plus de 10 constructeurs comme clients, notamment Compaq, Fujitsu Siemens Computers, Gateway, Hewlett-Packard et IBM.

AMD est donc seul sur le créneau haut de gamme et son produit est moins cher. Intel prévoit que les modifications à apporter au design de son PIII vont prendre quelques mois..... autant dire une éternité vu que les processeurs cadencés à 1,5 GHz sont attendus d'ici peu.

- **Amazon.com crée Amazon.fr**

L'ouverture a eu lieu dans la nuit du 30 au 31 août. Le site proposera 4 boutiques (livres, musique, DVD et vidéo) qui proposeraient l'ensemble des références disponibles en France. Cependant, contrairement à ses concurrents, aucun chiffre n'a été donné pour les produits français alors que l'on connaît ceux des produits étrangers (240.000 références de CD en import, 700.000 livres en anglais). Pour les prix, le site se conformera à la réglementation française en vigueur sur le prix unique du livre.

N'ayant pu racheter Alapage (France Telecom a été plus rapide), Amazon a dû construire un site de toute pièce mais a su s'entourer d'une équipe composée d'anciens de chez Vivendi, Havas ou la FNAC. Mais les concurrents, la FNAC, Alapage et BOL ne s'inquiètent pas et pensent même que la campagne de publicité que va lancer Amazon va leur être bénéfique.

- **Entre Netscape et I.E., choisissez K-Meleon**

Il s'agit d'un navigateur gratuit et sous licence G.P.L. (NPLN : le code source du logiciel est disponible et modifiable à volonté par tout un chacun) qui ressemble à I.E. mais qui intègre le moteur d'interprétation Gecko, qui sera au coeur de Netscape 6. On a donc là un clone plus léger (4 Mo) de Netscape Navigator, il intéressera donc : tous ceux qui veulent disposer des navigateurs de Microsoft et de Netscape, les développeurs de sites web souhaitant s'assurer de l'apparence d'un site dans les deux versions ou les internautes voulant se rendre sur des sites inaccessibles avec I.E..

Pour les familiers du monde Unix/Linux, c'est le pendant Windows de Galeon (qui intègre déjà Gecko).

- **La dernière version de MS Office est en test**

Office 10 inclura une nouvelle technologie de reconnaissance vocale, un support XML additionnel, une application de collaboration par Internet et des outils de gestion du contenu.

- **Du nouveau sur les Palms**

Un programmeur a créé le premier Cheval de Troie connu pour Palm...

Mardi 29 Août 2000

- **Virus pour les enfants**

Ça vient de sortir ! Si vous recevez un e-mail avec Pikachu (le Pokemon !) en

fichier attaché, ne cliquez pas dessus. C'est un nouveau virus qui traîne sur le net.

- **Motorola jette l'éponge sur Iridium**

Ça faisait quelques temps que ça couvait... Faute de repeneur, Motorola a décidé de saborder les 66 satellites de son réseau de téléphonie mobile. Voilà comment jeter facilement 7 milliards de \$!

- **Pentium IV a grossi**

Il faut s'attendre à ce qu'Intel ait du mal à fournir le Pentium IV et qu'il soit cher. En effet, le petit nouveau contient 42 millions de transistors (contre 28 pour le PIII), soit une surface de 217 mm² (contre une centaine sur le PIII). Ils seront produits avec les mêmes technologies que le PIII mais du fait de sa taille, Intel ne pourra en monter qu'un par galette de silicium là où il montait deux PIII en même temps. Le calcul est donc très simple : vitesse de production réduite de moitié et coût de matière première doublé... que devient le prix final ?

A moyen terme, le problème de surface devrait être réduit avec le passage à la technologie 0,13 micron et l'utilisation de galettes de 300 mm contre 200 actuellement.

Un processeur nommé Foster devrait suivre. Il s'agit d'un PIV pour serveurs et stations de travail

- **Riposte d'Intel**

Intel a aussi dévoilé la technologie XScale qui vise à contrôler consommation et dégagement thermique et qui présente de nombreuses similitudes avec le processeur de Transmeta.

- **PGP buggé**

PGP (Pretty Good Privacy), la référence en matière de cryptage souffrirait d'un bug qui, dans certaines conditions permet accéder, dans les versions Windows, aux données décodées.

- **Micro\$oft bouche les trous**

Une faille dans FrontPage Server Extensions rendait possibles les attaques du type Denial of Service. Microsoft aurait corrigé le problème.

- **Rumeurs**

Il semblerait que Micro\$oft fasse développer par une firme israélienne une version de sa suite Office pour Linux. MS a bien sûr démenti la rumeur.

- **Oracle gratuit**

La firme a lancé OracleSalesOnline.com, un service qui offrira, le logiciel de base d'automatisation de la force de vente gratuitement. Seuls les modules additionnels seront payants, comme le logiciel de "sales-compensation", selon un système de pay-per-use (paiement à l'utilisation).

- **TrustE perd en crédibilité**

Le sceau TrustE est en temps normal une marque de garantie de la confidentialité sur des sites marchands. Mais l'organisation aurait fait profiter une société des données de ses visiteurs.

- **Yahoo veut crypter**

Yahoo prévoit de permettre aux utilisateurs de ses services mail de crypter leurs messages en utilisant le site SecureDelivery.com. Il serait le premier à proposer cette option.

- **Microsoft a des problèmes avec Hotmail**

Des utilisateurs Hotmail ont expliqué que suite à la fermeture de leur compte pour cause d'inactivité (ce qui est normal) ils ont créé un nouveau compte avec le même nom d'utilisateur et ont découvert avec étonnement que leur liste de contacts AIM était maintenue sur leur nouveau compte. Conclusion, si quelqu'un crée un compte avec votre ancien pseudo, il récupère votre liste de contact. Micro\$oft enquêterait de manière approfondie sur la question.

- **Nintendo se donne du temps**

Le Gameboy Advance ne sortira qu'en Mars au Japon et en Juillet en Europe à cause de ruptures de stocks en composants qui sont dus en grande partie à la forte demande actuelle en Gameboys Color

- **Du nouveau chez les cellulaires**

Suite à la polémique sur les dangers des cellulaires en matière de radiation, les principaux constructeurs ont décidé d'indiquer sur les emballages la quantité de radiations émises par leurs appareils

Mercredi 23 Août 2000

- **Dure concurrence pour Intel**

AMD (le grand rival) et Transmeta (l'étoile montante) devraient annoncer un coopération technologique. Transmeta est très intéressé par la technologie LDT (Lightning Data Transfer) créée par AMD qui accélère les échanges de données entre le processeur et les différents composants du PC et qui sera intégré aux jeux de composants des Athlon en 2001. Cette technologie permettrait à Transmeta d'atteindre le GHz. De son côté, AMD aurait accès à la technologie de Transmeta, dont les processeurs consomment 50 % d'énergie en moins que ses concurrents à fréquence égale.

Cette alliance ne va pas faire le bonheur d'Intel qui perd des parts de marché et patauge entre ses problèmes avec les composants i820 et les retards sur le Pentium IV, d'autant plus qu'AMD sera bientôt sur tous les fronts : portables (Athlon mobile fin 2000), ordinateurs de bureau (Athlon Thunderbird 1,2 GHz), serveurs (Sledgehammer).

- **Premier cyber hold-up**

Egg, la banque britannique uniquement on-line a été électroniquement

"braquée". Selon la banque, aucune perte (quelques dizaines de milliers de £) n'a été subie. Le 3 malfaiteur présumés ont été arrêté après une enquête de 6 mois suite à une alerte de Egg qui dispose de logiciels permettant de repérer tout ordinateur à partir duquel sont effectuées des opérations multiples.

- **Faites vos courses**

Uranium Online est un site qui vous permet d'acheter des barres de combustible nucléaire en ligne...

- Selon une étude de NetValue, 575000 heures auraient été consacrées aux jeux d'argent en ligne au mois de juillet.

- **Radio France est web-actif**

Mi septembre, Radio France va sortir la première de ses Webradios thématiques. Ce sera "la radio du livre".

Mardi 22 Août 2000

- **Le philippin s'en sort bien**

Le gouvernement Philippin, faute de loi adaptée, a décidé abandonner les charges retenues contre l'auteur présumé du virus 'I Love You', ce qui ne fait pas la joie des américains.

- **Gadget inutiles**

Sous prétexte de l'explosion des nouvelles technologies ont veut nous faire acheter n'importe quoi...

Philips, en collaboration avec Levi's va sortir en France en Septembre des blousons avec écouteurs intégrés et prises pour connecter téléphones mobiles et lecteur MP3.

- **Le Xeon suit le mouvement**

Le Xeon, processeur haute performance d'Intel va lui aussi être très bientôt porté à 1 GHz

- **On ne s'arrête plus d'accélérer**

Cette semaine, Intel a dévoilé cette semaine sont pentium IV. Les analystes estiment qu'il devrait atteindre les 10 GHz d'ici 4 ans.

Le fondeur a aussi annoncé la sortie de nouveaux processeurs pour serveurs et pour ordinateurs de poche.

- **Un de moins**

MP3.com avait 4 procès pour violation de copyrights sur le dos, il n'y en a plus que 3. Le site vient de conclure un accord avec Sony qui lui permettra de distribuer la musique du producteur.

- **Reality Run : fin de la course**

La semaine dernière je vous parlais de la chasse à l'homme organisée en Allemagne, Roger, le fugitif, a été rattrapé au bout de 7 jours par la chasseuse de prime qui empoche 10000 \$ au passage. Si vous êtes intéressés vous pouvez faire acte de candidature. Les prochains sites, pour lesquels votent les internautes, pourraient être Vienne ou Amsterdam.

Lundi 21 Août 2000

- **Altavista U.K. renonce**

C'est tombé lundi, le patron d'Altavista U.K. a annoncé que le forfait illimité ne se ferait pas (au passage je corrige ce que j'ai dit la semaine dernière, le forfait était de 60 £ / an). Il a prétexté que c'était de la faute de British Telecom qui ne lui avait pas proposé de forfait comme prévu mais des tarifications à la minute. Et British Telecom de dire que ce n'est pas de sa faute, blah, blah, blah... Bref fin d'une aventure qui n'avait pas commencé.

- **Forfait illimité de OneTel**

L'Association des Internaute Médiateurs (ADIM) a demandé l'assignation en référé de OneTel pour tout le flou et les nombreux revirements ayant entouré le forfait illimité de l'opérateur (hésitations de la hotline, accusations de fraude, les connexions impossibles,...)

- **Les prochains processeurs d'Intel**

On en sait un peu plus sur la prochaine série d'Intel : Les vitesses débiteront à 1,4 GHz et ils seront basés sur une nouvelle architecture pour accélérer la vitesse de streaming et faciliter le travail peer-to-peer (égal à égal) en réseau.

- **AMD marque un point**

C'est n'est pas sur le plan de la vitesse des processeurs ou AMD est toujours à 1,1 GHz et Intel à 1,13 mais sur celui des prix. AMD a décidé de casser les prix des Athlon et Duron a titre d'exemple aux ÉtatsUnis :

Intel Pentium III 850 MHz (256K L2 Cache, 100 MHz FSB, Slot 1): 454 \$

AMD Athlon 850 MHz (512K L2 Cache, 200 MHz FSB, Slot A) : 239 \$

A ce prix là, y'a pas photo pour le choix... Mais pour les inconditionnels d'Intel, pas de panique, on peut raisonnablement penser qu'il suivra.

- **Nokia fonctionnera en Open-Source**

Nokia a sorti son nouveau navigateur internet pour téléphone cellulaire. La firme a décidé de laisser le code en Open-Source en espérant ainsi marquer des points le marché des logiciels "sans fils".

- **Compaq remporte un gros contrat ?**

Compaq devrait normalement emporter un contrat avec le Ministère de l'énergie américain pour un super-ordinateur de simulation des armes nucléaires.

Dimanche 20 Août 2000

- **Premier agrément pour mobile monétique**

C'est Sagem qui a été le premier à obtenir, pour un terminal GSM monétique, l'agrément EMV délivré par Europay International. C'est un téléphone de la gamme Sagem 900 qui vient de recevoir cet agrément. Il pourra donc être utilisé pour payer avec sa carte bancaire (Mastercard ou Visa) à distance, y compris pour des paiements internationaux, en toute sécurité. Ce téléphone est associé à une batterie monétique disposant du coupleur carte à puce, associé à une application située dans la carte SIM de l'opérateur. Sagem a déjà enregistré plus de 500000 commandes.

- **Protégez-vous des ondes mobiles**

Alors que la polémique fait rage pour savoir si oui ou non et dans quelle mesure les téléphones mobiles sont dangereux pour la santé, la société japonaise Gunze vient de mettre au point un T-shirt, le "Pace protector", qui protège des ondes électromagnétiques en en supprimant jusqu'à 92%. En fait, il a été conçu pour les porteurs de stimulateur cardiaque. Il est tissé en fil de nylon argenté et est efficace même à 2 cm du pacemaker. Son prix, 1640 F.

- **Les grosses dépenses de France Telecom**

C'est maintenant les dans les licences UMTS belges et suédoises que FT a décidé d'investir.

Pour la Suède c'est par le biais de sa filiale Orange et en collaboration avec Skanska (groupe du bâtiment) et la Swedish Broadband Company.

En Belgique, c'est la filiale Mobistar qui va au charbon. L'acquisition, si elle se fait, sera payée par l'endettement et une augmentation du capital. De plus FT envisage que la filiale de Mobistar, Mobistar Corporate Solutions fusionne avec Global One, le groupe de services de communication pour grandes entreprises acquis en début d'année..... par France Telecom.

- **Saut quantique pour les ordinateurs**

(Attention, je vais parler un peu technique, pour ceux qui n'auront pas tous compris -essayez quand même-, dites vous que c'est plus d'une dizaine d'années de théories et d'expériences qui commence à montrer des signes de "réalisabilité")

Bienvenue dans le monde du spin nucléaire et des enchevêtrements subatomiques. Les chercheurs d'IBM ont montré que l'ordinateur quantique, dont on parle depuis de nombreuses années, est réalisable et devrait largement distancer les meilleurs super-ordinateurs. Ils ont annoncé qu'ils avaient utilisé "l'ordinateur quantique le plus moderne au monde" pour résoudre en une étape un problème mathématique alors qu'il en faudrait 4 avec un ordinateur conventionnel. On espère pouvoir ainsi surpasser l'architecture silicium en utilisant notamment le fait qu'une particule subatomique peut exister dans deux états quantiques apparemment opposés. Bien sûr, l'ordinateur d'IBM, ne tient pas

dans la poche. Il occupe une demi pièce pleine d'électro-aimants et de spectromètres.

Le coeur du système est constitué de 5 atome de fluor, chacun représentant un unique "bit quantique" ou "qubit" de capacité de stockage en suspension dans une molécule spécialement conçue pour. Lorsqu'on lui applique un champ magnétique, le noyau au centre des atomes peut être mis en rotation rapide de façon mesurable et contrôlable, en utilisant l'Imagerie de Résonance Magnétique (IRM, comme en médecine). Chaque noyau en rotation interagit avec les autres, créant un "enchevêtrement" qui défie logiquement les lois quantiques et que les chercheurs peuvent dompter pour effectuer des calculs à une vitesse phénoménale. Isaac Chuang, leader du projet ordinateur quantique chez IBM souligne que "c'est la premier fois qu'une équipe réussit un calcul en utilisant une molécule de 5 qubit". Cependant il ne faut pas s'attendre à voir les premières applications commerciales d'ordinateurs quantiques avant au moins 20 ans.

Chez H.P., on salue les avancées d'IBM qui sont considérées comme "impressionnantes et encourageantes". Mais la firme, elle, travaille sur un type plus conventionnel d'ordinateur super-rapide et à faible consommation pour lequel ils s'attendent à pouvoir produire des résultats d'ici 5 ans. D'autres voies explorées sont celles de l'ordinateur biologique construit à partir d'ADN ou d'ordinateurs pour lesquels on utiliserait des réactions chimiques pour assembler des composants encore plus petits.

- **Linuxiens, choisissez votre camp**

De grandes compagnies se sont associées dans la Gnome Foundation pour soutenir Gnome l'une des deux interfaces graphiques les plus utilisées sous Linux. Ce groupe dirigera le projet et décidera quels packages doivent être inclus dans Gnome. Les sociétés impliquées sont, entre autres, Sun Microsystems, VA Linux Systems, Collab.Net, Compaq Computer and IBM plus celles qui sont directement impliquées dans le projet : Red Hat, Gunitais, Henzai, Eazel et Hélix Code. Ajoutez à cela des participation de la Free Software Foundation (pionnière dans le logiciel open-source) et l'Object Management Group (qui s'attache à créer des programme qui communiquent ensemble de façon standard).

Ceci ne va pas aller dans le sens de l'unification avec le compétiteur principal, KDE, qui est utilisé dans les distributions de SuSE, Corel, Caldera, Red Hat, sur les ordinateurs Linux d'IBM. Cette séparation entre les deux grands est dangereuse parce que les programmeurs auront à choisir entre les deux pour assurer la compatibilité de leurs logiciels.

Sun Microsystems va adopter l'interface Gnome pour ses système d'exploitation Solaris et fournira plus de 50 programmeurs au projet Gnome. De plus, StarOffice (le pendant de Micro\$oft Office sous Linux), appartient à Sun est sera donc plus étroitement lié à Gnome. La suite adoptera Bonobo, une technologie Gnome similaire au logiciel Microsoft COM qui permet à un programme d'utiliser les composants d'un autre (par exemple, un gestionnaire de mail peut utiliser le moteur Gecko de Netscape ou un Messenger Instantané

utiliser le correcteur d'orthographe de StarOffice).

- **La démocratie en danger**

Les américains nous auront tout fait ! La commission électorale fédérale américaine a découvert que des votes avaient été mis aux enchères sur eBay. Et les enchères (sérieuses ou non) variaient de 5 à 10000 \$. Averti, eBay a supprimé les offres.

D'autres, comme le site **Vote Auction** vont plus loin, tentant d'ériger l'idée en système. Derrière le site, James Baumgartner, un étudiant qui a fait de Voteauction son sujet de thèse. « De toute façon, explique-t-il , c'est le candidat le mieux pourvu financièrement qui gagne quasiment à tous les coups. » S'il ne s'adresse pas directement aux candidats, le site ouvre ses enchères aux entreprises qui financent d'ordinaire les campagnes. L'analyse rejoint celle d'un internaute qui tente de vendre son vote aux enchères sur Yahoo. « Les sénateurs vendent régulièrement leur vote au plus offrant, avance-t-il, Pourquoi le citoyen américain serait-il exclu du système ? »

Samedi 19 Août 2000

- **Marijuana Express**

iToke, un site hollandais compte lancer à Amsterdam un service de livraison de marijuana à domicile.

- **Netscape Communicator 4.75**

Je sais, il y a eu la version 4.74 le mois dernier, mais si cette nouvelle mise-à-jour sort si vite après c'est qu'elle contient le correctif permettant de réparer le trou de sécurité, dont je vous parlais la semaine dernière, Brown Orifice.

- **AMD n'oublie pas Linux**

AMD recrute actuellement des développeurs Linux pour écrire des logiciels pour le Sledgehammer, son processeur 64 bits qui devrait sortir courant 2001. La firme a créé un site web pour les développeurs Linux et enverra aux participant un "simulateur de technologie" du processeur pour que les entreprises puissent commencer à faire migrer leurs systèmes d'exploitation et logiciels. Et il parait que ce n'est qu'un début...

- **IBM fait la promotion de SuSE**

Big Blue fournira une version CD de la distribution Linux de Suse avec chacun des serveurs Intel qu'il vend en Europe. SuSE estime que cette collaboration devrait lui permettre de faire essayer sa technologie à 20000 clients potentiels.

- **AOL sur Linux ?**

Un site web (<http://www.techpages.com>) propose une pré-version non-officielle d'AOL pour Linux. son nom de code : Gamera. Certaines sources proches d'AOL auraient confirmé que le logiciel est authentique...

- **Corel Linux Second edition**

La première version a fait un pas important dans la simplification de l'installation de Linux mais il semble que cette nouvelle version fassent encore mieux.

- **I Love You Again**

Quelques firmes Américaines et Européenne ont été touchées par une nouvelle version du ver "I Love You" (VBS/Loveletter.bd), il s'agit notamment de banques. Cette nouvelle mouture télécharge et lance un programme nommé "hcheck.exe" qui qui récupère les mots de passe stockés sur l'ordinateur infecté.

- **Sony sur de nouveaux créneaux**

Le Walkman a fait son succès, Sony a donc décidé d'ici la fin de l'année, de sortir une nouvelle ligne de walkmans MP3. Mais ce ne sera pas tout, la firme sortira aussi d'autres appareils internet et des téléphones cellulaires.

- **Un PDA change le cours d'un procès**

Aux Etats-Unis, un procès pour meurtre va devoir être recommencé parce qu'un des jurés a lu des commentaires sur le procès sur son PalmPilot.

- **Transmeta accroche un nouveau gros contrat**

Vaio, c'est la gamme d'ultraportables de Sony. Ils étaient jusqu'à présent équipé d'un Celeron 366. Mais la nouvelle gamme C1 sera, elle, équipée d'un Crusoë de chez Transmeta. C'est la faible consommation électrique et la dissipation thermique réduite qui fait basculer le choix de Sony vers le nouveau venu. En effet, le Crusoë consommerait 1 Watt (0,02 en mode veille) contre 15 à 20 pour les Celeron.

Après le contrat signé avec IBM, il ne manque plus que Toshiba au tableau de chasse de Transmeta pour avoir toutes les grosses pointures du monde de l'ordinateur portable.

- **Hallucinant !**

Pour faire sa promotion, un site internet offre 5000 \$ au 10 premiers bébés qui porteront légalement son nom.

- **Webmasters, attention !**

Un éditeur de site a été condamné par la justice américaine pour un lien qui renvoyait vers le code source du DeCSS, logiciel illégal permettant de pirater les DVD. Ce cas pourrait faire jurisprudence.

- **Tuez à distance**

Columbo va avoir du fil a retordre... L'Institut de technologie thaïlandais King Mongkut a présenté un robot armé qui détecte les intrus grâce à une caméra et des capteurs. Vous passez un ordre par Internet et il tire.

Jeudi 17 Août 2000

- **Chasse à l'homme**

Les allemands ont lancé un nouveau jeu le 14/08 : un chasse à l'homme dans Berlin en direct sur le WebLe fugitif, Roger, enseignant en Hollande. Sur ses traces Jack Black, chasseur de primes qui gagnera 10000 \$ s'il rattrape Roger. Roger porte sur lui une webcam et un micro pour que les internautes puissent tout suivre sur le Net et n'a le droit qu'à 2 h de répit par jour dans une cache secrète. Pour être sûr que le fugitif n'attend pas patiemment la fin dans une chambre d'hôtel, il doit suivre un parcours quotidien qui passe par des lieux connus de Berlin qu'il doit prendre en photo. Ensuite, il doit laisser les photos (en format numérique) sur un banc ou collé à une poubelle pour que les organisateurs les récupèrent.

Les internautes ne doivent pas participer physiquement à la chasse mais peuvent aider Roger ou Jack sur le Net. Soit dit en passant Roger n'est pas discret puisqu'il porte un tee-shirt aux couleurs du site.

Le jeu, qui enregistre 600000 pages vues par jour doit durer 24 jours et recommencer ensuite avec un nouveau candidat. S'il en réchappe, Roger gagnera 100000 \$!

<http://www.realityrun.com> (le site est aussi en anglais)

- **Nouveau problème de sécurité**

Un nouvel utilitaire internet permet de scanner l'IIS (Internet Information Server) de Microsoft, découvrir ses points de vulnérabilité et lancer une attaque qui peut révéler les nom et mots de passe des utilisateurs. Et c'est sur ce système serveur que Microsoft veut faire migrer MSN Messenger !!!!

- **Va-t-il se casser les dents ?**

Malgré les déboires de ses prédécesseurs, un nouveau FAI se lance dans l'internet illimité. AOL vous proposera, dès lundi, ce service 24h/24 pour 99 F par mois. La contrepartie, vous vous engagez pour 24 mois. (CONTQM : ceux qui il y a un an se sont engagé avec un abonnement d'un an chez AOL pour avoir des prix plus bas se sont mordus les doigts avec l'arrivée des FAI gratuits, est-ce le moment de recommencer ? 2 ans, en matière d'informatique, c'est très long. Tout peut arriver...)

- **L'escroc Altavista**

Le portail a annoncé un forfait illimité en Grande-Bretagne pour 60 £/mois. Il a ensuite affirmé que les inscription se ferait par lots de 25000 par semaine pour ne pas engorger le service. Le Mirror a donc mené l'enquête pour trouver des internautes qui profitent de ce service (ils devraient être 100000 à l'heure actuelle) et pas moyen d'en trouver un seul. Et bizarrement, seul le PDG d'Altavista U.K. peut s'exprimer sur la question, lequel passe des vacances qui n'en finissent plus de s'allonger. Pourquoi un portail de cette envergure aurait-il tenté une telle escroquerie ? Nous en saurons plus après les vacances du PDG...

- **Contenus payants**

Realnetworks, la firme propriétaire du célèbre RealPlayer a annoncé le lancement aux États-Unis d'un forfait payant qui permettra d'accéder à des

programmes exclusifs chaque mois.

Mercredi 16 août 2000

- **Stinger le nouvel OS de Micro\$oft**

Non, ce n'est pas le successeur de Windows ME c'est tout simplement l'OS que Micro\$oft a conçu pour les téléphones cellulaires. Il s'agit d'une version réduite de Windows CE. Il propose, en plus des fonctions de téléphonies, un agenda intelligent qui peut forcer le téléphone à vibrer plutôt qu'à sonner aux heures de réunion et fonctionner en relation avec Outlook, et peut gérer l'affichage couleur. Samsung, s'est déjà montré intéressé par le système. Micro\$oft travaille par ailleurs sur un OS supplémentaire destiné, celui-là, à équiper les téléphones permettant d'accéder à Internet.

Tout cela ne sera pas de trop pour faire face à la montée en puissance programmée de Java et Linux sur toutes ces petites machines

- **Zapstation**

On pensait avoir tout vu ? Voici la Zapstation. C'est une sorte de console qui se branche sur votre T.V.. Elle offre un accès Web, lit les fichiers MP3, les CD et les DVD, télécharge des vidéos, reçoit les radios mondiales... Elle embarque une disque dur de 30 Go, utilise un Celeron 566 Mhz et peut-être reliée à une imprimante, un baladeur, tout type de périphérique informatique classique, à un ampli. Vous l'utilisez grâce à une télécommande et un clavier sans fil. Elle sera disponible vers Novembre.

<http://www.zapmedia.com>

- **SVG version finale**

SVG signifie Scalable Vector Graphics et s'appuie sur le langage XML. Ceci garantit donc une indépendance vis-à-vis des plates-formes. Il est indépendant de la résolution de l'écran et peut intégrer des textes descriptifs. De plus il permet de créer des liens vers des zones de l'images sans avoir à la mapper.

Le gros problème est qu'aucun navigateur ne supporte évidemment ce format pour l'instant. Seul Adobe propose de télécharger un plug-in.

- **m100, le nouveau Palm**

Il devait être moins cher, c'est le cas aux États-Unis (150\$) mais en France il sera à 1500 F (comme le Palm III). Le nouveautés ? Son capot devient amovible (les nouveaux, disponibles en 4 couleurs, coûtent tout de même 200 F pièce !) et il possède un petit hublot qui permet de voir l'heure même capot fermé. Il est plus petit que la série III, faisant perdre à l'écran 1/4 de sa surface et une nouvelle touche permet d'accéder directement au bloc-note. La synchronisation avec l'ordinateur se fait maintenant directement par câble plutôt qu'avec une station d'accueil. Il fonctionne sous Palm OS 3.5 et emporte 2 petits Mo de mémoire.

- **Nouvelle folie japonaise**

Après le Tamagoshi dans la poche voici les nouveaux venus. Ce sont de petites créatures virtuelles qui s'occupent de vous livrer vos mails. Vous devez donc vous en occuper comme leurs prédécesseurs mais la lecture de votre courrier dépendra leur bonne volonté. Il paraît que les japonais en sont fous.

[La version Sony de la chose](#)

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Un rapport de Forrester Research conclue que les standards open-source (NPLN : logiciel dont le code est accessible à tout un chacun, comme c'est le cas de Linux par exemple) domineront l'industrie du logiciel d'ici 4 ans. Il ajoute aussi qu'IBM et Dell devraient tirer leur épingle du jeu tandis que Oracle et Microsoft auront à batailler ferme pour s'en sortir.

-

Ce sont les enfants de moins de 11 ans qui cliquent le plus sur les bannières de pubs et les adolescents qui cliquent le moins (soit dit en passant, et moi jamais).

- **Vite !**

Le ministère de la Justice américain veut "expédier" le passage de l'appel de Micro\$oft devant la Cour Suprême parce que ce procès "a une importance extrême pour [leur] économie nationale" (sic).

- **La Banque de France soutient Napster....**

... malgré elle. En effet, un pirate a squatté la page d'accueil d'une trentaine de sites dont celui de la BNF

Mardi 15 Août 2000

- **Bonne blague**

Les clients Londoniens de Safeway, une chaîne britannique de supermarchés ont eut une jolie surprise. Ceux-ci ont reçu un message leur annonçant une hausse des prix et leur conseillant de faire leurs courses ailleurs. La firme n'a toujours pas pu déterminer où était la faille.

Lundi 14 Août 2000

- **Musique mobile protégée**

Intel et Matsushita ont lancé conjointement un système de protection des contenus numériques pour protéger par exemple la musique. Il n'est sûrement pas compatible avec Napster

- **e-commerce Visa ou rien**

Les vendeurs on-line vont devoir les respecter les règles établies par Visa

concernant l'e-commerce ou aller voir ailleurs...

- **Un de plus chez Linux**

C'est au tour de Linux, après Dell et IBM de faire de Linux un de ses 3 systèmes d'exploitation stratégiques.

- **e-book par Micro\$oft**

Barnes and Nobles, une chaîne de librairies américaines (deuxième librairie en ligne, loin derrière Amazon.com) et MS lancent le plus gros service de vente de livres électroniques.

Micro\$oft en profite pour glisser Reader 1.5, son logiciel gratuit qui optimise l'affichage des e-Books sur un écran d'ordinateur de bureau ou un PDA, offre des options de recherche de mots, de surlignage ou encore de marque-page.

2000 eBook sont déjà disponibles dans ce format sur le site de Barnes and Noble et 150 titres supplémentaires devraient s'ajouter chaque mois. De plus MS propose d'autres applications dont un programme interagissant dans Word qui permet de convertir un document au format livre électronique et une autre firme, Overdrive propose un logiciel permettant de faire la même chose à partir d'un document HTML ou d'un fichier texte.

A suivre, les plaintes des éditeurs en réponse à la création de moteurs d'échange d'e-books qui ne sauraient tarder à apparaître.

- **PSX 2 fin novembre**

La Playstation 2 ne sera disponible en France que le 24 novembre pour un prix d'environ 3000 F

- **Un standard de messagerie instantanées**

L'Internet Engineering Task Force va examiner 3 propositions de technologies pour définir un standard de messagerie instantanée. La proposition d'AOL, jugée peu innovante a déjà été rejetée (CONTQM : c'est bien mais pourvu que la technologie retenue n'appartienne pas à Microsoft non plus mais plutôt à une firme encore indépendante)

- **Apache 2.0 arrive**

D'ici la fin de l'année, la version 2 d'Apache, l'application serveur web la plus utilisée dans le monde, devrait être terminée pour la fin de l'année.

- **Hotmail sous Win2000**

Microsoft a décidé de ne plus faire appel au monde du logiciel libre, soit ; mais Hotmail, son service de messagerie instantanée fonctionne sous Apache et FreeBSD ! MS va donc être obligé de le faire migrer sous Windows 2000. (CONTQM : quelque chose me dit que le service sera moins performant !)

- **Le web parlera**

Le W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) travaille sur le SSML (Speech Synthesis Markup Language), une extension du XML (eXtended Markup Language) qui devrait permettre d'intégrer des instructions de synthèse vocale

aux contenus textuels du Web permettant de faire des sites interrogeables par téléphone.

- **La chine sous Linux**

L'administration chinoise tournera sous Linux. elle affirme vouloir ainsi "briser le monopole de Windows et des technologies étrangères".

- **Windows is back**

La marine américaine avait renoncé à conserver Windows NT sur ses navires parce qu'il avait tendance à planter. Mais cela ne l'empêche pas d'avoir décidé d'installer une version spécifique de Windows 2000 sur ses nouveaux porte-avions.

- **Carnivore suite**

Le ministère de la Justice américain emploiera une université pour conduire une analyse indépendante du système d'espionnage des mails du FBI : Carnivore.

- **Le 64 bits d'AMD**

Le manuel technique du Sledgehammer, le processeur 64 bits d'AMD a été publié cette semaine. Ce processeur devrait être à la fois capable de gérer les programmes prévus pour les processeurs 32 bits (comme le PIII ou l'Athlon) et les programmes pour les processeurs 64 bits (comme l'UltraSparc de Sun, l'Alpha de Compaq ou le futur Itanium d'Intel).

Vendredi 11 Août 2000

- **Record du monde ?**

La femme la plus "téléchargée" du monde serait Danni Ashe. C'est du moins ce qu'essaye d'établir en ce moment le Livre Guinness des Records. Elle revendique 800 millions de téléchargements. Si vous voulez voir de qui il s'agit : <http://www.dannisharddrive.com/> (pour ceux qui ne s'en seraient pas doutés, il est recommandé d'être âgé de plus de 18 ans !)

- **Un soutien pour Napster...**

...et pas des moindres. Celui qui se faisait dernièrement appeler Prince dit sur son site que Napster est "un développement passionnant dans l'histoire de la musique" et en profite pour critiquer violemment le patron de Time Warner.

- **Poussez-les d'un côté, ils reviennent de l'autre.**

AOL cherche à faire figure propre concernant les MP3 en déconnectant un site de recherche de MP3. Cependant, la firme doit encaisser la sortie d'un nouveau logiciel d'échange de fichiers qui permet aux utilisateurs d'AOL messenger d'accéder à un réseau type Napster.

Pour ceux que ça intéresse, il se nomme AIMSTER et vous pouvez le trouver à : <http://www.aimster.com/>

Jeudi 10 Août 2000

- **Please stop...**

Le Pentagone a lancé un appel aux hackers, les suppliant d'arrêter de s'en prendre à ses réseaux... pour des raisons de sécurité.

- **Un Net-piège...**

Chapeau pour les douanes américaines ! 400 internautes qui espéraient pouvoir accéder à une chaîne satellite américaine à des prix défiant toute concurrence sont en fait tombés dans un piège tendu par les douanes.

- **Le trou de Netscape**

Le trou de sécurité des versions de Netscape antérieures à la version 6 a été dénommé BrownOrifice (petite allusion à son cousin dévastateur BackOrifice).

Vous pouvez tester son mode de fonctionnement sur ce site qui lui est dédié :

<http://www.brumleve.com/BrownOrifice/>. Ne vous inquiétez pas, je vous

rappelle que c'est sans risque pour votre système si ce n'est qu'on peut parcourir votre disque, sans pour autant pouvoir modifier quoi que ce soit.

La meilleure façon de se prémunir contre cette défaillance du système :

désactiver les applets Java, en attendant le patch sur lequel travaille Netscape.

Mercredi 9 Août 2000

- **Après les MP3 et les fichiers multimédia, les jeux**

Swapoo, www.swapoo.com, est un site qui suit le chemin tracé par Napster mais il concerne les échanges de jeux pour consoles.

- **La chasse aux pirates est ouverte**

C'est la nouvelle occupation de Micro\$oft. La firme fait appel à la délation par le biais d'une hot-line et d'un service e-mail mais elle s'est aussi équipée d'outils de recherche automatique pour localiser sur le web les logiciels piratés ou vendus à prix suspect sur les sites web, ftp et de chat.

Un moteur de recherche scrute 24h sur 24 le web à cet effet. Micro\$oft compte ainsi recueillir des milliers d'adresses par jour. Afin de contacter immédiatement les sites ou FAI hébergeurs.

MS est soutenu par la Business Software Alliance, association d'éditeurs dont Microsoft est le principal promoteur.

Parallèlement, MS a aussi nommé un responsable aux affaires

gouvernementales pour pousser l'administration américaine à mettre la pression sur les États pirates (la Russie et la Chine notamment).

Les éditeurs américains estiment perdre 150 milliards de francs par an du fait du piratage.

- **Netscape fait fort !**

Les navigateurs Netscape permettraient de voir le contenu de votre disque dur et ceci grâce à un applet Java présent sur certains sites.

Mardi 8 Août 2000

- **Un pingouin au poignet**

Les chercheurs d'IBM ont installé le Système d'exploitation Linux dans une montre-bracelet pour démontrer que le système pouvait être utilisé même dans les plus petits appareils.

- **Transmeta première version**

Transmeta a lancé la production de ses processeurs Crusoe chez Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing et d'autres fondeurs ce qui pourrait être le début d'une longue série...

- **Onetel raccroche**

Après la suspension des accès illimités, Onetel a décidé de limiter la consommation des abonnés qui y ont souscrit. (CONTQM : Mais que croyaient-ils chez Onetel, qu'avec une connexion illimitée les abonnés ne feraient que 20h ?)

- **Multimania se diversifie**

A partir d'Octobre, les membres de Multimania pourront diffuser gratuitement du contenu audio et vidéo sur leur site perso avec les technologie RealNetworks.

- **Cyber-police chinoise**

Début Août, la Chine a lancé sa police internet.

- **CD audio et MP3**

Ça y est, ils arrive en France ! Une société chinoise, A-Max va lancer mi-août le Napa DA V309 distribué par Bataca. Il s'agit d'un discman qui peut lire aussi bien les CD audio que les MP3. Son prix sera de 1300 F environ. (CONTQM : avant de vous ruer dessus, méfiez-vous, j'ai eu l'occasion de tester un modèle concurrent et le résultat n'était pas fameux.)

Dimanche 6 Août 2000

- **Les secrets d'Apple révélés par l'Abeille ouvrière**

Apple a demandé une enquête judiciaire suite aux révélations faites concernant son prochain portable iBook. Un inconnu a en effet publié sur le web des informations concernant sa nouvelle souris optique et un PowerMac biprocesseur avant leur présentation le mois dernier. Worker Bee, c'est son nom, aurait aussi dévoilé un troisième produit que la firme à la pomme n'a toujours pas présenté, qui serait une version de l'iBook équipée d'un processeur plus

rapide. Apple a donc sommé le portail Yahoo! de révéler les informations les informations qu'il possède sur worker bee puisque celui-ci a fait ses révélations sur GeoCities (qui appartient à Yahoo!).

- **Publicité pour l'échange de fichiers**

La décision de fermer Napster a doublé les connexions au site. Le soir de la fermeture du site, le nombre de connexions a été porté à 849196, contre 443070 la veille. Il a ainsi dépassé la fréquentation de sites comme Amazon.com. De plus les sites de téléchargement enregistre une hausse importante des demandes de logiciels d'échange de fichier.

- **Le Limousin n'est pas rentable**

Le Conseil régional dénonce la disparition de la notion de service public. En effet, le Limousin fait partie zones que Completel a jugé non rentables pour l'utilisation la boucle radio locale pour l'Internet.

- **Le mobile tue ?**

Un procès va s'ouvrir aux États-Unis suite à la plainte d'un médecin estimant que sa tumeur cérébrale est due à son téléphone cellulaire. Au Royaume-Uni, le gouvernement s'est lancé dans une campagne pour inciter les enfants à ne pas utiliser les cellulaires. Pendant ce temps des études sont toujours en cours pour déterminer si oui ou non il y a danger.

- **IBM et Micro\$oft pour un standard**

Les deux compagnies ont décidé de collaborer pour définir des standards internet, concernant notamment le XML pour simplifier le développement de leurs applications futures.

- **Dessins animés sur PDA**

Cela pourrait arriver bientôt... Warner Brothers et Sony Pictures sont en train de tester la possibilité de distribuer, par le biais d'Internet, des dessins animés sur ce support.

- **Le Conseil constitutionnel censure**

Le Conseil constitutionnel a apporté des modifications à la loi sur la liberté de communication, notamment en censurant d'office l'article concernant la responsabilité pénale des hébergeurs, déclarant anticonstitutionnelle la saisie par un tiers.

- **La Dram Rambus double sa vitesse**

Une RDRAM 1066 MHz, avec une bande passante de 2,1 Go/s, voilà la dernière avancée du constructeur de mémoire. La technique ? La même que celle de la DDR SDRAM : le doublement de la fréquence (2*533 MHz).

- **Vous jouerez plus tard**

La sortie en Europe de la Playstation 2 a été retardée, vraisemblablement pour pouvoir répondre à la demande en Amérique du Nord.

- **Alerte aux virus**

McAfee a créé un service qui vous envoie les formations sur les nouveaux virus directement sur votre téléphone WAP.

- **Téléchargement de musique autorisés**

Cette semaine Universal lance son service de téléchargement de musique imitant ainsi Sony et EMI. BMG et Time Warner s'y mettront d'ici la fin de l'année

Vendredi 4 Août 2000

- **Opérateurs téléphone : US vs UE**

Près de 50 compagnies de téléphone européennes se sont jointes à la campagne de l'Union Européenne pour stopper la proposition de loi américaine visant à empêcher, entre autres, Deutsche Telekom de s'offrir Voicestream.

- **Micro\$oft a chaud**

L'Union Européenne a officiellement lancé à son tour une procédure antitrust contre Micro\$oft. Du coup, MS incite un juge à renvoyer plus de 60 actions en cours aux États-Unis pour avoir les mains un peu plus libres

Jeudi 3 Août 2000

- **Le GMT ne sera pas la référence**

Tony Blair s'était engagé dans une campagne pour que Greenwich soit le point de référence de l'horloge internet avec le GeT (Greenwich Electronic Time). Mais le système basé sur Java est incompatible avec Internet Explorer, donc avec près de 80% d'internautes, les tests montrant des écarts allant jusqu'à 9s. (Si quelqu'un peut m'expliquer l'intérêt de créer une heure Internet alors qu'il existe déjà une heure de référence, qu'il m'envoie un mail, merci).

- **Offres d'emploi**

Comme tous les ans, le week-end dernier s'est tenu à Las Vegas le DefCon, le congrès de hackers (NPLN : ceux qui forcent les systèmes informatiques protégés). Depuis quelques années, les hackers invitent même officiellement des agents fédéraux aux conférences. En effet, auparavant, ils cherchaient à s'infiltrer incognito et un jeu avait été lancé, "Spot the Fed" qui consistait pour les hacker à démasquer ces agents. Cette année, les fédéraux (un officiel du ministère de la Défense, un membre d'une cellule discrète proche de la C.I.A.) ont même été invités à s'exprimer sous forme de conférences et de tables rondes (nommées "Meet the Fed"). Le dernier jour, "Spot the Fed" a sorti aussi un gros poisson, un agent de la NSA. Leurs interventions ont eu un point commun, la tentative à peine voilée de recruter des hackers pour les services de

renseignement américains.

Par contre, interrogés à ce sujet, ils ont démenti l'existence du réseau d'espionnage Echelon.

- **Ils ne liront pas grand chose**

Selon les analyses d'un chercheur universitaire, le dispositif de surveillance des mails, qui sera mis en place au Royaume-Uni serait techniquement obsolète. Il ne prendrait pas en charge les serveurs de mail étrangers, ni certains petits FAI britanniques, oubliés par le dispositif, les accès internet à haut débit, ni avec le nouveau protocole internet IPv6 (futur standard du web). Un gaspillage de 200 millions de francs.

- **IBM gonfle ses disques**

D'ici deux ans, les disques durs devraient dépasser les 200 Go. Alors que la technologie holographique, lorsqu'elle sera au point, devrait pouvoir permettre d'atteindre 1 Go par cm², IBM propose une technologie intermédiaire basé sur un système de stockage nano-mécanique composé de milliers de micropointes. Il permet de stocker 1,25 Go sur une surface de 3 millimètres carrés comprenant 32 x 32, soit 1024 micropointes qui réagissent à l'électricité et adoptent un état levé (1) ou baissé (0). On devrait donc pouvoir atteindre 500 milliards de bits par pouce carré, soit 5 fois la densité maximale pouvant être atteinte sur support magnétique, celle-ci étant estimée à 100 (les disques les plus récents ont une densité de 12 milliards de bits au pouce carré).

- **Etudes / Sondages**

Sondage Sofres : Seuls 7 % des internautes de l'Hexagone ont acheté en ligne au cours des derniers mois, contre 27 % des Américains ayant accès au net.

- **WebTV Basque**

Ce mois-ci va s'ouvrir TVPI.fr une web T.V. locale privée du Pays proposant 20% de programmes en langue basque.

Mercredi 2 Aout 2000

- **Du nouveau dans l'échange de fichiers**

La startup Autonomous Zone ose ce qu'aucune n'avait fait auparavant, vous payer pour échanger des fichiers ! Le concept est simple : on reprend le système de Napster étendu à tous types de fichiers, avec son moteur de recherche et tout et tout, sauf que quand quelqu'un télécharge un fichier depuis votre ordinateur, vous recevez des Mojos, une monnaie inventée par la startup mais convertible en dollars (1 mojo = 1/1000 cent).

On pourrait donc s'attendre à revoir le même genre de manoeuvre judiciaire que contre Napster, d'autant plus que certains sites pornographiques majeurs comme Penthouse seraient de la partie. Mais les créateurs de la société sont confiants, assurant qu'on ne peut leur demander de supprimer des références illégales puisque leur système, contrairement à Napster, ne mémorise pas l'index des

fichiers. De plus, ils affirment vouloir travailler avec Hollywood sur un système de paiement volontaire nommé PayLars (en référence à Lars Ulrich, batteur de Metallica à l'origine de poursuites contre Napster).

MojoNation, c'est le nom du logiciel, sera déjà disponible en version beta au salon des Hackers, le DefCon. Le logiciel pourrait de plus reprendre le système de Freenet qui sauvegarde les fichiers sur son serveur, les rendant téléchargeables même après la déconnexion du fournisseur. De plus vous aurez un formulaire à remplir, pour pouvoir établir une liste des fournisseurs de fichiers de confiance (le même système de notation que sur les sites de ventes aux enchères). Pour gagner des Mojos, vous pourrez aussi vendre une partie de votre bande passante, de l'espace disque pour servir de serveur ou créer d'autres services payants.

- **Le futur de Napster**

Napster a entamé une série de rencontre avec EMusic qui pourrait aboutir à un partenariat, lequel pourrait affecter la décision de la cour sur l'action en justice en cours.

- **Red Hat a convaincu Ericsson**

Les efforts soutenus de Red Hat pour faire entrer Linux dans les petits appareils non-PC portent enfin leurs fruits puisque la firme vient de signer un accord de partenariat avec Ericsson.

- **Le Net "s'installe" en Iran et Irak**

En Iran, c'est le premier centre rural connecté au web et en Irak, le premier premier cyber-café

Mardi 1^{er} Août 2000

- **URL plus simple**

Suite à une étude montrant que les utilisateurs de téléphone Wap devaient taper 70 touches en moyenne pour entre une adresse, la société Bango a mis au point un système d'URL par chiffres pour simplifier la tâche. Il se nomme le Bango Number et vous permet de taper un numéro (3 chiffres min) en lieu et place de l'adresse. Maintenant, la course est lancée pour acheter les numéros, les plus chers étant bien sur ceux de 3 chiffres.

- **Quand on a de l'argent...**

Micro\$oft compte dépenser 500 millions de \$ pour le marketing et la vente de sa future console de Xbox, le plus gros budget jamais atteint par la firme pour lancer un nouveau produit.

- **Vous êtes espionnés...**

L'info n'est pas nouvelle, mais cette fois, un cabinet d'étude a utilisé un renifleur de paquet pour savoir quelles informations étaient recueillies à notre insu et le résultat est sidérant.

Ce cabinet a téléchargé des données depuis son propre site. En résumé, les serveurs de Real, AOL ou Netzip récupèrent le nom du fichier (exécutable) téléchargé, l'adresse exacte du serveur de provenance, l'adresse IP de l'ordinateur de l'internaute. Le logiciel crée une clé d'identification à partir du nom de la machine lors de l'installation de Windows . Couplé à un cookie, il permet par exemple de créer un historique des fichiers téléchargés. Lisible en hexadécimal et en équivalent ASCII, le fichier ne laisse guère de doute sur les risques de son exploitation.

- **On joue dans le comique**

Le premier patch correctif pour Windows 2000 US est sorti : 83 Mo (version française pour le 10 Août). Après le patch pour office de plus de 100 Mo, les logiciels de MS coûtent plus cher en téléphone qu'à l'achat si on les veut à jour !

- **Du cinéma avec la Playstation**

Sony a lancé le GScube. C'est un outil de développement pour l'industrie cinématographique et la création multimédia.... basé sur la technologie PlayStation 2.

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Internet

Et si les Américains avaient eu le vote électronique

Par Estelle DumoutZDNet France

Samedi 11 novembre 2000

    TrackBack

L'incertitude qui règne sur le résultat des élections du président des États-Unis relance l'idée du vote électronique. Avec toutefois de sérieuses réserves.

La confusion règne toujours aux États-Unis quant au nom du futur président. Le recompte des voix en Floride risque de durer jusqu'au 17 novembre, afin d'inclure les votes par correspondance. Une situation qui n'aurait jamais pu se produire si le vote électronique avait été utilisé. C'est du moins l'hypothèse avancée par certains experts.

« Le problème de toute élection est que le processus de vérification est laborieux et sujet aux erreurs. Mais avec l'internet, cette étape se fait automatiquement et rapidement. »

Pas d'incertitude en cas de scrutin serré et des résultats fiables en quelques minutes

C'est ce qu'a déclaré Jim Adler, le président de Votehere.net, à l'agence Reuters mercredi 8 novembre. Sa société a organisé un vote en ligne test lors des élections présidentielles en Californie et en Arizona.

Le doute semé par l'écart très faible entre les deux candidats à la présidence américaine est du pain béni pour tous les partisans du vote électronique. Ceux-ci ont naturellement sauté sur l'occasion pour marteler leurs arguments chocs. Leur solution miracle permettrait à chaque personne de voter depuis chez elle. L'abstentionnisme n'aurait plus lieu d'être. Plus d'incertitude en cas de scrutin serré et des résultats fiables dans les minutes qui suivent la clôture des élections.

Cafouillages électroniques

Ces arguments ont de quoi séduire à première vue, mais en approfondissant la question, il devient clair que le e-vote ne peut être considéré comme une panacée. « Le problème n'est pas abordé sous le bon angle », affirme Stéphane Rozès, directeur du département Opinion à l'institut de sondage CSA. « Le rapport à la

citoyenneté, en France comme aux USA, induit une démarche volontariste de la part des électeurs, explique-t-il. Instaurer un rapport

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Internet

And if the Americans had had the electronic vote

By ZDNet France

Saturday November 11, 2000

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The uncertainty which reigns on the result of the elections of the president of the United States starts again the electronic idea of the vote. With however of serious reserves.

Confusion always reigns in the United States as for the name of the future president. Voices in Florida recount is likely to last until November 17, in order to include the votes by correspondence. A situation which could never have occurred if the electronic vote had been used. It is at least the assumption advanced by certain experts.

"the problem of any election is that the process of checking is hard and error prone. But with the Internet, this stage is done automatically and quickly "

No the uncertainty in the event of tight poll and of the reliable results in a few minutes

It is what Jim Adler declared, president de Votehere.net, at the agency Reuters Wednesday November 8. Its company organized a vote in test line at the time of the presidential elections in California and Arizona.

The doubt sown by the very weak difference between the two candidates with the American presidency is bread blessed for all the partisans of the electronic vote. Those naturally jumped on the occasion to hammer their shock arguments. Their miracle solution would make it possible to each person to vote since at it. The abstentionism would not take place any more to be. More uncertainty in the event of tight poll and of the reliable results in the minutes which follow the election closure.

Electronic misfirings

These arguments have what to allure at first sight, but by looking further into the question, it becomes clear that the E-vote cannot be regarded as a panacea "the problem is not approached under the good angle", affirms Stéphane Rozès, director of the Opinion department at the institute of survey CSA. "the report/ratio

with the citizenship, in France as in the USA, induced a voluntarist step on behalf of the voters, explains it. To found a report/ratio

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Internet

Et si les Américains avaient eu le vote électronique

Par Estelle DumoutZDNet France

Samedi 11 novembre 2000

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L'incertitude qui règne sur le résultat des élections du président des États-Unis relance l'idée du vote électronique. Avec toutefois de sérieuses réserves.

La confusion règne toujours aux États-Unis quant au nom du futur président. Le recompte des voix en

Floride risque de durer jusqu'au 17 novembre, afin d'inclure les votes par correspondance. Une situation qui n'aurait jamais pu se produire si le vote électronique avait été utilisé. C'est du moins l'hypothèse avancée par certains experts.

« Le problème de toute élection est que le processus de vérification est laborieux et sujet aux erreurs. Mais avec l'internet, cette étape se fait automatiquement et rapidement. »

Pas d'incertitude en cas de scrutin serré et des résultats fiables en quelques minutes

C'est ce qu'a déclaré Jim Adler, le président de Votehere.net, à l'agence Reuters mercredi 8 novembre. Sa société a organisé un vote en ligne test lors des élections présidentielles en Californie et en Arizona.

Le doute semé par l'écart très faible entre les deux candidats à la présidence américaine est du pain béni pour tous les partisans du vote électronique. Ceux-ci ont naturellement sauté sur l'occasion pour marteler leurs arguments chocs. Leur solution miracle permettrait à chaque personne de voter depuis chez elle. L'abstentionnisme n'aurait plus lieu d'être. Plus d'incertitude en cas de scrutin serré et des résultats fiables dans les minutes qui suivent la clôture des élections.

Cafouillages électroniques

Ces arguments ont de quoi séduire à première vue, mais en approfondissant la question, il devient clair que le e-vote ne peut être considéré comme une panacée. « Le problème n'est pas abordé sous le bon angle », affirme Stéphane Rozès, directeur du département Opinion à l'institut de sondage CSA. « Le rapport à la citoyenneté, en France comme aux USA, induit une démarche volontariste de la part des électeurs, explique-t-il. Instaurer un rapport

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Political heavyweights meet to debate cybercrime

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[monochrom] Vortrag: Akademie, Eine Zukunft namens Software-Kunst

Mario Purkathofer [mm at hgkz.net](mailto:mm@hgkz.net)

Mon Jan 10 23:04:51 CET 2005

- Vorherige Nachricht: [\[monochrom\] Vortrag: Akademie, Eine Zukunft namens Software-Kunst](#)
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ja was jetzt ist es softwarekunst oder mögliche Kunst?
der (kunst)markt für softwarekunst ist ja wirklich noch sehr spärlich
ausgeprägt.

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F. Thommen versucht software-kunst nicht ganz ohne augenzwinkern zu
archivieren und so einer klientel der zukunft zur verfügung zu stellen.
Was die damit machen, fällt wohl unter das Generationenproblem :-)
Ein Muss für jede Orginasation, die aus irgendwelchen gründen mögliche
künstlerische Software sammelt ;-)
Ist auch unter der GPL publiziert, aber wie soviel Software ist sie halt
ohne Admins und Feinabstimmung nicht brauchbar. Deswegen: Ladet die
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mm

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> * Der Begriff und die Produktion von Software-Kunst haben sich in den
> letzten Jahren an der Schnittmenge von sonst fast gänzlich getrennten
> Bereichen gesellschaftlicher Produktion ausgebildet - jenem von
> Software, die ihre fast ausschließlich im Internet stattfindende
> Weiterentwicklung einer lebendigen Kultur der Zusammenarbeit verdankt,
> und der von Kunst, deren Ansätze und Strategien auch über das Internet
> und Ausstellungen hinaus die vielfältigen Möglichkeiten von
> Softwareprogrammierung nutzen. Anhand exemplarischer Projekte werden
> erste Einblicke in die experimentellen, interventionistischen und
> konzeptuellen Besonderheiten und Problematiken dieser Schnittmenge
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[mono chrome] lecture: Academy, a future named software art

Mario Purkathofer mm RK hgkz.net

Mon January 10 23:04:51 CET 2005

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present > * which is now it software art or possible art? (kunst)
markt for software art is really still very meagerly pronounced.
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Thommen tries to archive and so to a clientele of the future at the
disposal put software art not completely without winkings. Which make
thereby, probably falls under the generation problem: -) Those must
from any creates possible artistic software collects for each
Orginasation,; -) Is published also under the GPL, but like as much
software it is not useful stop without Admins and fine tuning.
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index.php?l=de&a=797](http://www.akbild.ac.at/index.php?l=de&a=797) > > > > > > > * the term and the
production of software art have themselves in > the last years at the
schnittmenge trained by otherwise nearly completely separated > ranges
of social production that one from > software, which owes their
almost exclusively in the InterNet taking place > advancement of an
alive culture of co-operation, > and from art, their beginnings and
strategies also over the InterNet > and exhibitions outside the
various possibilities of > Software programming use. On the basis
exemplary projects > first idea of the experimental, interventionist
and > conceptual characteristics and problems are given to this
schnittmenge >. More near is presented a work of Hans's Bernhard and
Liz > Haas of the platform ubermorgen.com: [V]ote Auction (> [_ http://www.vote_auction.net](http://www.vote_auction.net)) be based on Marketingstrategien and >
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Mario Purkathofer [mm at hgkz.net](mailto:mm@hgkz.net)

Mon Jan 10 23:04:51 CET 2005

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latimes.com: It's the little things that may decide race

By Ronald Brownstein/Los Angeles Times Political Writer

October 24, 2000
Web posted at: 12:12 p.m. EDT (1612 GMT)



WASHINGTON (Los Angeles Times) -- Everything counts. In the presidential race's final turn, that may be the simple mantra for both

George W. Bush and Al Gore.

Just two weeks before election day, the race remains so achingly close that the result could turn on factors too small to notice in an ordinary year. From Ralph Nader's share of the vote in the Pacific Northwest, to the effect on seniors in Pennsylvania and Florida of new Democratic ads on Social Security, to the relative success of the two parties' get-out-the-vote efforts, the campaigns are contending with a virtually endless list of variables that could determine the winner in an extraordinarily large number of states.

"Normally, the last couple of weeks is essentially a victory lap for one candidate and an exercise in self-delusion for the other," says Democratic pollster Mark Mellman. "For the first time in a long time, these last two weeks really count."

Indeed, for the first time in decades, the number of states genuinely in play appears to be growing, not shrinking, as the election approaches.

In just the last few days, for instance, Republicans added Minnesota to their target list and are contemplating a return to the airwaves in Illinois, which they had virtually written off. Bush today is scheduled to appear in Gore's home state of Tennessee--where Republicans, encouraged by favorable polls, have launched a major television advertising push.

Meanwhile, Gore continues to press Bush in Nevada and, more important, Florida, where even GOP polls show the two men still close enough to feel the sweat on the other's brow.

This expansion of the battlefield comes amid a flurry of national polls released Monday that showed Gore narrowing the lead Bush opened last week after the three presidential debates. This latest reversal follows the pattern evident since early August: Neither Bush nor Gore has been able to maintain a significant lead for any sustained period.

"Neither one of these guys can put the other guy away," says Tom Cole, the chief of staff at the Republican National Committee.

Both the overall national poll numbers and the list of states in play indicate a slight advantage for Bush in the contest. Analysts in both parties say that with at least one-sixth of voters either undecided or loosely committed, either candidate could still potentially open a decisive lead in the campaign's final days. But for now, the polls suggest that with the impressions sparked by the debates receding, the race is drifting back toward equilibrium--just as it did after the effect of the conventions

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Citing such lingering doubts, independent pollster John Zogby echoes many analysts when he concludes: "Neither candidate has closed the deal."

That's evident in most of the national polls released Monday. Zogby's tracking poll for Reuters and MSNBC gave Bush a two-percentage-point lead, down from four points the day before. The volatile CNN/USA Today/Gallup Poll, which had Bush as much as 10 points ahead over the weekend, also gave the Republican a two-point advantage. An ABC/Washington Post tracking survey released Monday showed Bush and Gore tied at 47%.

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Perhaps even more revealing than the tightness of the national numbers is the breadth of the electoral college battlefield. With both Gore and Bush offering broadly centrist messages, each has been able to remain competitive in states the other party usually has secured by now.

Bush is reaching farther behind enemy lines than Gore: The Texas governor is still seriously contesting six states that have voted Democratic in each of the past three elections--Washington, Oregon, Iowa, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Minnesota.

Gore, in contrast, doesn't appear to be a serious threat to capture any state won last time by Bob Dole. But Gore doesn't need to capture any Republican ground to win; it's Bush who has to peel away at least 109 of the 379 electoral votes Clinton won in 1996.

Right now, the map for both men is filled with question marks. Each side claims their private polling gives them the lead in the most closely contested states. But the public polls mostly show a dead heat. In just the last week, those surveys have shown Bush and Gore running within two points of each other in Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Washington, Oregon, and Florida, and just three points apart in New Hampshire and Minnesota.

One key question in several of these states is whether Nader's liberal supporters stay with him--or drift back toward Gore for fear of delivering the election to Bush. Nader as of now is drawing enough support to potentially drive Washington, Oregon and perhaps Minnesota and Wisconsin to the GOP. Tad Devine, a senior consultant to Gore, says that about half of Nader's voters--he's now drawing about 4% nationally but as much as 8% or 9% in his best states--may be willing to switch to Gore.

With so many states at the tipping point, the focus in the days ahead may turn

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increasingly toward the ground game--each party's effort to mobilize and turn out its voters. "This could be the first presidential race in a long, long time where it truly makes the difference, maybe the first since 1968," says the RNC's Cole.

Each side promises an enormous effort to reach its supporters. The RNC and local GOP officials have budgeted an unprecedented \$70 million to direct mail and phone calls meant to turn out their partisans; when the contributions of organized labor are included, Democrats will likely have a competitive effort, both sides agree.

Getting out the vote is repetitive, tiresome, unglamorous work. Yet those doing it likely will be energized this year by the prospect of actually making a difference.

"It is all about execution at this point," said Todd Cook, the Midwest political director of the Service Employees International Union, as he stood outside a computerized union phone-bank center in Michigan last week. "It's about making sure people are showing up when they're supposed to make phone calls, and people are going door-to-door when they are supposed to. All the little detail stuff."

In a race potentially this close, all those little things loom large.

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latimes.com: It's the little things that may decide race

By Ronald Brownstein/Los Angeles Times Political Writer

October 24, 2000

Web posted at: 12:12 p.m. EDT (1612 GMT)



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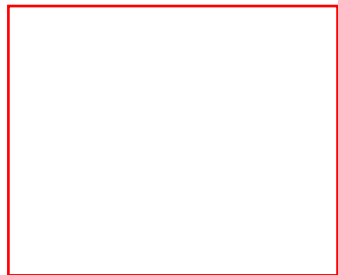
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their private polling gives them the lead in the most closely contested states. But the public polls mostly show a dead heat. In just the last week, those surveys have shown Bush and Gore running within two points of each other in Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Washington, Oregon, and Florida, and just three points apart in New Hampshire and Minnesota.

One key question in several of these states is whether Nader's liberal supporters stay with him--or drift back toward Gore for fear of delivering the election to Bush. Nader as of now is drawing enough support to potentially drive Washington, Oregon and perhaps Minnesota and Wisconsin to the GOP. Tad Devine, a senior consultant to Gore, says that about half of Nader's voters--he's now drawing about 4% nationally but as much as 8% or 9% in his best states--may be willing to switch to Gore.

With so many states at the tipping point, the focus in the days ahead may turn increasingly toward the ground game--each party's effort to mobilize and turn out its voters. "This could be the first presidential race in a long, long time where it truly makes the difference, maybe the first since 1968," says the RNC's Cole.

Each side promises an enormous effort to reach its supporters. The RNC and local GOP officials have budgeted an unprecedented \$70 million to direct mail and phone calls meant to turn out their partisans; when the contributions of organized labor are included, Democrats will likely have a competitive effort, both sides agree.

Getting out the vote is repetitive, tiresome, unglamorous work. Yet those doing it likely will be energized this year by the prospect of actually making a difference.

"It is all about execution at this point," said Todd Cook, the Midwest political director of the Service Employees International Union, as he stood outside a computerized union phone-bank center in Michigan last week. "It's about making sure people are showing up when they're supposed to make phone calls, and people are going door-to-door when they are supposed to. All the little detail stuff."

In a race potentially this close, all those little things loom large.

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Electrohype i Malmö vintern 2004

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Föreningen Electrohype i Malmö har sedan 1999 arbetat med att sätta strålkastarljuset på den digitala konsten – det vill säga konst som framställs med eller visas med hjälp av datorer. Det kan vara allt från Sture Johannessons psykedeliska planscher från 60-talet till konst som bara finns på Internet.

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[CNN: Constituent puts vote up for sale on eBay](#) ■

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/16/internet.vote/>

A Maryland voter protesting political corruption vows to hawk his ballot in the 2000

general election to the highest bidder on the Internet.

[CNN: Web site offers to sell U.S. presidential votes](#) ■

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A new Web site promises to "bring capitalism and democracy closer together" by auctioning votes in the 2000 presidential election.

[CNN: Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore](#) ■

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/24/internet.vote/>

An Internet site designed to auction U.S. presidential votes could reopen days after New York authorities convinced its American creator to shut it down, said a maverick Austrian businessman who bought the domain name.

[CNN: Web site offering to sell votes shut down](#) ■

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/23/voteauction.shutdown.idg/>

Voteauction.com, a site that enables citizens to sell their votes, shut down Friday amid legal questions.

[News.com: eBay pulls auction for U.S. presidency](#) ■

<http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-3664281.html>

With confusion increasing over who will be the 43rd president of the United States, one eBay auctioneer had put the presidency up for bid.

[Slashdot: Voteauction.com](#) ■

<http://slashdot.org/articles/00/08/17/1459228.shtml>

News and discussion forum.

[The Register: Votes for sale online in the US](#) ■

<http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/1/13758.html>

Chicago's gangster ridden past has come back to haunt city officials with the appearance of a new website - Voteauction.com, where people can register to sell their vote to the highest bidder.

Wired: Voteauction Bids the Dust ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38355,00.html>

Last week, Voteauction received a spate of publicity that began with a Wired News story. Two days of intense press and Internet attention followed, which concluded in legal threats that compelled its operator to shut it down.

Wired: Thousands Sign Up to Sell

Votes ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38931,00.html>

Boasting of the more than 6,000 Americans who have signed up to auction off their presidential votes to the highest bidder -- illegal activity under the laws of every state in the union -- Voteauction is now detailing its plans to begin an outreach campaign.

Wired: Close Vote? You Can Bid on It ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38229,00.html>

If citizens do indeed find the choice between Gush and Bore meaningless, the proprietors of Voteauction.com say, why not at least make a little cash on the side?

Wired: Voteauction Booth is Closed ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39590,00.html>

The vote buy-and-sell website shuts down after a district court in Illinois slaps it with an injunction. Accused of illegally trafficking votes, its creator now says the whole thing was a joke.

Wired: Selling Votes or Peddling Lies? ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39770,00.html>

Did Voteauction.com really solicit bids on American votes, or was it all a mirage? The owner says yes, while the site's creator says no. A judge will decide.

Wired: Austrian Takes Bids on U.S.

Votes ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38559,00.html>

Voteauction.com has changed owners as well as modus operandi. And this time, it

appears, the prospect of squelching the wrongdoing is going to involve more than a threatening phone call.

[Wired: Chicago to Sue Vote](#)

[Auctioneers](#) ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39431,00.html>

Election officials in Chicago are expected to file suit after finding more than 1,000 Illinois residents have signed up to auction off their presidential votes.

[Slate: Buy This Vote! The Web puts democracy on sale](#) ■

<http://slate.msn.com/id/88646/>

The schemes generated a lot of media attention and some sellers and buyers-the bidding on eBay reached \$10,100, and Voteauction found 200 takers in a single day.

[Salon: Will culture-jam for food](#) ■

<http://www.salon.com/tech/log/2001/05/18/voteauction/>

The prankster behind the Voteauction.com satire needs your help to pay off his \$3,800 legal debt. By Katharine Mieszkowski.

[Salon.com: Democracy for sale](#) ■

http://www.salon.com/tech/log/2000/08/17/vote_sale/

Bid for the vote of one U.S. citizen, now on eBay!

[kuro5hin.org: Dot com ruled by US law?](#) ■

<http://www.kuro5hin.org/?op=displaystory;sid=2000/11/3/143335/151>

Article and forum discussing the implications of InterNIC pulling the European domain vote-auction.com.

[cluebot.com: Internic Pulls Plug on Vote-Auction.com](#) ■

<http://www.cluebot.com/article.pl?sid=00/11/03/1852255&mode=nested>

News brief and archived discussion.

[USA Today: Votes up for auction draw official inquiries](#) ■

<http://www.usatoday.com/life/cyber/tech/jk082300.htm>

Pranks or not, legal officials and election watchdogs are taking

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[FCW: Chicago wants Voteauction gone](#) ■

<http://www.fcw.com/civic/articles/2000/1009/web-vote-10-10-00.asp>

The Chicago Board of Election Commissioners said it has asked federal and state attorneys to shut down a Web site that offers votes to the highest bidder.

[CNN: Constituent puts vote up for sale on eBay](#) ■

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/16/internet.vote/>

A Maryland voter protesting political corruption vows to hawk his ballot in the

Taipei Times, Taiwan - 8 hours ago
Some 3.1 million people in this nation with a population estimated at 6 million have registered to vote in the referendum, which will determine the fate of a ...

2000 general election to the highest bidder on the Internet.

CNN: Web site offers to sell U.S. presidential votes ■

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/18/internet.vote/index.html>

A new Web site promises to "bring capitalism and democracy closer together" by auctioning votes in the 2000 presidential election.

CNN: Vote-selling Web site to be revived, possibly offshore ■

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/24/internet.vote/>

An Internet site designed to auction U.S. presidential votes could reopen days after New York authorities convinced its American creator to shut it down, said a maverick Austrian businessman who bought the domain name.

CNN: Web site offering to sell votes shut down ■

<http://www.cnn.com/2000/TECH/computing/08/23/voteauction.shutdown.idg/>

Voteauction.com, a site that enables citizens to sell their votes, shut down Friday amid legal questions.

News.com: eBay pulls auction for U.S. presidency ■

<http://news.cnet.com/news/0-1005-200-3664281.html>

With confusion increasing over who will be the 43rd president of the United States, one eBay auctioneer had put the presidency up for bid.

Slashdot: Voteauction.com ■

<http://slashdot.org/articles/00/08/17/1459228.shtml>

News and discussion forum.

The Register: Votes for sale online in the US ■

<http://www.theregister.co.uk/content/1/13758.html>

Chicago's gangster ridden past has come back to haunt city officials with the appearance of a new website - Voteauction.com, where people can register to sell their vote to the highest bidder.

Wired: Voteauction Bids the Dust ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38355,00.html>

Last week, Voteauction received a spate of publicity that began with a Wired News story. Two days of intense press and Internet attention followed, which concluded in legal threats that compelled its operator to shut it down.

Wired: Thousands Sign Up to Sell Votes ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38931,00.html>

Boasting of the more than 6,000 Americans who have signed up to auction off their

presidential votes to the highest bidder -- illegal activity under the laws of every state in the union -- Voteauction is now detailing its plans to begin an outreach campaign.

Wired: Close Vote? You Can Bid on It ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38229,00.html>

If citizens do indeed find the choice between Gush and Bore meaningless, the proprietors of Voteauction.com say, why not at least make a little cash on the side?

Wired: Voteauction Booth is Closed ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39590,00.html>

The vote buy-and-sell website shuts down after a district court in Illinois slaps it with an injunction. Accused of illegally trafficking votes, its creator now says the whole thing was a joke.

Wired: Selling Votes or Peddling Lies? ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39770,00.html>

Did Voteauction.com really solicit bids on American votes, or was it all a mirage? The owner says yes, while the site's creator says no. A judge will decide.

Wired: Austrian Takes Bids on U.S. Votes ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,38559,00.html>

Voteauction.com has changed owners as well as modus operandi. And this time, it appears, the prospect of squelching the wrongdoing is going to involve more than a threatening phone call.

Wired: Chicago to Sue Vote Auctioneers ■

<http://www.wired.com/news/politics/0,1283,39431,00.html>

Election officials in Chicago are expected to file suit after finding more than 1,000 Illinois residents have signed up to auction off their presidential votes.

Slate: Buy This Vote! The Web puts democracy on sale ■

<http://slate.msn.com/id/88646/>

The schemes generated a lot of media attention and some sellers and buyers-the bidding on eBay reached \$10,100, and Voteauction found 200 takers in a single day.

Salon: Will culture-jam for food ■

<http://www.salon.com/tech/log/2001/05/18/voteauction/>

The prankster behind the Voteauction.com satire needs your help to pay off his \$3,800 legal debt. By Katharine Mieszkowski.

Salon.com: Democracy for sale ■

http://www.salon.com/tech/log/2000/08/17/vote_sale/

Bid for the vote of one U.S. citizen, now on eBay!

[kuro5hin.org](http://www.kuro5hin.org): [Dot com ruled by US law?](#) ■

<http://www.kuro5hin.org/?op=displaystory;sid=2000/11/3/143335/151>

Article and forum discussing the implications of InterNIC pulling the European domain [vote-auction.com](http://www.vote-auction.com).

[cluebot.com](http://www.cluebot.com): [Internic Pulls Plug on Vote-Auction.com](#) ■

<http://www.cluebot.com/article.pl?sid=00/11/03/1852255&mode=nested>

News brief and archived discussion.

[USA Today: Votes up for auction draw official inquiries](#) ■

<http://www.usatoday.com/life/cyber/tech/jk082300.htm>

Pranks or not, legal officials and election watchdogs are taking seriously the recent attempts to buy and sell political votes on the Internet.

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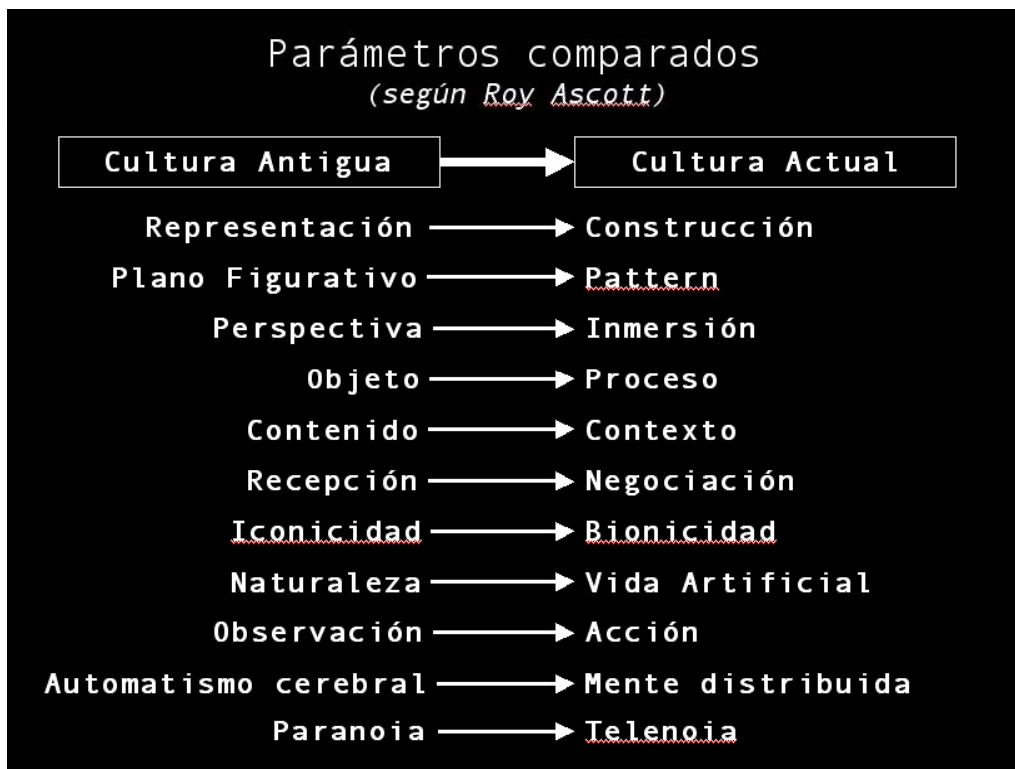
**“Net.Art vs Web.Art:
Creadores, activistas, pintamonas
y otros negocios del arte *on-line* “ ***

José Ramón Alcalá **

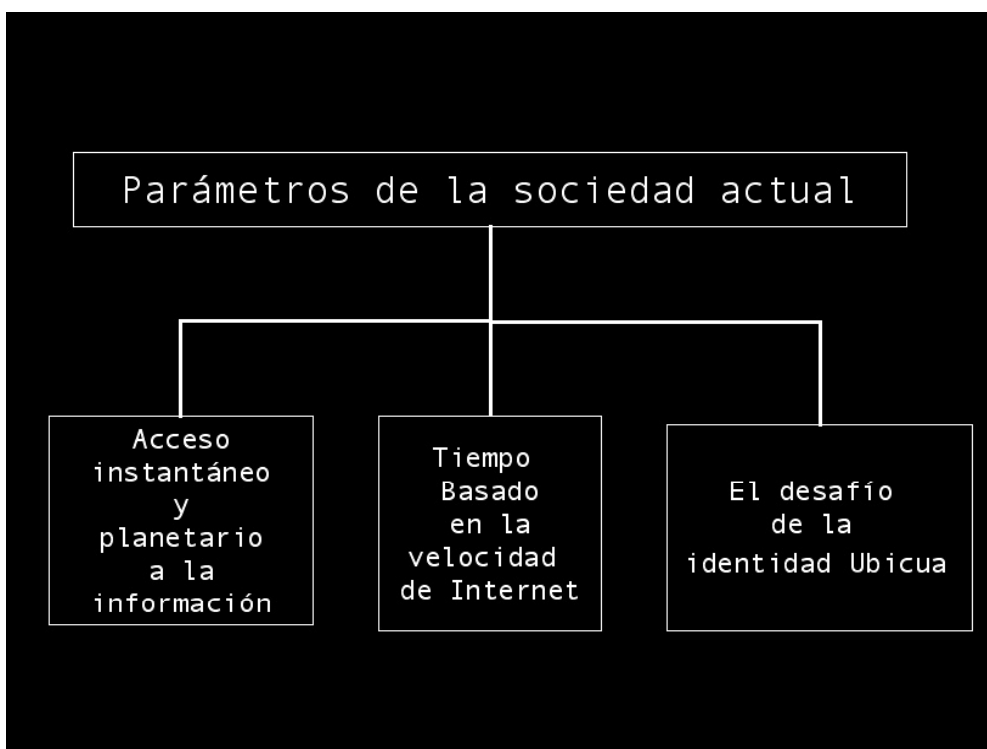
Convendremos todos los que, por uno u otro motivo, nos hemos reunido en esta sala esta tarde otoñal, que el tema que en su día pacté con el comisario de este ciclo de conferencias sobre *Net Art*, mi amigo Nilo Casares (motivo por el que supongo habrá querido confiarme dicha responsabilidad), no deja a nadie satisfecho del todo.

Todavía no he conversado con nadie -durante las largas semanas de la preparación de mi conferencia- que, planteados los términos de sus contenidos y descrito el título propuesto, haya estado de acuerdo o mostrado su interés por el mismo, al menos en los términos exactos en los que se ha hecho su redacción, y que es de mi absoluta e intransferible responsabilidad.

Web.art y *net.art* no son sólo barbarismos de difícil traducción castellana, como otra tanta infinitud de términos de procedencia anglosajona que han ido jalonando los hitos del arte actual (y sobre todo el arte tecnológico -en particular- y de nuestra cultura contemporánea -en general-), sino que, por sí mismos, no representan sino una confusa maraña de aproximaciones dispares a las formas operativas del arte actual. Enfrentarlos resulta casi tan obsceno como puede ser proponer una pugna entre un armario y una flor, sin que además haya propósito alguno destinado a tal confrontación. Sin embargo, en su sin-sentido y en la imposibilidad más absoluta de llegar a conclusión alguna al respecto, es precisamente donde radica su interés. Porque, a partir de este estéril y titánico esfuerzo -prácticamente baldío- acertamos a comprender las perversas desviaciones de tantas y tantas actitudes operacionales de la crítica actual con respecto a una serie de prácticas actuales del arte que, ni por asomo, son capaces de alcanzar a comprender. No es un problema de capacidad o de falta de voluntad, sino que se trata de algo mucho más grave y profundo..., y que no es sino el hecho mismo de pertenecer a una cultura que ya no posee más conexión con aquella que se pretende analizar (evaluar) que la de la cita. Para hablar de *web.art* o *net.art* es preciso estar ya instalado en esta nueva cultura emergente. Una cultura cuyos parámetros particulares (y sus correspondencias antagónicas con la precedente) describió con rotunda nitidez Roy Ascott (precisamente no muy lejos de aquí y en fechas no muy lejanas)



Configurando una dinámica funcional para la sociedad actual que está basada - entre otros muchos- en tres grandes conquistas tecnológicas :



Esta cultura, no sólo ha dotado de nuevos fines a las artes modernas, para lo que se ha provisto de nuevos medios, sino que su construcción está siendo posible gracias a creadores con una nueva mentalidad, con una inédita actitud. Con una capacidad de

hacer visible -formalizable- esa nueva visión de las cosas, esa moderna mirada que refleja el espejo de nosotros mismos, de cuanto nos rodea. Esa que los pensadores, artistas y poetas han imaginado junto a los científicos como imagen del mundo, pues la que nos reflejaban los viejos cristales empañados que heredamos de nuestros padres ya no nos representa, ya no nos sentimos fielmente descritos en sus partículas luminescentes.

“El único verdadero viaje,
el único baño de juventud sería
el de no andar hacia nuevos pasajes,
sino tener otros ojos.”
Marcel Proust

Pero no os preocupéis porque no eludiré mi responsabilidad, ni me deslizaré por sus tangentes. Prometo hablar aquí y ahora de creadores, de activistas, incluso de algunos pintamonas y de todos los “negocios” del arte de la Red.

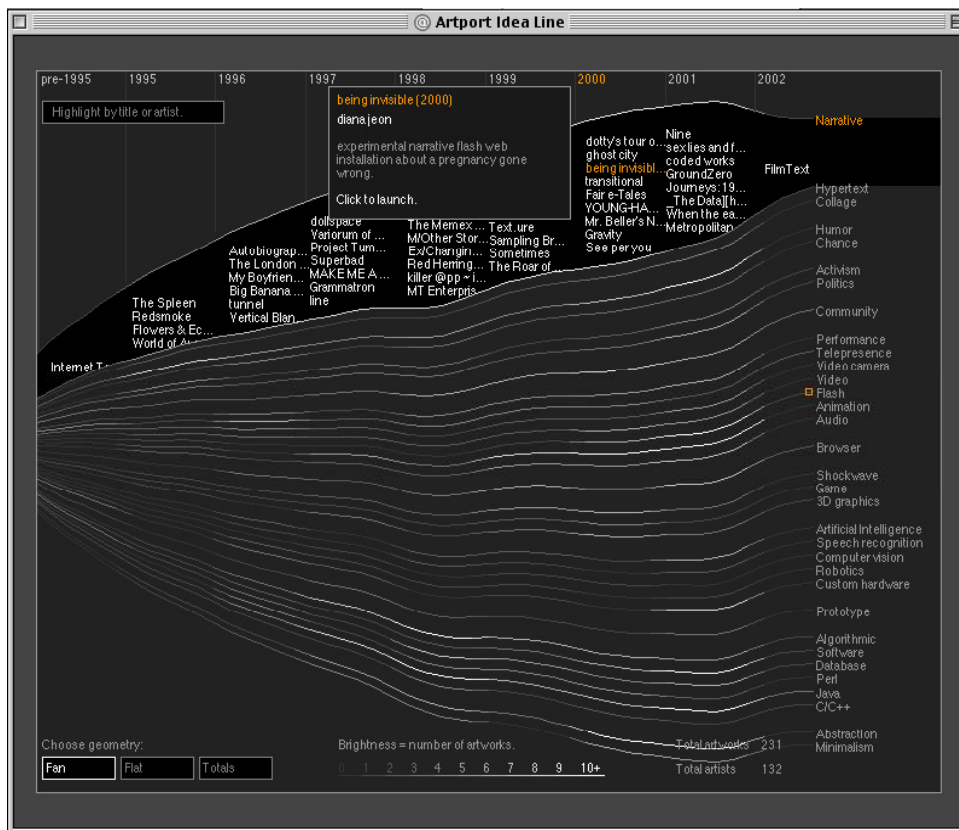
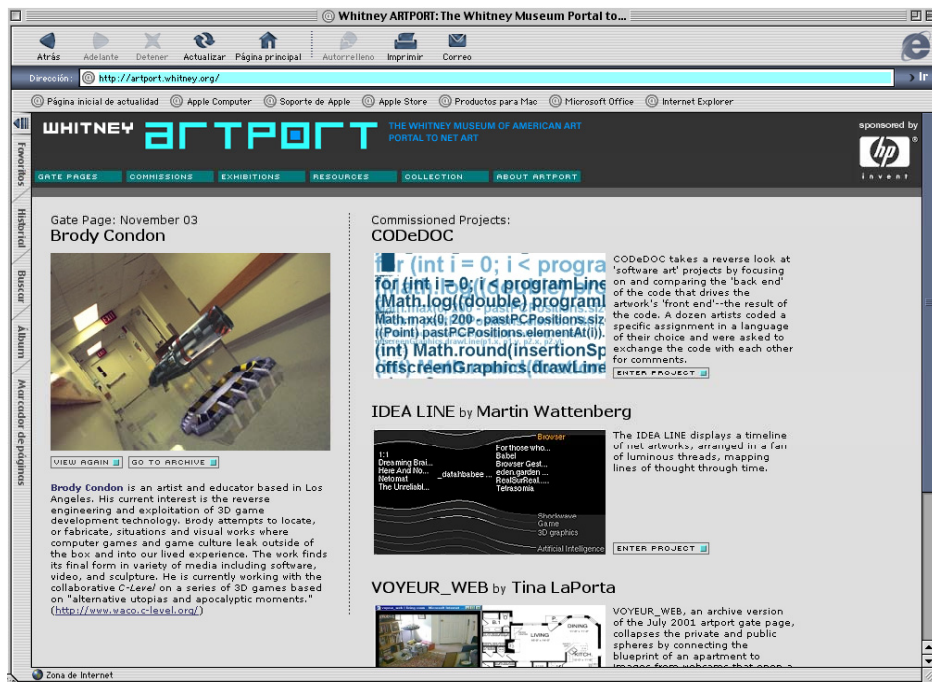
Convendréis por tanto conmigo que deberíamos comenzar por el principio. Y el principio no es, desde luego, la ansiada taxonomía que promete el objetivo responsable - frente al ridículo título dado-, de ofrecernos un retrato naturalista de las semejanzas y diferencias entre sus oponentes (*net art - web art*), sino más bien conformar entre los aquí presentes un pacto tácito sobre qué se entiende hoy día por práctica artística en la Red.

I. Premisas

¿Qué se entiende hoy día por práctica artística en la Red?

Estoy con Mark Tribe (co-responsable de *Rhizome*, uno de las más prestigiosos *sites* dedicados al Arte de la Red) que “*Net.Art* es todo arte que está pensado para ser experimentado *on-line* y para el cual la tipología de la *network* es, de alguna manera, integral o fundamental”

Pero el problema, como apuntaba Martin Wattenberg en la cabecera del *site Artport* (específicamente creado por los responsables del *Whitney Museum for the American Arts* de Nueva York para albergar las manifestaciones artísticas de, en, por y para la Red, que “Desde sus comienzos, el *Net.Art* ha recorrido múltiples direcciones. Más que un medio, el *net* es un entorno único para albergar muy diversos medias: programación y animación, audio y video, videojuegos y comunidades. Cada artista selecciona entre estos caminos y los relanza hacia nuevas combinaciones...”



A pesar de que hoy día ya podemos hablar incluso de un “periodo heroico del *Net.Art*” y que sin embargo éste no parte más allá de una fecha tan reciente como es 1994, la proliferación salvaje de las prácticas artísticas que se han producido en la Red Internet desde entonces (en menos de una década), nos plantea una enorme dificultad al intentar abarcar toda la actividad creativa que se produce y se ha producido recientemente en la RED, e incluso por la enorme complejidad de comprender éstas.

Natalie Bookchin y Alexei Shulgin, en la “Introducción al *net.art* (1994-1999)” de su comprometida publicación *Net.art de un vistazo. La modernidad definitiva*, nos daban un recetario descriptivo de lo que, a su juicio representaba la práctica del Arte de la Red :

1. Definición

a. net.art es un término que se define a sí mismo, creado por la disfunción de una pieza de software y utilizado originalmente para describir la actividad artística y comunicativa en Internet.

b. Los net.artistas buscaban quebrar las disciplinas autónomas y las anticuadas clasificaciones impuestas a algunas prácticas artísticas.

2. 0% Compromiso

a. Manteniendo la independencia de las burocracias institucionales

b. Trabajando lejos de la marginalidad, intentando conseguir una audiencia substancial, comunicación, diálogo y diversión.

c. Iniciando caminos al margen de valores anquilosados provenientes un sistema teórico e ideológico estructurado.

d. T.A.Z (temporary autonomous zone) de finales de los 90: Anarquía y espontaneidad

3. Práctica sobre Teoría

a. El ideal utópico de la desaparición del vacío existente entre el arte y la vida cotidiana, ha sido conseguido, quizás por primera vez, y convertido en un hecho para la práctica diaria.

b. Llevar más allá la crítica institucional: con lo cual un artista/individuo puede equivaler o situarse al mismo nivel que cualquier institución o corporación.

c. La práctica muerte del autor

Pasando a definir lo que ellos consideraban las “Figuras específicas del net.art”

1. Formación de comunidades de artistas a lo largo de naciones y disciplinas

2. Inversión sin intereses materiales

3. Colaboración sin consideraciones por la apropiación de ideas

4. Privilegio de comunicación sobre representación

5. Inmediatez

6. Inmaterialidad

7. Temporalidad

8. Acción basada en un proceso

9. Actuación sin preocupación o miedo ante las posibles consecuencias históricas

10. Parasitismo como estrategia

a. Movimiento desde los campos primarios de alimentación de la red

b. Expansión hacia infraestructuras conectadas en la vida real

11. Desvaneciendo fronteras entre lo público y lo privado

12. Todos en Uno:

a. Internet como medio para la producción, publicación, distribución. promoción, diálogo, consumo y crítica

b. Desintegración y mutación entre las figuras de artista, comisario, escritor, audiencia, galería, teórico, coleccionista de arte y museo.

Con toda probabilidad, este “manifiesto” descubría al gran público la forma creativa sin duda culturalmente más aportativa, pero a la vez más auténtica y más coherente con el medio utilizado y -añado yo de mi cosecha- artísticamente más vanguardista. Pero no era la única consecuente con el medio, ni la única capaz de revelarnos un nuevo imaginario, o esa nueva filosofía del uso creativo de los media. Muchos nuevos artistas, inoculados con la semilla de esa nueva mentalidad mediática, habían decidido abordar la

Red para hacer de ella un inmenso laboratorio multidisciplinar, multirracial, multicultural, multimedial, planteando discursos y objetivos tan diversos como dispares. ¿Quién podría entonces atribuirse la potestad de juzgar y, peor aún, jerarquizar todos estos usos y actitudes?

Lo cierto es que todas esas formas de abordar la red, todas esos planteamientos, formulaciones y actitudes diversas han construido un mapa creativo de la Red tan variopinto como inabarcable, en el que, sin embargo, se ha ido implantando -por consenso tácito- unas ciertas jerarquías, si ese nombre se lo pudiésemos otorgar al hecho de coincidir una mayoría importante de profesionales y estudiosos de la Red en lo que denominaríamos como “piezas de referencia” y, en sentido contrario, propuestas no pertinentes, es decir aquellas que no formarían parte, en ningún sentido ni desde ningún punto de vista como parte de aquello que nos hemos dado en llamar “Arte de la Red”.

Por tanto, trabajar hacia la construcción de una mínima taxonomía (por genérica que ésta pueda ser) y que organice o clarifique mínimamente todos estos abordamientos del medio, proporcionaría a los potenciales estudios teóricos ese necesario punto de vista -global, metodológico y en cierta manera historicista (o tan sólo basado en criterios fundados) necesarios para establecer criterios selectivos, si es que es de nuestro interés hacer coincidir estas prácticas artísticas con el Discurso General del Arte. Y este punto de vista no es, como podría parecer a simple vista, unidireccional (desde la Crítica y la Historia, desde la Institución Arte hacia los artistas y sus producciones), sino que se revela en muchas ocasiones (y cada vez más), bidireccional y retroalimentativo. Por que, aunque todos estamos de acuerdo en que la mayoría de los net artistas no esperan nada de la Institución-Arte (como ha quedado suficientemente claro en el “manifiesto” de Natalie Bookchin y Alexei Shulgin), pues van en otra dirección, sin embargo, cada día son más los que creen en una potencial dimensión institucional de este arte y se acercan al Museo (a la Institución-Arte) para establecer posibles colaboraciones. Como dice el artista Tamas Banovich: “Desde los mismos comienzos, uno de nuestros retos fue el de integrar arte digital y basado en la red en el discurso general del arte. Porque realmente pensábamos que su ghettonización y su definición por su medio (como herramienta) generaban una situación contraproducente, y yo pensaba que para ser compatible y generar expectación debería participar del discurso general”. También, Julian Stallabrass -otro reputado activista de la Red-, decía en este mismo sentido, pero moderando su optimismo: “Cada uno ofrece potencialmente algo al otro: el museo proporciona a los artistas *on-line* audiencias que de otro modo les sería muy difícil de conseguir y, dado que la Web está llena de lucrativos sitios comerciales, los artistas *on-line* ofrecen claramente al museo una conexión con la cultura más cambiante y vanguardista. Aunque existe una preocupación real en que el *net art* sea convertido por el museo en algo acomodado, tal y como ha sucedido por ejemplo con la fotografía y el vídeo, pues muchos podrían decir que éstas han cambiado demasiado en su transformación hacia obras de arte de apariencia familiar y que, sin embargo, el museo no ha cambiado lo suficiente. Pero el reto del arte *on-line* es aún mayor y mantiene la esperanza de una transformación del arte hacia una dirección democrática y participativa.” Desde luego, Vuk Cosic (pionero entre los pioneros) nos sitúa frente a las potenciales consecuencias negativas: “¿Cómo pueden estos dos seguir todavía juntos? ¿Por qué? Yo suelo responder que hay dos razones. Una representa la mayor fuerza en el universo, que es el conformismo de los artistas, y la segunda es la necesidad de los museos de mantener su prestigio, y ellos sólo lo hacen mostrando arte contemporáneo actual.” En cualquier caso, la necesidad de instalar este tipo de producciones en un servidor que las haga transparentes al mundo, la búsqueda de financiación (a ser posible, en *cash*) posibilitando un trabajo intensivo y dedicado a medio o largo plazo y la ilusión por conseguir audiencias, no sólo buscando el anhelado

“prestigio profesional”, sino aunque sólo sea por conseguir credibilidad artística, parece que son poderosas razones para permitir que ese acercamiento -tan imprevisible o indeseado en muchas ocasiones- se siga produciendo hoy día.

Por ello, asumí el reto de trabajar en la dirección de conseguir una cierta organización de todo este material, siendo muy consciente de su dificultad y ofreciendo como resultado en proceso de construcción algo que tal vez pueda ser considerado tan sólo como un pobre material crítico, que además es producto del absoluto desbordamiento que produce trabajar en la Red, pero desde la honestidad y la responsabilidad de quien trabaja también desde la Institución Arte (aunque sea tan peculiar, y outsider como el MIDE de Cuenca). En este punto debo agradecer especialmente las largas y fructíferas conversaciones de trabajo con Paco Berenguer, cuya Tesis Doctoral tengo el placer de dirigir. El análisis realizado por mí es, en ciertos aspectos muy cercano a sus investigaciones. En cualquier caso, la profundidad de sus investigaciones en torno al concepto y a la metodología sobre la interfaz (y, fundamentalmente, la interfaz *on-line*), al ser fruto del trabajo intelectual correspondiente a su propia y específica línea de investigación, merece una consideración en particular (pero que el lector preferirá a buen seguro realizar a partir de su directo material –algo perfectamente posible en un futuro inmediato dada la segura pertinencia de su publicación como trabajo de investigación específico).

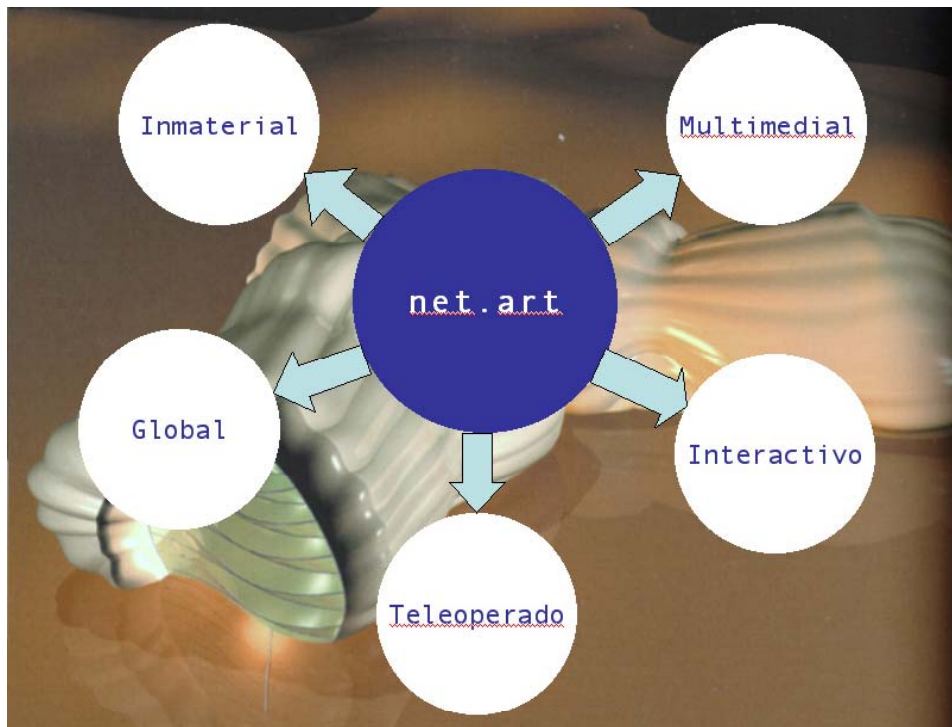
Desde luego, en el reto por construir una cierta taxonomía posible, las dificultades y obstáculos son abundantes y constantes:

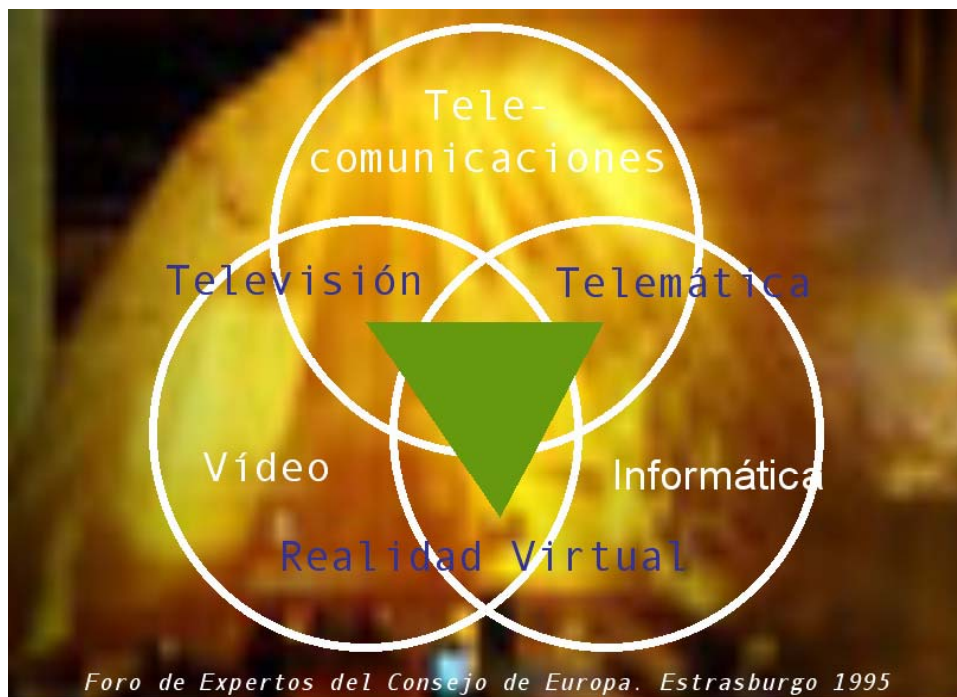
- I. Diversidad de objetivos, de actitudes, posicionamientos-concepciones
- II. Dificultad de “ser espectador usuario” de:
 - .Gran variedad de modelos
 - .Interfaces no estándares, o poco intuitivos
 - .Interactividad de muy diversos niveles
- III. Nuevas concepciones creativas y discursivas que intentan escapar a las clasificaciones. (Propuestas radicales como ARTE = VIDA).
- IV. Falta de perspectiva histórica. Ausencia de estudios críticos.

En cualquier caso, la historia del *net.art* ya puede ser escrita de alguna incipiente manera... si acaso no está ya escrita. Sólo tenemos que navegar por la delirante página web que el *Whitney Museum* le ha dedicado, en su sección *Artport*, a la *Idea Line* (una historia del net art) (<http://www.whitney.org/artport/commissions/idealine.shtml>), una modélica descripción -coherentemente interactiva y *on line*- de la multitud de diversas manifestaciones del Arte en Red acaecidas durante su periodo moderno (o pos-heróico) del *net art* y que nos demuestra además que el concepto y el rigor crítico y metodológico no está reñido ni con el atrevimiento ni con la ilusión por divertir y apasionar.

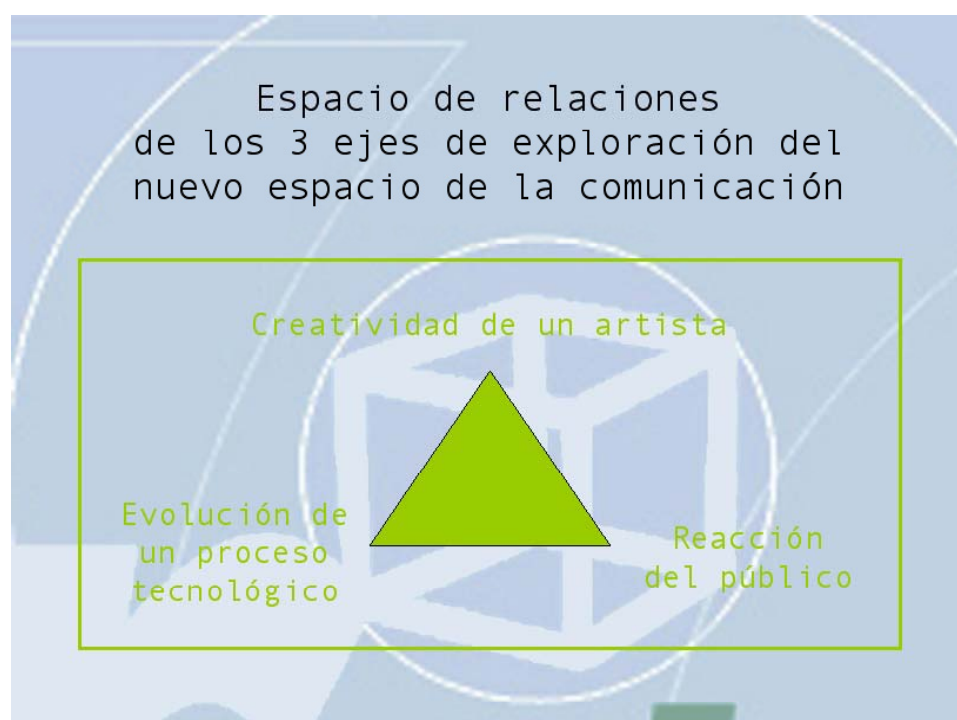
Este delirante gráfico interactivo y *on line*, esta fascinante proposición taxonómica, emanada desde el conocimiento que proporciona en mentes preclaras la experiencia y el ejercicio responsable de la crítica en la Institución-Arte, nos revela, a poco que naveguemos a través de su interfaz, una riqueza creativa y un potencial artístico absolutamente modernos. Se que este término de “modernidad” no puede ser empleado gratuitamente, aunque está conectado con la idea de “la modernidad definitiva” (que leíamos antes) de Bookchin y Shulgin; por ello y para definirlo con precisión, recalaré en el remanso del método -siquiera por unos instantes- y lo haré a partir de tres simples –pero

muy densos- gráficos que explican con precisión el alcance de esta modernidad a partir de las características de su tecnologías.





El futuro Espacio de la Comunicación



Así mismo, todo esto inconmensurable “maremagnum” de ideas, que no son sino aproximaciones intuitivas desde el pensamiento o desde la sensibilidad humanas a la idea moderna de mundo, de espacio y de lo vivo, nos dibuja los retazos proposicionales de un Red que, en mi opinión no deberíamos dejar de describir, de desnudar, de radiografiar. Tal vez el retrato, la imagen, de ese imaginario que hoy nos refleja la web -como una gran metáfora de esta nuestra nueva cultura emergente, de la que no todos participan (caracterizando una sociedad en transición que se resiste a abandonar la decadencia perfecta de la vieja cultura que construyeron los hombres del Renacimiento y retroalimentaron las vanguardias de la sociedad industrial), la imagen apuntada en las

intervenciones artísticas en la Red de nuestros hábitos, de nuestras conciencias programáticas y cosmogónicas, de nuestro sentido de la transcendentalidad cultural, sea el aspecto más definitorio y clarificador, tal vez el más apasionante que a buen seguro podríamos poner sobre la mesa del debate que, confío, generará mi intervención.

Por ello, deberíamos dibujar, aunque fuera esbozando, los rasgos de esa nueva cultura.

¿Qué significa Nueva Cultura?

¿Cuales son las características de esto que hemos dado en llamar “una Nueva Cultura en ciernes”

“Los límites de mi lenguaje significan los límites de mi mundo”.

Ludwig Wittgenstein

“El mundo cambia a medida que lo hacen nuestras interfaces.

Los límites del mundo son los límites de nuestra interfaz.

No interactuamos con el mundo, sólo con la interfaz del mundo”.

Peter Weibel

La “cibercultura” anhela la transparencia del “ver a través”. Mediante nuestras técnicas de recuperación de la información, vemos a través de la materia, del espacio, del tiempo. Cuando la tecnología nos da acceso mental y físico a algún lugar (remoto) de la Tierra o en el profundo espacio, más allá de los límites previos, nuestras mentes la siguen. De ahí que nuestra psicología deba evolucionar con esa tecnología. Basten dos ejemplos –evolutivos- para comprender las verdaderas y revolucionarias transformaciones psicológicas y conceptuales que podía sufrir la percepción del mundo en la mente de los artistas a través de un uso maduro de las tecnologías actuales: En el año 1992, a mi regreso a España, después de trabajar como artista/investigador-residente en el *ArtLab* de Tokio, gracias a una Beca de la *Canon Foundation in Europe*, pacté con el artista Hirotaka Maruyama que, como manera de mantener “en caliente” la gran amistad fraguada entre ambos durante ese año japonés, todos los días del año, él me mandaría -vía Internet- una imagen del sol amaneciendo por la ventana de su estudio de la bahía oriental de Yokohama, para que así, yo pudiese disfrutar con más de diez horas de antelación de mi propio amanecer en el estudio del Golfo de Valencia. En la actualidad, todavía podemos disfrutar del proyecto *Sensorium* (<http://www.sensorium.org>) que, en 1996, puso en marcha Shinichi Takemura. Significa una percepción aún más globalmente planetaria y los recursos y, por tanto, las consecuencias, se multiplican exponencialmente, pero, básicamente supone sólo una evolución tecno-conceptual de la misma idea de formalizar perceptivamente lo remoto, como algo ya mucho más próximo, más dimensionalmente reducido.

Lo que parece evidente es que estos nuevos medios se han consolidado como herramientas para la comprensión del mundo y para el desarrollo de las ideas gracias a:

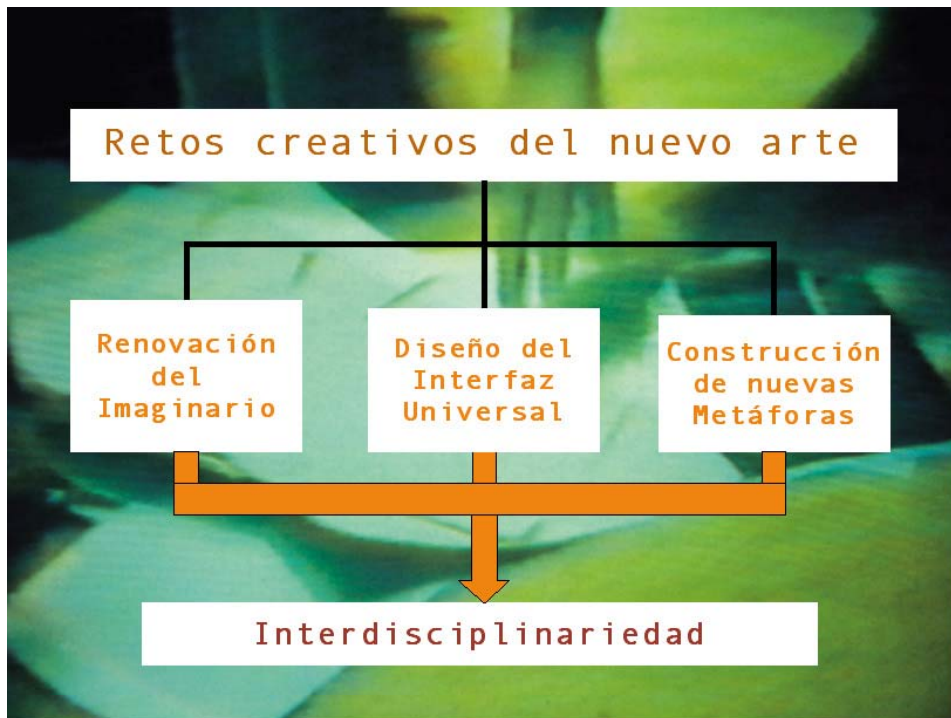
-Una tecnología Instantánea; de alcance y retroalimentación inmediatas. Sin periodo de adaptación.

-Una tecnología Transparente; capaz de distribuir la información en tiempo real. Proponiendo la totalidad del mundo como un campo para la conciencia.

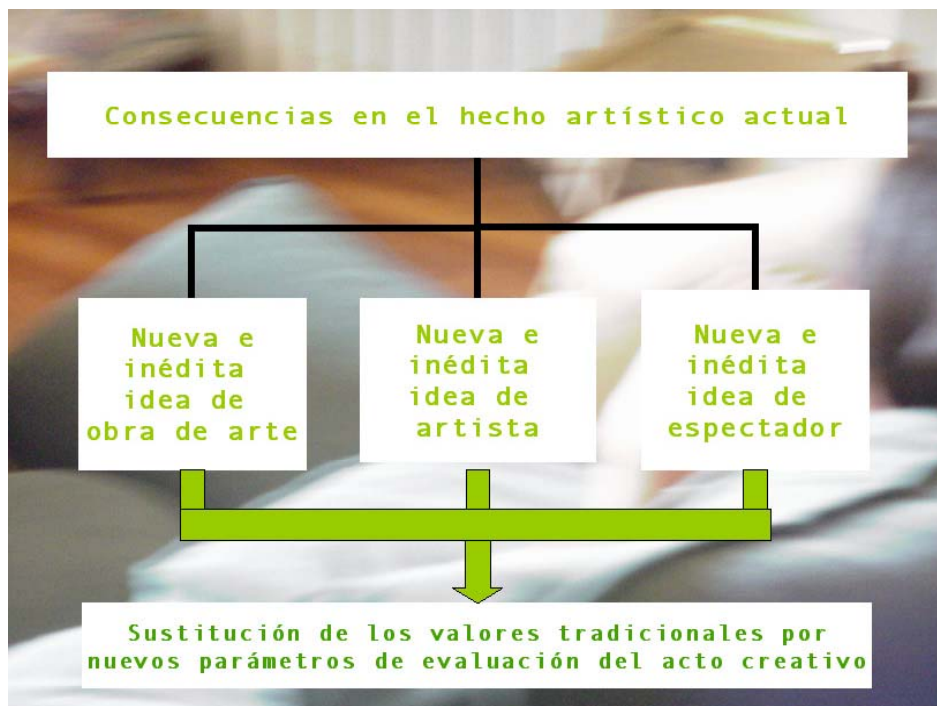
-y una tecnología Inteligente, que nos propone una conciencia global. Imperfecta en esta época incipiente y primitiva que nos ha tocado vivir, pero que conducirá en breve a formas

embrionarias de conciencia autónoma –con iniciativa y juicio- (<http://www.vote-auction.net>)

Por ello, el artista que ha decidido trabajar en este medio y con estas tecnologías, es tremendamente consciente de que todo está por hacer, que la representación de un nuevo mundo formalizará los rasgos de esta nueva cultura en ciernes. Pero sus retos son de todo tipo y la empresa gigantesca. Fundamentalmente, a mí me interesaría destacar tres grandes retos que por sí mismos definen el amplio campo de acción que hemos visto gráficamente representado en la *Idea Line* de *Artport* :



y que en las propuestas que ya hemos empezado a ver formalizadas (como apuntes o esbozos de este *work-in-progress* actual) se constituye ya la imagen embrionaria y renovada de los tres protagonistas del hecho creativo :



Gracias a ellas, la visión de la Red -formalizada por sus múltiples y heterogéneas aproximaciones creativas-, es ya algo tangible.

Idea de la Red desde sus aproximaciones creativas

Ya sabemos, por ejemplo que ésta, es a un tiempo:

- a. Oral y escrita
- b. Pública y privada
- c. Individual y colectiva

También hemos llegado a comprender que la Red es una entidad compuesta de :

1. Cuerpo (*Body*)
2. Espacio (*Space*)
3. Lugar (*Place*)

1. Cuerpo (*Body*)

-Que este cuerpo está formalizado por una gigantesca Base de Datos.

-Nuestra Memoria Colectiva.

-“En la era eléctrica nos vemos a nosotros mismos cada vez más, traducidos en términos de información, dirigiéndonos hacia la extensión tecnológica de nuestra conciencia”
Marshall McLuhan

-Es orgánico, su movimiento es perpetuo y se comporta como un sistema auto-organizado.

-Ver, SHAPIRO, Andréw: *El Mundo en un Clic*. Ed. DeBolsillo. Barcelona, 2002.



Verónica Perales. Vivant. 1.0. Proyecto *on-line* basado en la “Memoria” de la Red

2. La Red es Espacio (Space)

- Vacío **infinito** lleno de tensiones.
- Oscuridad (negritud total).
- El Espacio de Internet no es neutral, no tiene límite claro, no es estable, ni está unificado.
- Desterritorialización de la práctica artística (en una dimensión planetaria).
- Net.Art = Acontecimiento provocado en un “no-lugar” común (acceso común) desde un ordenador/es individual/es en cualquier lugar. (Doble ubicuidad contradictoria con la territorialización de las direcciones IP)
- “El mundo es una gran web formada por una red invisible que conecta al ser humano con todo lo que le rodea” (Shinichi Takemura: *Sensorium*, 1996)
- La dimensión cuantificadora de su espacio viene determinada por la información (DATA).
- La dimensión que le proporciona la información = substancia para una potencial arquitectura específica.
- El tiempo también es una dimensión potencial parametral del “espacio” de la red (El tiempo no se da en abstracto, sino soportado por un espacio mental (en constante evolución cultural))
- En tanto que mundo multicultural, estamos buscando modelos de integración más allá de las disputas por diferencias lingüísticas, raciales, políticas, etc. Necesitamos metáforas para comenzar a reconocer nuestro planeta, y no sólo como nuestro hogar, sino como nuestro cuerpo.
- La Red es el sistema metafórico que lo soporta.
- Ver: VIRTUAL WORLDS AND ARCHITECTURAL SPACE : AN EXPLORATION. Foundation Daniel Langlois. Canadá. 2002.
<http://www.fondation-langlois.org/zidarich/index.html>
- Ver también: CENTURY, Michel : *Pathways to Innovation in Digital Culture*.



EGALAB. Modelo 7 para su galería virtual.
Fragmento de los corredores como “Pasajes de Información”



EGALAB. Modelo 7 para su galería virtual
Fragmento de los corredores como “Pasajes de Información”

3. Lugar (place)

-Conexiones.

-La Red como provocador de encuentros.

-Un no-espacio para la acción.

-El **MA** japonés (espacio = fluido continuo, vivo, reactante y gobernado por un preciso sentido de la temporalidad y el ritmo. Este espacio (espacio-tiempo) alude a la compleja red de relaciones entre las personas y los objetos.

-“La red Internet es este **ma** psicotecnológico, un mundo de intervalos electrónicos en constante actividad y reverberación”. *D.de Kerckhove*.

-“La paradoja: mientras nuestro *hardware* (la realidad material de la Tierra) está contrayéndose e implosionando sobre sí mismo (porque nuestras tecnologías reducen

continuamente los intervalos de tiempo y espacio entre las operaciones), nuestro software (nuestra realidad psicológica y tecnológica), se expande continuamente". *D.de Kerckhove*.
-El acceso a reinos infinitos está también expandiendo el alcance de nuestra cultura de fondo en desarrollo.

-Ver: FORESTA, Don: *Mondes Multiple*. Éditions BàS. Guyancourt (Francia), 1991.

-Ver: SÓDERQVIST, Jan et BARD, Alexander: *La Netocracia*. Ed. Prentice Hall. Madrid, 2003.

-Ver también los trabajos de net.art de

.Jane Prophet: <http://www.cairn.demon.co.uk/technoweb1.html>

.Seiko Mikami: *Molecular Informatics*: <http://bionet.org.tripod.com/>

Campos de actuación

Y en este mapa metafórico de la Red, muchas son las aportaciones de los net-artistas que están interviniendo con muy diversas intenciones y actitudes, entre los que podríamos destacar:

-El *data-base* como nueva galería

(Listas y foros)

.Rhizome:

.The Thing:

.Aleph: <http://www.aleph-arts.org>

.Syndicate: <http://framework.v2.nl/archive/archive/node/text/minimal.py/nodenr-152798>

.Ädaweb (B.Weill): <http://adaweb.walkerart.org>

.Irrational.org (Heath Bunting): <http://www.irrational.org>

.Net.art per se(Vuc Cosic): <http://www.ljudmila.org/naps>

.Nettime: <http://www.desk.nl/-nettime>

(Activismo político)

.File Room (A.Muntadas): *Archive of Censorship. Creado para la Randolph Street Gallery de Chicago*. <http://www.thefileroom.org>

.Own, Beowned or Remain Invisibile (H.Bunting) *Intento por organizar literalmente el espacio de la red "Los artistas me consideran activista y los activistas artista. Tal vez sea un activista"*:

<http://www.irrational.org/readme.html>

-El Mundo como una gran web

.Sensorium (Shinichi Takemura): <http://www.sensorium.org>

.Global Clock Project (Masaki Fujihata):

<http://www.zkm.de/~fujihata/ctg.html>

.Refresh (A.Shulgin & V.Cosic):

<http://redsun.cs.msu.su/wwwart/refresh.htm>

-Arte como información relacional

.Connect Applet Profile. *Arte relacional a través de software art* (Martin Wattenberg): <http://www.artport.whitney.org>

-Selected Apartments (...). *Palabras conformando casa*.

<http://www.artport.whitney.org>

-Hipermedia como nueva forma narrativa

.Poem*Navigator (Merel Mirage): <http://www.khm.de/~merel>

.Grammatron (Mark Amerika): <http://www.grammatron.com>

-El cuerpo como prótesis

.Bodies Incorporated (Victoria Vesna): <http://www.bodiesinc.ucla.edu/>

.Remedy for Information Disease (Alexei Shulgin):

<http://www.desk.nl/%7Eyou/remedy>

.Future Body (Tina La Porta -Verbal Group):

<http://users.rcn/laporta/futurebody.htm>

-Internet y sus interfaces como espacio metafórico para la representación

.Webstalker (I/O/D): <http://aleph-arts.org/iod/>

.Feed (Mark Napier): <http://potatoland.com/feed/feedloader.html>

.Riot (Mark Napier): <http://www.potatoland.com/riot/riot.html>

.IP III ([n:ja]): <http://www.ip-3.org/>

-Internet como metáfora de la obsolescencia de la información.

.Digital Landfill (Mark Napier): <http://www.potatoland.org/landfill>

.The Shredder (M.Napier): <http://www.potatoland.org/shredder>

-Ubicuidad de la información

.Sísifo (Antoni Abad): <http://www.iaa.upf.es/~abad/sisif/>

-Net.Art y mercado del arte (comercialización)

.Netomat (Maciej Wisniewski): <http://www.netomat.net>

.Riot (M. Napier): <http://www.potatoland.org/riot>

-Net.Art y Business

.Airworld (Jennifer y Kevin McCoy -Verbal Group) *Construir tu propio entorno e.business imitando los clichés de las plataformas de consumo:* <http://www.airworld.net>

-Net.Art y la Institución-Arte

.Map (JODI) *Ideado como mapa en continua evolución que rechaza una posible visión historicista del net.art a favor de un panorama dinámico de las relaciones entre los propios artistas y obras:* <http://jodi.org/map/x.html>

.1:1 (Lisa Jevbratt): <http://spike.sjsu.edu/~jevbratt/>

.Culture Map (Andy Deck) *crítica a los contenidos de los portales comerciales en la red.* <http://www.artcontext.org>

.Wonderwalker (Marek Walezak & Martin Wattenberg) *Sobre la necesidad de archivar los proyectos basados en Internet y sobre el significado de coleccionar objetos digitales -inspirado en los Cuartos de las Maravillas del s.XVII :* <http://wonderwalker.walkerart.org>

En todo este despliegue de formas de actuación del arte de la Red, ¿podríamos atrevernos a proponer una cierta taxonomía? Mis discusiones intelectuales con mi querido -y ya mencionado en este mismo texto- Paco Berenguer me permiten apuntar algunas diferencias pertinentes entre un cierto Browser Art y el Net.Art como un sistema conceptualmente intermediario entre este último y el Web.Art. Resulta obvio que en las actitudes de aquellos creadores cuyas propuestas para la Red y desde la Red las hemos dado en llamar "Web Art", existe todavía una cierta tendencia a considerar el material

audiovisual que manejan como un sistema formal, cuya organización se debe en buena medida a los tradicionales parámetros constitutivos del Arte que ha caracterizado la cultura saliente y que ha presidido el acto creativo durante los últimos seis siglos. La percepción y la actitud de aquellos que en la red han construido todo cuanto hemos denominado creación del tipo "Browser Art", está, de alguna manera, relacionada con este *Web Art*, por cuanto no elude su responsabilidad respecto a una cierta y necesaria "formalidad" de la obra como material que se constituye en obra dispuesta a ser observada, pero que, a diferencia del *web.art* y en sintonía con el *net.art*, tiene voluntad de ser materia constitutiva de la Red. En buena manera y en muchas ocasiones, este específico e intermediativo "browser art", es deudor del trabajo tecnicista con el *software*, no sólo como material creativo, sino como actitud artística *per se*. Algunos ya han convenido denominarlo "software art", pero, a pesar de su especificidad y de la pertinencia de su apelación y definición (no puesta en duda -al menos por parte de quien firma este ensayo-), por sí misma, esta forma de creación no necesita necesariamente de la Red para desarrollarse. Por ello, cuando lo hace, es parte del territorio creacional que hemos denominado "Browser Art".

III. Una cierta taxonomía posible

En cualquier caso, lo que sí que puedo constatar, volviendo al territorio más generalista de mi aportación, es que he observado diferentes pares -o binomios contrapuestos- de actitudes característicamente diferenciadas de los artistas frente a la Red (o en la Red):

Frente al medio

Los que tienen en cuenta el medio. (*net.artistas*)

Los que sólo lo usan como mecanismo de divulgación. (*pintamonas*)

Frente a la cultura

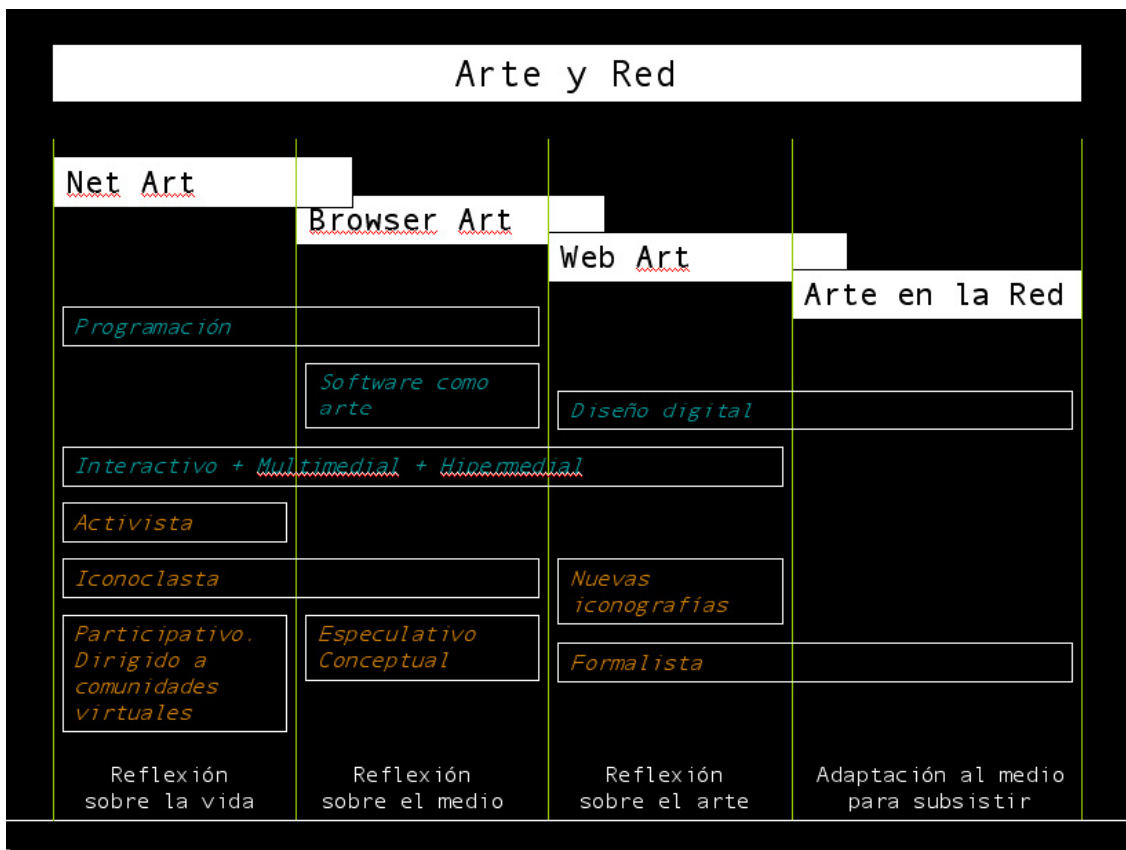
Los que están ya instalados creativamente en la nueva cultura. (*modernos*)

Los que siguen actuando según los parámetros de la vieja cultura. (*antiguos*)

Frente al discurso

Los artistas y los activistas: Sistema comunicacional para los discursos del arte actual. (*net.artistas*)

Los diseñadores y publicistas. Sistema compositivo para los lenguajes artísticos. (*web.artistas*)



Algunas conclusiones inconclusas

Pero lo que sí podemos aseverar para terminar, desde esta mínima perspectiva histórica, es que existe una evolución del Arte de Red, que va desde el espíritu anti-institucional de sus acciones y el carácter efímero de las producciones de los comienzos, hasta la tendencia casi contraria actual, caracterizada por la creación de instituciones para el net.art, penetrando éste en el discurso general del arte -primero- y en el mercado del arte -después-, y la construcción y mantenimiento de archivos que contengan, preserven y muestren dichas obras y sus evoluciones creativas (como en el caso -extremo- del *site-galería Art.Teleportancia* de Olia Lialina, que vende obras del *Periodo Heróico del Net.Art* --1994-1998--, a 2.000 \$ c.u.).

“El net art, como área de investigaciones frenéticas y como territorio de innovación ya no existe.

La intensa búsqueda para descubrir la naturaleza de la comunicación y las posibilidades de la representación ha sido suplantada por el ‘design’ y el deseo de las expectativas de los comisarios.

Tras el Periodo Heróico del Net.Art, ha llegado el web.art, una disciplina artística mucho más estable.”
Vuc Cosic

Sin embargo, los proyectos interesantes siguen siendo proyectos interesantes.

*. Texto, gráficos e imágenes de la Conferencia pronunciada en *La Llotgeta*. Aula de Cultura de la CAM. Valencia, 17/11 2003, dentro del Ciclo de Conferencias “web/net.art (o el net.art contra la web.art)”.

****. José R. Alcalá** es Catedrático de "Procedimientos Gráficos de Expresión y Tecnologías de la Imagen" de la Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha y Director del Museo Internacional de Electrografía (MIDE) de Cuenca, desde su creación, en 1989. En la actualidad es miembro del Comité Asesor Internacional del Festival *Ciber@RT'04* (junto a R. Ascott, D. de Kerckhove, o C. Paul)), comisario de su sección “Minimaciones” y responsable español del proyecto EGALAB (*Electronic Galleries and Laboratories for Art Creation*) del Programa *Culture 2000* de la Unión Europea

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“Net.Art vs Web.

**Creadores, Activistas,
pintamonas
y otros negocios del arte on-line “**
*

José Ramón Alcalá

**

Convendremos todos los que, por uno u otro motivo, nos hemos reunido en sala esta tarde otoñal, que el tema que en su día pacté con el comisario de este ciclo de conferencias sobre *Net Art*, mi amigo Nilo Casares (motivo por el que supongo habré confiado dicha responsabilidad), no deja a nadie satisfecho del todo.

Todavía no he conversado con nadie -durante las largas semanas de preparación de mi conferencia- que, planteados los términos de sus contenidos y el título propuesto, haya estado de acuerdo o mostrado su interés por el mismo, al menos en los términos exactos en los que se ha hecho su redacción, y que es de mi absoluta intransferible responsabilidad.

Web.art y *net.art* no son sólo barbarismos de difícil traducción castellana, otra tanta como la multitud de términos de procedencia anglosajona que han ido jalonando los derroteros del arte actual (y sobre todo el arte tecnológico -en particular- y de nuestra cultura contemporánea -en general-), sino que, por sí mismos, no representan sino una confusa maraña de aproximaciones dispares a las formas operativas del arte actual. Enfrentarlos resulta casi tan obscuro como puede ser proponer una pugna entre un armario y una flor sin que además haya propósito alguno destinado a tal confrontación. Sin embargo, en su sentido y en la imposibilidad más absoluta de llegar a conclusión alguna al respecto es precisamente donde radica su interés. Porque, a partir de este estéril y único esfuerzo -prácticamente baldío- acertamos a comprender las perversas desviaciones de tantas y tantas actitudes operacionales de la crítica actual con respecto a una serie de prácticas actuales del arte que, ni por asomo, son capaces de alcanzar a comprender. No es un problema de capacidad o de falta de voluntad, sino que se trata de algo mucho más grave y profundo..., y que no es sino el hecho mismo de pertenecer a una cultura que no posee más conexión con aquella que se pretende analizar (evaluar) que la de la propia cultura. Para hablar de *web.art* o *net.art* es preciso estar ya instalado en esta nueva cultura emergente. Una cultura cuyos parámetros particulares (y sus correspondencias con la precedente) describió con rotunda nitidez Roy Ascott (precisamente muy lejos de aquí y en fechas no muy

lejanas)

Page 2

Configurando una dinámica funcional para la sociedad actual que está basada -
entre otros muchos- en tres grandes conquistas
tecnológicas :

Esta cultura, no sólo ha dotado de nuevos fines a las artes modernas, para lo que se ha provisto de nuevos medios, sino que su construcción está siendo posible gracias a creadores con una nueva mentalidad, con una inédita actitud. Con una capacidad de

Page 3

hacer visible -formalizable- esa nueva visión de las cosas, esa moderna mirada que refleja el espejo de nosotros mismos, de cuanto nos rodea. Esa que los pensadores y poetas han imaginado junto a los científicos como imagen del mundo, pues la que nos reflejaban los viejos cristales empañados que heredamos de nuestros padres no nos representa, ya no nos sentimos fielmente descritos en sus partículas luminiscentes.

“El único verdadero
el único ~~único~~ ^{único} de juventud
el de no ~~andar~~ ^{sería} hacia nuevos
pasajes, sino tener otros
ojos.” *Marcel
Proust*

Pero no os preocupéis porque no eludiré mi responsabilidad, ni me deslizaré por sus tangentes. Prometo hablar aquí y ahora de creadores, de activistas, incluso de algunos pintamonas y de todos los “negocios” del arte de la Red.

Convendréis por tanto conmigo que deberíamos comenzar por el principio. Y el principio no es, desde luego, la ansiada taxonomía que promete el objetivo responsable -

frente al ridículo título dado- de ofrecernos un retrato naturalista de las semejanzas y diferencias entre sus oponentes (*net art - web art*), sino más bien conformar entre los presentes un pacto tácito sobre qué se entiende hoy día por práctica artística en la Red.

I.

Premisas ¿Qué se entiende hoy día por práctica artística en la Red?

Estoy con Mark Tribe (co-responsable de *Rhizome*, uno de las más prestigiosos *sites* dedicados al Arte de la Red) que "*Net.Art* es todo arte que está pensado para ser experimentado *on-line* y para el cual la tipología de la *network* es, de alguna manera o integrada o fundamental"

Pero el problema, como apuntaba Martin Wattenberg en la cabecera del *site Artport* (específicamente creado por los responsables del *Whitney Museum for the American Arts* de Nueva York para albergar las manifestaciones artísticas de, en, por y para la Red, que "Desde sus comienzos, el *Net.Art* ha recorrido múltiples direcciones. Mas que un medio, el *net* es un entorno único para albergar muy diversos medios: programación y animación, audio y video, videojuegos y comunidades. Cada artista selecciona entre estos caminos y los relanza hacia nuevas combinaciones..."

A pesar de que hoy día ya podemos hablar incluso de un “periodo heroico *Net.Art*” y de que sin embargo éste no parte más allá de una fecha tan reciente como 1994, la proliferación salvaje de las prácticas artísticas que se han producido en la Red Internet desde entonces (en menos de una década), nos plantea una enorme dificultad al intentar abarcar toda la actividad creativa que se produce y se ha producido recientemente en la RED, e incluso por la enorme complejidad de comprender éstas.

Natalie Bookchin y Alexei Shulgin, en la “Introducción al *net.art* (1994-1999)” de su publicación *Net.art de un vistazo. La modernidad definitiva*, nos daban un recetario descriptivo de lo que, a su juicio representaba la práctica del Arte de la Red :

1.

Definición: net.art es un término que se define a sí mismo, creado por la disfunción de una pieza de software utilizado originalmente para describir la actividad artística y comunicativa en Internet.

Entre los net.artistas buscaban quebrar las disciplinas autónomas y las anticuadas imposiciones de algunas prácticas artísticas.

2. Objetivos

Compartiendo la independencia de las burocracias

Institucionales lejos de la marginalidad, intentando conseguir una audiencia substancial, diálogo comunicativo,

diversificando caminos al margen de valores anquilosados provinientes un sistema teórico e ideológico

d. T.A.Z (temporary autonomous zone) de finales de los 90: Anarquía y

3. Principios

Teoría: El ideal utópico de la desaparición del vacío existente entre el arte y la vida cotidiana, ha conseguido, quizás por primera vez, y convertido en un hecho para la práctica

diaria. Llevar más allá la crítica institucional: con lo cual un artista/individuo puede equivaler o situarse mismo nivel que cualquier institución o

corporación: la práctica muerte del autor

Pasando a definir lo que ellos consideraban las "Figuras específicas del net.art"

1. Formación de comunidades de artistas a lo largo de naciones y

disciplinas

2. Intercambio sin consideraciones por la apropiación de

el privilegio de comunicación sobre

representación

3. Inmediatez

4. Inmaterialidad

5. Temporalidad basada en un

proceso sin preocupación o miedo ante las posibles consecuencias

6. Historicismo como

estrategia de movimiento desde los campos primarios de alimentación de la

7. Expansión hacia infraestructuras conectadas en la vida

11. Desdibujando fronteras entre lo público y lo

privado

Uno: a. Internet como medio para la producción, publicación, distribución, promoción, diálogo, consumo crítico

b. Desintegración y mutación entre las figuras de artista, comisario, escritor, audiencia, galería, coleccionista de arte y museo.

Con toda probabilidad, este "manifiesto" descubría al gran público la forma

sin duda creativamente más aportativa, pero a la vez más auténtica y más coherente

9. El medio utilizado y -añado yo de mi cosecha- artísticamente más vanguardista. Pero

10. Es la única consecuente con el medio, ni la única capaz de revelarnos un

nuevo imaginario, o esa nueva filosofía del uso creativo de los media. Muchos nuevos

11. Artistas motivados con la semilla de esa nueva mentalidad mediática, habían decidido abordar

la

Red para hacer de ella un inmenso laboratorio multidisciplinar, multirracial, multicultural, planteando discursos y objetivos tan diversos como dispares. ¿Quién podría atribuirse la potestad de juzgar y, peor aún, jerarquizar todos estos usos y actitudes?

Lo cierto es que todas esas formas de abordar la red, todas esas formulaciones y actitudes diversas han construido un mapa creativo de la Red tan rico como inabarcable, en el que, sin embargo, se ha ido implantando - por consenso tácito- unas ciertas jerarquías, si ese nombre se lo pudiésemos otorgar al hecho de coincidir una mayoría importante de profesionales y estudiosos de la Red en denominarlas como "piezas de referencia" y, en sentido contrario, propuestas pertinentes, es decir aquellas que no formarían parte, en ningún sentido ni desde ningún punto de vista como parte de aquello que nos hemos dado en llamar "Arte de la Red".

Por tanto, trabajar hacia la construcción de una mínima taxonomía (por que ésta pueda ser) y que organice o clarifique mínimamente todos estos abordamientos, proporcionaría a los potenciales estudios teóricos ese necesario punto de vista global, metodológico y en cierta manera historicista (o tan sólo basado en fundamentos) necesarios para establecer criterios selectivos, si es que es de nuestro interés coincidir estas prácticas artísticas con el Discurso General del Arte. Y este punto de vista no es, como podría parecer a simple vista, unidireccional (desde la Crítica y la Historia, desde la Institución Arte hacia los artistas y sus producciones), sino que se revela en muchas ocasiones (y cada vez más), bidireccional y retroalimentativo. Por supuesto que todos estamos de acuerdo en que la mayoría de los net artistas no esperan nada de la Institución-Arte (como ha quedado suficientemente claro en el "manifiesto" de Natalie Bookchin y Alexei Shulgin), pues van en otra dirección, sin embargo, cada día más los que creen en una potencial dimensión institucional de este arte y se acercan al Museo (a la Institución-Arte) para establecer posibles colaboraciones. Como dice el artista Tatiana Banovich: "Desde los mismos comienzos, uno de nuestros retos fue el de integrar integral y basado en la red en el discurso general del arte. Porque pensamos que su ghettonización y su definición por su medio (como herramienta) generaban una situación contraproducente, y yo pensaba que para ser compatible y generar expectativa debería participar del discurso general". También, Julian Stallabrass, otro reputado activista de la Red-, decía en este mismo sentido, pero moderando su optimismo: "Cada uno ofrece potencialmente algo al otro: el museo proporciona a los artistas *on-line* audiencias que de otro modo les sería muy difícil de conseguir y, dado que Web está llena de lucrativos sitios comerciales, los artistas *on-line* ofrecen al museo una conexión con la cultura más cambiante y vanguardista. Aunque existe preocupación real en que el *net art* sea convertido por el museo en algo acomodado, tal como ha sucedido por ejemplo con la fotografía y el vídeo, pues muchos podrían decir que estas han cambiado demasiado en su transformación hacia obras de arte de apariencia familiar y que, sin embargo, el museo no ha cambiado lo suficiente. Pero el reto del arte *on-line* es aún mayor y mantiene la esperanza de una transformación del arte hacia una dirección democrática y participativa." Desde luego, Vuk Cosic (pionero entre los pioneros) nos sitúa frente a las potenciales consecuencias negativas: "¿Cómo pueden estos seguir todavía juntos? ¿Por qué? Yo suelo responder que hay dos

El arte presenta la mayor fuerza en el universo, que es el conformismo de los artistas, y la segunda es la necesidad de los museos de mantener su prestigio, y ellos sólo lo hacen mostrando arte contemporáneo actual." En cualquier caso, la necesidad de instalar este tipo de producciones en un servidor que las haga transparentes al mundo, la búsqueda de financiación (a ser posible, en *cash*) posibilitando un trabajo intensivo y dedicado a medio o largo plazo y la ilusión por conseguir audiencias, no sólo buscando el anhelo

"prestigio profesional", sino aunque sólo sea por conseguir credibilidad artística, parecen poderosas razones para permitir que ese acercamiento -tan imprevisible e indeseado en muchas ocasiones- se siga produciendo hoy día.

Por ello, asumí el reto de trabajar en la dirección de conseguir una organización de todo este material, siendo muy consciente de su dificultad y ofreciendo como resultado en proceso de construcción algo que tal vez pueda ser considerado tan sólo como un pobre material crítico, que además es producto del desbordamiento que produce trabajar en la Red, pero desde la honestidad y la responsabilidad de quien trabaja también desde la Institución Arte (aunque sea tan peculiar, y outsider como el MIDE de Cuenca). En este punto debo agradecer especialmente las largas y fructíferas conversaciones de trabajo con Paco Bermejo. En esta tesis Doctoral tengo el placer de dirigir. El análisis realizado por mí es, en ciertos aspectos muy cercano a sus investigaciones. En cualquier caso, la profundidad de sus investigaciones en torno al concepto y a la metodología sobre la interfaz (fundamentalmente, la interfaz *on-line*), al ser fruto del trabajo intelectual correspondiente a su propia y específica línea de investigación, merece una consideración en particular (pero que el lector preferirá a buen seguro realizar a partir de su directo material – algo perfectamente posible en un futuro inmediato dada la segura pertinencia de su publicación como trabajo de investigación específico).

Desde luego, en el reto por construir una cierta taxonomía posible, las dificultades y obstáculos son abundantes y constantes:

- I. Diversidad de objetivos, de actitudes, posicionamientos-concepciones de "ser espectador usuario"
- de: .Gran variedad de modelos
interfases no estándares, o poco intuitivos
interactividad de muy diversos niveles
- III. Diversas concepciones creativas y discursivas que intentan escapar a las clasificaciones. (Propuestas radicales como ARTE = VIDA)
- IV. Falta de perspectiva histórica. Ausencia de estudios críticos.

En cualquier caso, la historia del *net.art* ya puede ser escrita de alguna manera... Si acaso no está ya escrita. Sólo tenemos que navegar por la delirante página Web que el *Whitney Museum* le ha dedicado, en su sección *Artport*, a la *Idea Line*

historia del net art) (<http://www.whitney.org/artport/commissions/idealine.shtml>),
una
modélica descripción -coherentemente interactiva y *on line*- de la multitud de
diversas
manifestaciones del Arte en Red acaecidas durante su periodo moderno (o pos-
heróico) y que nos demuestra además que el concepto y el rigor crítico y
metodológico
no está referido ni con el atrevimiento ni con la ilusión por divertir y
apasionar.

Este delirante gráfico interactivo y *on line*, esta fascinante proposición
emanada desde el conocimiento que proporciona en mentes preclaras la experiencia y
taxonómica
El ejercicio responsable de la crítica en la Institución-Arte, nos revela, a poco
El
hacemos a través de su interfaz, una riqueza creativa y un potencial
artístico
artísticamente modernos. Se que este término de "modernidad" no puede ser
empleado
gradualmente, aunque está conectado con la idea de "la modernidad
definitiva" (que
eramos antes) de Bookchin y Shulgin ; por ello y para definirlo con precisión, recalaré en
remanso del método -siquiera por unos instantes- y lo haré a partir de tres simples –
pero

muy densos- gráficos que explican con precisión el alcance de esta modernidad a
partir
partir características de su
tecnologías.

Así mismo, todo esto inconmensurable "maremagnum" de ideas, que no son aproximaciones intuitivas desde el pensamiento o desde la sensibilidad humanas a la idea moderna de mundo, de espacio y de lo vivo, nos dibuja los retazos proposicionales de Red que, en mi opinión no deberíamos dejar de describir, de desnudar, de radiografiar. Tal vez el retrato, la imagen, de ese imaginario que hoy nos refleja la web -como una metáfora de esta nuestra nueva cultura emergente, de la que no todos participan- caracterizando una sociedad en transición que se resiste a abandonar la dependencia de la vieja cultura que construyeron los hombres del Renacimiento y retroalimentaron las vanguardias de la sociedad industrial), la imagen apuntada en las

intervenciones artísticas en la Red de nuestros hábitos, de nuestras preocupaciones y cosmogónicas, de nuestro sentido de la transcendentalidad cultural, es el aspecto más definitorio y clarificador, tal vez el más apasionante que a buen seguro podamos poner sobre la mesa del debate que, confío, generará mi intervención.

Por ello, deberíamos dibujar, aunque fuera esbozando, los rasgos de esa cultura. nueva

¿Qué significa Nueva

Cultura Son las características de esto que hemos dado en llamar "una Cultura en ciernes"

"Los límites de mi lenguaje significan los límites de mi mundo".

*Ludwig
Wittgenstein*

"El mundo cambia a medida que lo hacen nuestras interfaces. Los límites del mundo son los límites de nuestra interfaz. No interactuamos con el mundo, sólo con la interfaz del mundo".

*Peter
Weibel*

La "cibercultura" anhela la transparencia del "ver a través". Mediante técnicas de recuperación de la información, vemos a través de la materia, del espacio, del tiempo. Cuando la tecnología nos da acceso mental y físico a algún lugar (remoto) de la Tierra o en el profundo espacio, más allá de los límites previos, nuestras mentes siguen. De ahí que nuestra psicología deba evolucionar con esa tecnología. Basten dos ejemplos –evolutivos- para comprender las verdaderas y revolucionarias transformaciones psicológicas y conceptuales que podía sufrir la percepción del mundo en la mente de los artistas a través de un uso maduro de las tecnologías actuales: En el año 1992, a mi regreso a España, después de trabajar como artista/investigador-residente en el *ArtLAB* de Tokio, gracias a una Beca de la *Canon Foundation in Europe*, pacté con el artista Hirohisa Maruyama que, como manera de mantener "en caliente" la gran amistad mantenida entre ambos durante ese año japonés, todos los días del año, él me mandaría -vía Internet- una imagen del sol amaneciendo por la ventana de su estudio de la bahía oriental de Yokohama, para que así, yo pudiese disfrutar con más de diez horas de contemplación de mi propio amanecer en el estudio del Golfo de Valencia. En la actualidad todavía podemos disfrutar del proyecto *Sensorium* (<http://www.sensorium.org>) que, en 1996, puso en marcha Shinichi Takemura. Significa una percepción aún más globalmente planetaria y los recursos y, por tanto, las consecuencias, se multiplican exponencialmente, pero, básicamente supone sólo una evolución tecno-conceptual de la misma idea de formalizar perceptivamente lo remoto, como algo ya mucho más próximo y más dimensionalmente reducido.

Lo que parece evidente es que estos nuevos medios se han consolidado como herramientas para la comprensión del mundo y para el desarrollo de las ideas gracias a una tecnología Instantánea; de alcance y retroalimentación inmediatas. Sin periodo de adaptación.

-Una tecnología Transparente; capaz de distribuir la información en tiempo real proponiendo la totalidad del mundo como un campo para la conciencia y una tecnología Inteligente, que nos propone una conciencia global. Imperfecta en esta época incipiente y primitiva que nos ha tocado vivir, pero que conducirá en breve a formas

)

Por ello, el artista que ha decidido trabajar en este medio y con estas tecnologías es tremendamente consciente de que todo está por hacer, que la representación de este mundo formalizará los rasgos de esta nueva cultura en ciernes. Pero sus retos son de todo tipo y la empresa gigantesca. Fundamentalmente, a mí me interesaría destacar tres grandes retos que por sí mismos definen el amplio campo de acción que hemos visto gráficamente representado en la *Idea Line* de *Artport* :

y que en las propuestas que ya hemos empezado a ver formalizadas (como apuntes Esbozos de este *work-in-progress* actual) se constituye ya la imagen embrionaria renovada de los tres protagonistas del hecho creativo :

Gracias a ellas, la visión de la Red -formalizada por sus múltiples y aproximaciones heterogéneas-, es ya algo tangible.

Idea de la Red desde sus aproximaciones creativas

Ya sabemos, por ejemplo que ésta, es a un

a. Oral y tiempo:

b. Pública y

c. Privada;

d. Individual y colectiva

También hemos llegado a comprender que la Red es una entidad compuesta de :

1. Cuerpo (*Body*)

2. Espacio (*Space*)

3. Lugar

(*Place*)

1. Cuerpo (*Body*)

-Que este cuerpo está formalizado por una gigantesca Base de

Datos Nuestra Memoria

Colectiva En la Era eléctrica nos vemos a nosotros mismos cada vez más, traducidos en

términos de información, dirigiéndonos hacia la extensión tecnológica de nuestra

conciencia" *Marshall McLuhan*

-Es orgánico, su movimiento es perpetuo y se comporta como un sistema auto-

organizado.

-Ver, SHAPIRO, Andréw: *El Mundo en un Clic*. Ed. DeBolsillo. Barcelona, 2002.

Verónica Perales. Vivant. 1.0. Proyecto *on-line* basado en la "Memoria" de la

2. La Red es Espacio (*Space*)

-Vacío **infinito** lleno de

oscureces (negritud

El espacio de Internet no es neutral, no tiene límite claro, no es estable, ni está

unificado. Desterritorialización de la práctica artística (en una dimensión

planetaria). Acontecimiento provocado en un "no-lugar" común (acceso común) desde

un ordenador/es individual/es en cualquier lugar. (Doble ubicuidad contradictoria con

la territorialización de las direcciones

IP) El mundo es una gran web formada por una red invisible que conecta al ser humano

con todo lo que le rodea" (Shinichi Takemura: *Sensorium*,

1996). La dimensión cuantificadora de su espacio viene determinada por la información

(DATA)

La dimensión que le proporciona la información = substancia para una

potencial arquitectura

específica. El tiempo también es una dimensión potencial parametral del "espacio" de la red

(El tiempo no se da en abstracto, sino soportado por un espacio mental (en

constancia

En tanto que mundo multicultural, estamos buscando modelos de integración más allá de las disputas por diferencias lingüísticas, raciales, políticas, etc. Necesitamos metáforas para comenzar a reconocer nuestro planeta, y no sólo como nuestro hogar, sino

nuestro

cuadro es el sistema metafórico que lo

soporta. VIRTUAL WORLDS AND ARCHITECTURAL SPACE : AN

EXPLORATION
Foundation Daniel Langlois. Canadá.

2002
<http://www.fondation-langlois.org/zidarich/index.html>

-Ver también: CENTURY, Michel : *Pathways to Innovation in Digital Culture*.

EGALAB. Modelo 7 para su galería
Fragmento de los corredores como "Pasajes de Información"

3. Lugar (*place*)

-
Conexiones como provocador de
La Red es un espacio para la
encuentros.
El *MA* japonés (espacio = fluido continuo, vivo, reactante y gobernado por un
preciso sentido de la temporalidad y el ritmo. Este espacio (espacio-tiempo) alude a la
compleja red de relaciones entre las personas y los
objetos. La Red Internet es este *ma* psicotecnológico, un mundo de intervalos electrónicos
en constante actividad y reverberación". *D.de Kerckhove*.
- "La paradoja: mientras nuestro *hardware* (la realidad material de la Tierra)
está contrayéndose e implosionando sobre sí mismo (porque nuestras tecnologías
reducen

continuamente los intervalos de tiempo y espacio entre las operaciones), nuestro
software (realidad psicológica y tecnológica), se expande continuamente". *D.de Kerckhove*.

-El acceso a reinos infinitos está también expandiendo el alcance de nuestra cultura

de

desarrollo.
Ver: PORESTA, Don: *Mondes Multiple*. Éditions BàS. Guyancourt (Francia),

1991. SÓDERQVIST, Jan et BARD, Alexander: *La Netocracia*. Ed. Prentice Hall.

Madrid,

2003.
-Ver también los trabajos de net.art

de .Jane Prophet: <http://www.cairn.demon.co.uk/technoweb1.html>

.Seiko Mikami: *Molecular Informatics*: http://bionet_org.tripod.com/

Campos de actuación

Y en este mapa metafórico de la Red, muchas son las aportaciones de los net-

artistas que están interviniendo con muy diversas intenciones y actitudes, entre los

queríamos

destacar:

-El data-base como nueva

elección y

foros)

.Rhizome:

.The

.Aleph: <http://www.aleph-arts.org>

.org

<http://framework.v2.nl/archive/archive/node/text/minimal.py/nodent->

152798 Syndicate:

.Ädaweb (B.Weill): <http://adaweb.walkerart.org>

.Irrational.org (Heath Bunting): <http://www.irrational.org>

.Net.art per se (Vuc Cosic): <http://www.ljudmila.org/naps>

.Nettime: <http://www.desk.nl/-nettime>

(Activismo

político) .File Room (A.Muntadas): *Archive of Censorship. Creado para la Randolph*

Gallery de Chicago. <http://www.thefileroom.org>

.Own, Beowned or Remain Invisibile (H.Bunting) *Intento por organizar*

el espacio de internet *Los artistas me consideran activista y los activistas artista. Tal*

vea un activista":

http://www.irrational.org/_readme.html

-El Mundo como una gran

web .Sensorium (Shinichi Takemura): <http://www.sensorium.org>

.Global Clock Project (Masaki

Fujihata): <http://www.zkm.de/fujihata/ctg.html>

.Refresh (A.Shulgin & V.

Cosic): <http://red.msu.su/wwwart/refresh.htm>

-Arte como información

relacional Connect Applet Profile. *Arte relacional a través de software art*

(Martin Wattenberg): <http://www.artport.whitney.org>

- Apartments

(...).

Palabras

conformando

casa.

<http://www.artport.whitney.org>

-Hipermedia como nueva forma

narrativa Poem*Navigator (Merel Mirage): <http://www.khm.de/merel>

.Grammatron (Mark Amerika): <http://www.grammatron.com>

-El cuerpo como

prótesis .Bodies Incorporated (Victoria Vesna): <http://www.bodiesinc.ucla.edu/>

.Remedy for Information Disease (Alexei

Shulgin): <http://www.desk.nl/%7Eyou/remedy>

.Future Body (Tina La Porta -Verbal

Group): <http://users.comcast.net/~laporta/futurebody.htm>

-Internet y sus interfaces como espacio metafórico para la representación

.Walker (I/O/D): <http://aleph-arts.org/iod/>

.Feed (Mark Napier): <http://potatoland.com/feed/feedloader.html>

.Riot (Mark Napier): <http://www.potatoland.com/riot/riot.html>

.IP III ([n:ja]): <http://www.ip-3.org/>

-Internet como metáfora de la obsolescencia de la información

.Digital Landfill (Mark Napier): <http://www.potatoland.org/landfill>

.The Shredder (M.Napier): <http://www.potatoland.org/shredder>

-Ubicuidad de la información

.Sisifo (Antoni Abad): <http://www.iaa.upf.es/abad/sisif/>

-Net.Art y mercado del arte

(comercialización)

.Netomat (Maciej Wisniewski): <http://www.netomat.net>

.Riot (M. Napier): <http://www.potatoland.org/riot>

-Net.Art y

Business .Airworld (Jennifer y Kevin McCoy -Verbal Group)*Construir tu propio*

e.business eliminando los clichés de las plataformas de consumo: <http://www.airworld.net>

-Net.Art y la Institución-

Arte

.Map (JODI)*Ideado como mapa en continua evolución que rechaza una visión histórica del net.art a favor de un panorama dinámico de las relaciones entre propios artistas y obras:* <http://jodi.org/map/x.html>

.1:1 (Lisa Jevbratt): <http://spike.sjsu.edu/jevbratt/>

.Culture Map (Andy Deck) *crítica a los contenidos de los portales comerciales en red.* <http://www.artcontext.org>

.Wonderwalker (Marek Walezak & Martin Wattenberg)*Sobre la necesidad de archivar los proyectos basados en Internet y sobre el significado de coleccionar objetos -inspirado en los Cuartos de las Maravillas del s. XVII.*

<http://wonderwalker.walkerart.org>

En todo este despliegue de formas de actuación del arte de la Red, atrevemos ~~podríamos~~ una cierta taxonomía? Mis discusiones intelectuales con mi querido y ya mencionado en este mismo texto- Paco Berenguer me permiten apuntar algunas diferencias pertinentes entre un cierto Browser Art y el Net.Art como un sistema conceptualmente intermediario entre este último y el Web.Art. Resulta obvio que en las actitudes de aquellos creadores cuyas propuestas para la Red y desde la Red las han llamado "Web Art", existe todavía una cierta tendencia a considerar el material

audiovisual que manejan como un sistema formal, cuya organización se debe en buena medida a los tradicionales parámetros constitutivos del Arte que ha caracterizado la cultura saliente y que ha presidido el acto creativo durante los últimos seis siglos. La percepción y la actitud de aquellos que en la red han construido todo cuanto hemos denominado creación del tipo "Browser Art", está, de alguna manera, relacionada con *Web Art*, por cuanto no elude su responsabilidad respecto a una cierta y necesaria formalidad " de la obra como material que se constituye en obra dispuesta a ser conservada, pero que, a diferencia del *web.art* y en sintonía con el *net.art*, tiene voluntad de ser materia constitutiva de la Red. En buena manera y en muchas ocasiones, este específico e intermediario "browser art", es deudor del trabajo tecnicista con el *software* como material creativo, sino como actitud artística *per se*. Algunos ya han convenido denominarlo "software art", pero, a pesar de su especificidad y de la pertinencia de su apelación y definición (no puesta en duda -al menos por parte de quien este ensayo-), por sí misma, esta forma de creación no necesita necesariamente de la Red para desarrollarse. Por ello, cuando lo hace, es parte del territorio creacional que hemos denominado "Browser Art".

III. Una cierta taxonomía posible

En cualquier caso, lo que sí que puedo constatar, volviendo al territorio generalista más de mi aportación, es que he observado diferentes pares -o binomios- de actitudes característicamente diferenciadas de los artistas frente a la Red (o en la Red):

Frente al medio

Los que tienen en cuenta el medio. (*net.artistas*)

Los que sólo lo usan como mecanismo de divulgación. (*pintamonas*)

Frente a la cultura

Los que están ya instalados creativamente en la nueva cultura. (*modernos*)

Los que siguen actuando según los parámetros de la vieja cultura. (*antiguos*)

Frente al discurso

Los artistas y los activistas: Sistema comunicacional para los discursos del arte actual (*net.artistas*)

Los diseñadores y publicistas. Sistema compositivo para los lenguajes artísticos (*web.artistas*)

Algunas conclusiones inconclusas

Pero lo que sí podemos aseverar para terminar, desde esta mínima histórica, ~~es que existe~~ una evolución del Arte de Red, que va desde el espíritu anti-institucional de sus acciones y el carácter efímero de las producciones de los comienzos, hasta la tendencia casi contraria actual, caracterizada por la creación de instituciones para el net art, penetrando éste en el discurso general del arte -primero- y en el mercado del arte -después-, y la construcción y mantenimiento de archivos que contengan y muestren dichas obras y sus evoluciones creativas (como en el caso extremo- del *site-galería Art.Teleportancia* de Olia Lialina, que vende obras del ~~Periodo~~ del *Net.Art --1994-1998--*, a 2.000 \$ c. u.).

“El net art, como área de investigaciones frenéticas y como territorio de innovación

La intensa búsqueda para descubrir la naturaleza de la comunicación y las posibilidades de su representación ha sido suplantada por el ‘design’ y el deseo de las expectativas de

ya no
existe.

los

Tras el Periodo Heróico del Net.Art, ha llegado el web.art, una disciplina artística mucho

comisarios.

más
estable”
Cosic

Sin embargo, los proyectos interesantes siguen siendo proyectos interesantes.

Valencia, 17 de Noviembre de
2003

*. Texto, gráficos e imágenes de la Conferencia pronunciada en *La Llotgeta*. Aula de Cultura de la CAM. Valencia, 17/11 2003, dentro del Ciclo de Conferencias “web/net.art (net.art contra la web. art)”.

** José R. Alcalá es Catedrático de "Procedimientos Gráficos de Expresión y Tecnologías de la Imagen" de la Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha y Director del Museo

Art Education (MIDE) de Cuenca, desde su creación, en 1989. En la actualidad miembro del Comité Asesor Internacional del Festival *Ciber@RT'04* (junto a R. Ascott, De Kerckhove, o C. Paul)), comisario de su sección "Minimaciones" y responsable del proyecto EGALAB (*Electronic Galleries and Laboratories for Art Creation*) del Programa *Culture 2000* de la Unión Europea

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Artcontext features a variety of collaborative net artworks, experiments in network creativity that rely on participative visiting artists.

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Der digitale Literaturbetrieb

Analysen – Konzepte – Erfahrungen

Dokumentation des Expertengesprächs am 12. Oktober 2001. Aus Anlass des Erscheinens von "Literatur im Netz. Projekte, Hintergründe, Strukturen und Verlage im Internet" von Christine Böhler, Triton Verlag 2001 diskutierten auf Einladung von multimedia business austria im Rahmen der Frankfurter Buchmesse 2001:

Christine Böhler (Literatur + Medien)
René Kohl (txt.de)
Moderation: Stefan Becht

BECHT Herzlich willkommen. Wir sind heute mit Christine Böhler und René Kohl zusammengekommen. Die Christine hat das Buch "Literatur im Netz" gemacht, das die Grundlage unseres Gespräches sein wird. "Literatur im Netz" entstand im Zusammenhang mit einem Forschungsauftrag über digitale literarische Formen der 90-er Jahre.

Christine Böhler beschäftigt sich seit Anfang der 90-er Jahre mit der digitalen Literatur, sie ist Publizistin und freie Kuratorin und hat von 1991 bis 1998 in Wien im Literaturhaus den Veranstaltungsbereich aufgebaut. Das heißt, sie kennt sich auch aus mit Texten, mit dem Vortragen von Texten, mit den unterschiedlichen Qualitäten, und auch mit den Sensibilitäten der Autoren.

Der René Kohl handelt seit 15 Jahren mit Büchern, immer erfolgreicher. Er kümmert sich um Informationen und Ideen, und führt heute die Geschäfte von TXT. Das ist ein bisschen mehr als eine Web-Agentur, denn die kümmern sich darum, dass die Verlage ins Netz kommen. Der René kann stolz sein, denn er hat vielen kleineren und mittleren Verlagen geholfen, sich überhaupt dem Medium Internet zu nähern. Es war sehr viel Aufbauarbeit notwendig, mehr als ein Abbild eines Kataloges zu schaffen. Er wird uns dann ein bisschen was über die Problematiken, die damit verbunden sind, erzählen.

Christine Böhler betreibt seit 1996 ein Projekt, das heißt "Lichtzeile". "Lichtzeile" ist eine Web-Adresse, www.lichtzeile.at, und gleichzeitig ist diese Lichtzeile real im Wiener Stadtraum vorhanden. Mich würde interessieren, was ist das?

BÖHLER Danke für die Einführung. Die Lichtzeile ist eine Leuchtschrift, und zwar eine dieser wunderbar altmodischen 70-er Jahre Leuchtschriften, die Sie sicher alle kennen, die an Bahnhöfen und bei Frisören hängen, und die ist in Wien im Stadtraum präsent. Im größten Jugendlokal in Wien, das sich „Flex“ nennt, sie hängt dort im Winterhalbjahr im großen Veranstaltungs- und Konzertraum und im Sommerhalbjahr vor dem Lokal. Das ist am Donaukanal, ein beliebter Wiener Spazierweg, wo viele Pensionisten, Hundebesitzer, Mütter mit Kindern und Fahrradfahrer, und viele andere sind. Lichtzeile.at ist eigentlich ein sehr langes Projekt, das sich über den Österreichschwerpunkt bei der Frankfurter Buchmesse mitentwickelt hat. Damals habe ich schon Leuchtschriften-Projekte hier in Frankfurt auf der Buchmesse gemacht, unter anderem mit Elfriede Jelinek, Friederike Mayröcker, Franz Schuh, und aus dem hat sich das dann weiterentwickelt. Als das Internet öffentlich zugänglich wurde, haben wir versucht diese Technologie auch ins Netz zu bringen, und das funktioniert jetzt eben so, dass es tatsächlich diese reale neun Meter lange Laufschrift gibt. Es werden monatlich Autoren eingeladen, die ihre Texte dann zu dieser Leuchtschrift schicken. Mit Unterstützung vom Bundesministerium für Kunst in Österreich funktioniert das ganze. Gleichzeitig können Userinnen und User aus dem Netz auch ihre Texte hinschicken, und es ist so ein bisschen ein Spielen mit Text im öffentlichen Raum. Das Projekt ist auch sehr bezeichnend für das, wieso ich eigentlich diese ganze Sache hier mache und auch wieso ich dieses Buch geschrieben habe.

Ich bin begeisterte Bücherleserin, Textmensch, und habe so ein bisschen den Traum, dass Text und literarisch wertvoller Text und Sprache unsere Realität durchdringen, auch diese Werbebotschaften, die überall auftauchen, durchdringen, dass Text einfach präsent ist, dass Literatur präsent ist. Das ist die Lichtzeile.

BECHT Was mich außerdem interessiert ist, welche Literaturangebote es im Web gibt. Also vielleicht könnte einmal René anfangen uns aus seiner Sicht einen kleinen Überblick zu geben.

KOHL Ich erzähle einmal nichts von den Projekten im Netz, die ohnehin in dem Buch vorkommen. Ich kann vielleicht in zwei Sätzen sagen, welche Form der Literatur wir von TXT betreuen und verfolgen. TXT als ein existierendes Projekt, an das vieles rangehängt wurde, und das schon viele Metamorphosen durchgemacht hat, war vor fünf Jahren als eine Web-Plattform gegründet worden. Damals hieß das noch nicht Portal sondern maximal Plattform, das Wort Portal kam dann kurz danach hierzulande auf. Der Anlass war gefunden, als zwei kleine Verlage sich dachten, wir haben einen kleinen Web-Auftritt, wir würden auch gerne über das Web Bücher publizieren, wir würden vielleicht sogar alles das was man heute immer noch glaubt, printing-on-demand, ebook und all die Technologien, für uns nutzen. Bloß wie soll man uns finden? Und als zwei zusammen waren, haben sie gedacht: Wenn jetzt noch zwei oder noch fünf oder noch zwanzig sind, dann können wir vielleicht eine kritische Masse erreichen, die notwendig ist, damit ein Web-Auftritt, eine Web-Adresse, ein Ort geschaffen wird, in diesem ursprünglich ja sehr ortlosen oder nur aus lauter Inseln bestehenden Internet, damit sich an diesem Ort was trifft. Damit waren eine Unmenge von Ideen verbunden, die ich, weil ich ein Jahr später dazu stieß, nur skizziert fand als nicht klickbare Knöpfchen. Man wollte z.B. Veranstaltungen über das Internet in die Welt schicken. Das hat man auch gemacht. Ich erinnere mich an Judith Hermann, die schon vor fünf Jahren übers Web und über TXT in die Welt publiziert wurde, als, glaube ich, ihr Buch noch nicht einmal verlegt war. Man wollte Autoren einen Raum zur Selbstdarstel-

lung geben, man wollte die Publikationstechniken tatsächlich probieren, wollte Texte, deren Auflage so gering war, dass sich das Drucken nicht lohnte, zum Download ins Netz stellen, etc.. Meine Aufgabe war es, diese vielen Phantasien mit den Kollegen, die jetzt mittlerweile noch dabei sind, auf das machbare zurechtzustutzen, weil sich an jeder Ecke und zu jeder Gelegenheit zeigte, dass nicht alles machbar ist. Die Autoren waren nicht in der Lage, Texte so aufzubereiten, dass sie im Web stehen konnten, die Verlage haben die Autoren darin nicht unterstützen können, weil sie die Technik nicht beherrschten, die Übertragungsraten waren so furchtbar, wie sie es heute noch immer für größere Textmengen sind. Hörproben sind immer noch etwas mühsam an den Hörer zu bringen, auch wenn sich da natürlich einiges getan hat. Ich habe im Prinzip sehr viel damit zu tun gehabt, aus dem Wünschbaren das Machbare herauszudestillieren. Das ist zur Zeit eine sehr konzentrierte, mittlerweile hoch technologisierte, datenbankgestützte Applikation, so eine Art kleine Wundermaschine, die die Firma TXT baut, um erstmals ganz klein anzufangen, die ersten Schritte vorzunehmen, um überhaupt etwas im Web zeigen zu können. Die ersten Schritte heißt, es werden erstmals wieder nur Buchkataloge präsentiert, es werden Autorenfotos präsentiert, und es werden Autorenportraits präsentiert, und das unterstützt die Firma TXT in der Kooperation mit den Buchverlagen. Alle weiteren Vorstellungen, die wir hatten, haben wir auch noch, die heißen: Literatur übers Web, meinetwegen als Downloaddateien, Life-Lesungen im Internet veranstalten, Video-Konferenzen veranstalten. Im Moment trauen wir uns das alles noch nicht so richtig zu, oder nicht mehr richtig zu, muss man sagen.

BECHT Das war schon sehr in der konkreten Praxis. Wollen wir noch ein bisschen über die Theorie sprechen? Wollen wir noch ein bisschen über das sprechen, was auch visionär vorhanden sein könnte?

BÖHLER Visionär ist immer schwierig. Ich glaube das Netz wird so viel mit Visionen beladen, da möchte ich mich lieber etwas zurückhalten. Im Augenblick passiert dieser Auszug auch der Literatur ins Netz, und das Netz ist ja

ein Medium in dem jeder und jede, der Zugang zum Internet hat, und technologisch was kann, publizieren kann. Das wird im amerikanischen Sprachraum, wo das am meisten passiert, „personal narrative“ genannt. Das ist diese Ebene der unzähligen TagebuchschreiberInnen, das ist auch die Ebene der unzähligen Autoren, die sich jetzt vielleicht gar nicht mehr darum kümmern, einen Verlag zu finden. Es gab ja schon immer, glaube ich, unzählige Menschen, die Literatur produzierten, die lag dann halt in der Schublade. Diese Leute haben die Möglichkeit, ihre Texte jetzt ins Web zu stellen. Aber ist das, und da hat die Wissenschaft momentan große Probleme, dann veröffentlicht? Ich habe dafür den Ausdruck „öffentliche Intimität“ geprägt, weil bisher eben zum Beispiel Tagebücher Schlüsselchen mit Schloss dran hatten, und jetzt stehen diese Dinge einfach im Web. Das heißt, es entsteht einmal eine Ebene von unzähligen Schreibenden und Publizierenden, das ist die Ebene des Minimedia, die vor sich hindichtet und arbeitet und tut, mit absolut keinem Qualitätslevel. Es gibt ja auch keine Strukturen bisher im Netz, die sagen, das ist gut, oder das ist schlecht. Organisieren im Sinn von Zusammenschlüssen tut sich diese Szene dann dennoch. Es gibt Verbindungen, etwa Web-Ringe, die kennen Sie wahrscheinlich alle, wo man von einem Themenkreis zum nächsten über die Seiten hüpfen kann. Es gibt dann wieder Seiten, die über diese kleinen Seiten schreiben, das ist die Ebene des sogenannten Middlemedia, und dann kommen erst die Massenmedien. Und es gab ja immer schon Kommunikation am Telefon, Kommunikation unter Menschen, nur hat es jetzt so diesen „globalen Touch“, wobei global für mich dann immer Europa, also die erste Welt ist, und Amerika und Japan usw., und damit wird gewissermaßen eine Entmachtung einerseits der Diskursmacht der Massenmedien erreicht, andererseits natürlich auch eine Entmachtung der Verlage, denn teilweise machen sich Leute als Autoren ohne Verlag selbständig. Und man muss davon ausgehen, dass Autoren, auch kleine Autoren ja auch im „analogen Raum“ nichts verdienen. Wer kann leben vom Schreiben?

KOHL Das lässt mich sofort fragen, was heißt das denn „Autoren“? Wenn einerseits

Autoren im Web sich selbst verlegen, unlektoriert möglicherweise, und wenn andererseits die Verlage entweder kein Interesse oder keine Möglichkeit oder keine Kompetenz haben, Autoren übers Web zu verlegen. Also ich sehe zumindest verlagsseitig wenig Ambitionen. Bis auf Ausnahmeprojekte wie „Null“, von dem du in deinem Buch schreibst, dass es doch eher so ein bisschen nach Marketing-Gag riecht, als nach wirklich neuer literarischer Inspiration. Was vielleicht aus Sicht der Herausgeber nicht stimmt, aus Sicht des Verlages vielleicht etwas mehr. Was heißt das, wenn die Autoren einerseits sich selbst verlegen, die Verlage dieses Medium nicht relevant finden, spricht das gegen die Qualität der Texte, oder für die Inkompetenz der Verlage? Das würde mich interessieren.

BÖHLER Ich glaube es spricht für beides. Die Verlage spüren eine starke Bedrohung durch das Netz, es gibt eine Umfrage vom Fraunhofer-Institut, die letztes Jahr durchgeführt wurde. Von 225 befragten Verlegern sagen ca. 97 %, dass sie das Netz als Bedrohung erfahren, weil Content abwandert.

KOHL Ich hatte gefragt warum, also worin besteht die Bedrohung für die Verlage?

BÖHLER Ich zitiere: „Das Fraunhofer-Institut untersuchte in der Studie „Veränderungsmanagement im Verlagswesen“, durchgeführt im zweiten Halbjahr 1999, die Haltung deutscher Verlage zum sich ändernden Markt- und Berufsbild, und stellte die Frage nach möglichen Maßnahmen und Zukunftsentwicklungen. 95 % der 227 zu ihrer Lage befragten Verleger gaben an, einen starken bis sehr starken Veränderungsdruck zu spüren. Die Gründe sahen über 70 % in der inhaltlichen, redaktionellen Qualität. Inhalt, als die wichtigste Ware der Verlage, ist sowohl in der Definition, als auch in der wirtschaftlichen Bedeutung einem Wandel unterworfen. Bisher als kulturell wertvoll definierte Inhalte verlieren in der Informationsgesellschaft an Bedeutung, da sie in den neuen Medien schlecht verwertbar sind. Das Internet als Content-Industrie bietet neue Möglichkeiten und bedroht gleichzeitig die klassischen Geschäftsgebiete der Verlagsindustrie.“ So weit zu

dieser Bedrohung oder zu diesem Veränderungsdruck. Das Internet fordert ja völlig andere Textarten und völlig anderen Umgang mit Text als es das klassische Medium Buch tut. Im Buch habe ich ein langes Stück Text, das linear gelesen werden kann, das als abgeschlossenes Werk vorliegt. Das Internet will kleine, fragmentierte Textteile, die sich immer wieder aufeinander beziehen, die dann auch im Netz unendlich oft, oder sehr oft, in verschiedenen Zusammenstellungen vorkommen. Das Netz verlangt sehr nach grafischen Elementen, verlangt nach Ton. Da sind dann auch die vielen, ich sage einmal Schriftstellerseiten, die nichts anderes tun als im Netz zu publizieren, d.h. ihr Gedicht 'reinzustellen. Aber was will ich mit einem Gedicht im Netz? Also ist die Frage, was will das Medium? Und das spüren natürlich auch die Autoren. Ich glaube, dass die literarischen Verleger am wenigsten Veränderungsdruck spüren. Die großen Verlierer waren teilweise bisher die enzyklopädischen, wobei das zum Teil auch die ganz großen Gewinner sind, was Naturwissenschaften und Sozialwissenschaften betrifft. Da glaube ich, dass sehr viel passiert, dass aber die neuen Arten, die überhaupt im Netz passieren könnten, sich erstens noch nicht wirklich herausgebildet haben, und zweitens die Verleger auch da nie wirklich eingestiegen sind. Und das ist auch so ein bisschen mein Vorwurf und meine Aufforderung in diesem Buch. Es wäre ein Ziel, dass literarische Verleger ihr kreatives Potential nutzen. Die Verlage haben ja die Autoren, die haben ja begabte Menschen um da mehr zu tun, als eben nur ihr Verlagsprogramm auf die Webseite zu stellen.

BECHT René, vielleicht könntest du ein bisschen erzählen, was die alltäglichen Probleme sind, dann wird vielleicht auch etwas deutlicher, warum gerade die Verlage etwas zögerlich und vielleicht auch kompliziert und behäbig sind.

KOHL Das ist ziemlich einfach gesagt: Wir arbeiten mit kleinen oder mittelgroßen Unternehmen, die sehr rührig sind, z.B. der Kunstmann-Verlag oder der Luchterhand -Verlag oder der Christoph Links-Verlag oder der Merwe-Verlag oder der Wagenbach -Verlag, also im Prinzip die Verlage, die man aufzählt, wenn man

so von den kleinen oder Independent Verlagen spricht, die können ja groß an Inhalt und klein an Verlagsvolumen sein. Das Hauptproblem ist die technische Inkompetenz in den Häusern, es wird nicht geschult. Ich bin mir auch nicht sicher, wie weit die Ausbildungssituation, die Fortbildungssituation darauf Rücksicht nimmt. Die Berufsschulen und die Fachhochschulen scheinen da stärker orientiert zu sein, an der Universität scheint da einfach nach wie vor entschieden Inhalt gelehrt zu werden, und noch zu wenig Technik. Die Alten lassen die Jungen nicht ran, das heißt, die Alten entscheiden am Ende für welche Ideen Geld ausgegeben wird, und wenn jemand nicht versteht, dass in der Technik nicht nur der Feind steckt, sondern dass da auch Hilfen stecken, dann tritt man auf der Stelle. Die Verlage, mit denen wir arbeiten, haben zum Teil schon gemerkt, dass man einiges mit dem Web anfangen kann, müssen aber leider erst erfahren, dass sie in früheren Zeiten ihre Hausarbeiten nicht gemacht haben. Das heißt, dass sie nicht gründlich das Datenmaterial aufbereitet haben, sondern man hat ein Buch hergestellt, hat es setzen lassen, hat es dann dem Drucker geschickt, der Drucker hat es gedruckt, und der Verlag hat die Datei gelöscht. Das heißt, wenn man heute ältere Texte ins Netz stellen wollte, und sei es nur weil sie vergriffen sind, wären viele Verlage gezwungen sie neu zu erfassen oder einscannen zu lassen. Sie haben wenig Erfahrung im Umgang mit Bildmaterial, das heißt, selbst wenn Bilder produziert sind, wenn es Autorenfotos gibt, oder wenn die Autoren auch Material mitbringen, was vielleicht rund um den Entstehungsprozess eines Buches interessant wäre, wenn man sagen würde, die Dokumentation zum Buch findet man im Web oder ähnliches, würden die Verlage weder organisatorisch noch technisch noch auch was ihre Inspiration betrifft, auch nur irgendwie wissen, wie sie es machen sollten. In diesen Bereichen versuchen wir schon Ideen zu sammeln, wir versuchen, Kommunikationsflüsse zu unterstützen, und müssen wirklich ziemlich an der Basis anfangen. Autoren, könnte ich mir vorstellen, gibt es schon, gerade jüngere Autoren, die mit dem Computer groß geworden sind, die können sicher mit den Medien eleganter umgehen. Wenn sie aber so richtig inspiriert sind, wenn sie mit all ihrem Sachverstand, mit all diesem cross-

media-Wissen anfangen wollen, dann werden sie heute nicht mehr auf die Idee kommen, ein Buch machen zu wollen, sondern dann werden sie auf die Idee kommen, eher zum Film, oder eher vielleicht in die neue Medienindustrie zu gehen. Es gibt natürlich Ausnahmen, aber es sind Ausnahmen und es erfordert ein hohes Verständnis des Autors und wahrscheinlich ziemlich viel Vertrauen seitens des Verlags, damit so etwas entsteht. Zum Beispiel ein Buch wie "Kahuna-Modus", das jetzt gerade als ein auf verschiedenen Kanälen operierendes Projekt entstanden ist.

BÖHLER Ja. Oder auch Leute, die ausziehen ins Web, und gar nicht mehr Dichter werden. Es gibt ein Interview im Buch mit der Medienkunstgruppe "Übermorgen.com": Die sind hier in Deutschland bekannt geworden durch ihre Aktion mit Christoph Schlingensief. Bei seiner Hamlet-Inszenierung im Schauspielhaus Zürich haben sie diese Naziline-Webpage gemacht, sie arbeiten sehr viel mit fact und fiction im Netz. Also mit der Tatsache, dass wir noch alte kulturelle Muster haben, wir vertrauen einer bestimmten Art von Grafik, Aufmachung, Sprache, das impliziert für uns Wahrheit, und genau das tun "Uübermorgen.com".

Die haben auch diese US-Präsidenten - Wahlkampf Seite vote auction gemacht, wo man Wahlkampfstimmen verkaufen konnte. Das ist tatsächlich gelandet vor dem obersten Richter in Amerika, der dann entscheiden musste, ist das jetzt fact oder fiction. Till Eulenspiegel ist etwas ganz ähnliches, im Netz, da leben solche Dinge jetzt natürlich wieder auf. Bei dem Interview, das ich mit ihnen geführt habe, sagte einer von Übermorgen, der früher Mitglied bei der bekannten Medienkunstgruppe „e-toy“ war, dass er eigentlich mit Schreiben begonnen hat. Also er saß dann auf irgendwelchen Raves mit seinem Laptop und hat geschrieben, hat es aber nie wirklich zum Buch geschafft. Aber über die Verbindung verschiedener Medien mit Kunst hat er geschafft, seine Fiktionen im Netz zu bauen, und er hat sich sehr gefreut, als ich gesagt habe, für mich ist das eine Art von Literatur, von Narrativität.

Das andere Beispiel, der Kahuna-Modus ist ein Roman, der letztes Jahr bei Eichborn erschienen ist. Im Zuge der medialen Aufrüstung der Verla-

ge hat man die Autorin Nika Bertram gefragt, ob sie auch was im Web dazu machen will, und das hat sie getan: einerseits ein MUD, das ist so eine Art verbesserter Chat-Raum, eine alte Form von Chat-Raum, wo man verschiedene Identitäten annehmen kann, Gebäude bauen und Taxi fahren, oder sich prügeln kann oder was immer, sehr nett und gar nicht multimedial, ein reiner Textraum. Das hat Nika Bertram gebaut, und dazu noch ein digitales Spiel. Ich finde dieses Projekt eben so spannend, weil man da auch die verschiedenen Kulturtechniken sieht, die notwendig sind, solche Texte zu erfassen und zu begreifen. Wir sind ja alle gewohnt Bücher zu lesen, und tun uns da nicht schwer. Ich habe aber gemerkt, wie schwierig es für mich ist, mich dem Stoff zu nähern über das digitale Spiel oder über das MUD. Und natürlich auch der gravierende Unterschied, dass ein Buch im Moment seines Erscheinens ein abgeschlossenes Werk ist. Es hat dann noch eine Rezeptionsgeschichte, aber die Geschichte an sich ist festgeschrieben. Das MUD zum Beispiel entsteht mit der Benützung. Da werden Strukturen vorgegeben, und dann kann es auch von den Usern weiterentwickelt werden. Die Adresse ist www.kahunamodus.de.

BECHT Da möchte ich ganz vehement widersprechen. Das Buch ist nach wie vor das stärkste Medium, weil ich es überall hin mitnehmen kann. Das Buch ist kompakt, es ist fertig, jeder der eine wirkliche Botschaft hat, kann ein Buch schreiben. Für mich wäre die Frage interessant, wo verknüpft sich denn was mit wem? Oder schließt es sich aus? Seht Ihr diese Ausschlüsse überhaupt, oder könnte es nicht viel mehr so sein, dass man sich gegenseitig hilft? Und dass dieses gegenseitige Helfen, also auch das Buch dem Web, dazu beitragen könnte, beides, oder vielleicht noch mehr Medienformen stärker zu machen. Und dann wüsste ich gern von dir, inwieweit das Web für dich ein Distributionsmedium ist, also nicht nur für Texte, sondern auch für Waren, die dann wieder körperlich werden? Und von dir wüsste ich gerne, inwieweit aus den Texten, die es digital gibt, irgendwann vielleicht doch wieder, wie bei dir, auch Bücher werden?

KOHL Wir haben eine Erfahrung gemacht, in dem Präsentieren der Bücher und in dem was zählbar ist. Wir haben bei uns einen Shop installiert, wo man Bücher der Verlage, die mit uns zusammen Web-Auftritte bauen, auch über uns bestellen kann, und über den Shop können wir relativ viel darüber erfahren, was Leute interessiert, wenn sie bei uns unterwegs sind. Was mir sehr stark auffällt ist, dass Literatur grundsätzlich nicht gekauft wird im Internet. Wir haben Verlage, die ganz klassisch das ganze Sortiment haben: Literatur, Politik, Sachbuch, Philosophie und Kunst. Literatur ist definitiv, was man über das Web nicht präsentiert bekommen möchte. Oder vielleicht präsentiert, aber was man nicht kaufen möchte. Das Internet ist offenbar nicht geeignet genug, diese Atmosphäre zu vermitteln, die man gerne vermittelt bekommen möchte, wenn man angestoßen sein möchte, Literatur zu beziehen. Ich denke, das gilt nicht nur für den Kauf von Büchern, ich vermute, das würde auch gelten, wenn man Literatur umsonst beziehen könnte. Meine Vermutung ist, man will einfach Literatur so nicht präsentiert bekommen. Ich glaube zweitens, dass das Buch sehr stark ist, und dass es auch für bestimmte Formen z.B. den Roman, ein praktisches, handliches Medium ist. Wenn man das Buch hat, warum soll man es nicht nutzen, warum soll man nicht solche Bücher machen?

Das Beispiel vorher fand ich schon ganz interessant. Ich habe mit dem Verleger des Gestalten-Verlages, so einem Design-starken Verlag aus Deutschland, gesprochen, der so wunderbare Verpackungen, wunderbare Mixturen aus Buch und CD, Buch und vielleicht auch demnächst DVD entwickeln wird. Ich habe mit ihm darüber gesprochen, was eigentlich so los ist, warum sich die ganze Welt ändert, warum man auch so viel mit Bildern zu tun bekommt, und warum man eigentlich aus allen anderen Branchen auch noch Anregungen aufnehmen könnte. Und warum die Verleger nicht Lust haben, mehr zu machen, als das was sie machen. Man kann sagen, sie haben keine Lust, weil sie keine Lust haben Geld auszugeben für Dinge, die sie nicht richtig verstehen. Denn alles das, was nicht Buch machen ist, muss man erst einmal lernen wollen. Aber ich denke, es hat auch etwas mit mangelnder Phantasie zu tun, und ich glaube wirklich, dass es für jüngere Autoren noch andere

Vorstellungen gibt sich zu artikulieren, als nur in Buchform. Und die Verlage unterstützen sie nicht. Es ist für einige Schaffende, die ich kenne, nicht sexy, so einen Verlag zu suchen, das ist ein Zurückgehen in eine Welt, die das nicht umsetzt, was man selber bietet. Ich finde ein sehr starkes Argument ist, dass die Verlagswelt ein wenig die Kompetenz verliert, an der künstlerischen Avantgarde teilzunehmen, weil sie darauf verzichtet, neue Medien überhaupt in ihren Vorstellungskreis gelangen zu lassen.

BÖHLER Eine deiner Fragen war die nach der Stärke des Buches. Ich glaube durchaus, dass der Roman ans Buch gebunden ist. Und daher glaube ich, wird die neue Erzählform, wenn man von so etwas sprechen will, bei narrativen Strukturen im Netz, nicht der Roman sein. Ich glaube aber durchaus, dass Bücher ins Netz wirken können und vice versa, auch wenn die Beispiele, die im Buch vorkommen eigentlich alle echte Probleme haben. Also "Null", wahrscheinlich das bekannteste Projekt hier in Deutschland, das im Netz entstanden ist und dann ins Buch ging, hatte ja doch auch mit recht schlechter Presse zu kämpfen. Und dann gibt es noch das andere Beispiel das Tagebau-Projekt, dem wurde sehr angekreidet, wieso es jetzt überhaupt als Buch veröffentlicht werde. Weil natürlich die im Netz vorherrschenden Gegebenheiten, und auch die im Netz vorherrschende Schreibweise nicht literarischen Qualitätsnormen entspricht. Ich glaube, es ist sehr problematisch, wenn man Netzliteratur oder unter den Bedingungen des Netzes entstandene Literatur dann wieder in die Buchform transportiert und als Buch veröffentlicht. Das wird nach einem anderen Maßstab gemessen, nämlich nach dem Maßstab des literarischen Kanons, den das Buch impliziert. Und ich glaube, da liegt ein großes Problem, da wir einerseits keine Maßstäbe haben, und keine oder kaum Vergleichswerte für literarische Formen im Netz, bis auf die ewige Hypertextdebatte, die, glaube ich, mehr geschadet als wirklich Gutes bewirkt hat, was die Literatur betrifft. Also wirken kann das Buch sehr wohl, nur die Vergleichswerte und die Erfahrungswerte sind nicht da.

Wenn man tatsächlich mit dem Netz und mit neuen Medien arbeiten will, muss man ja im besten Fall nicht nur begnadeter Schreiber oder

Schreiberin sein, sondern auch noch wissen, was überhaupt geht, und wie das geht, wie ich es realisieren kann. Man muss im besten Fall programmieren können, oder muss einen Programmierer bezahlen können. Das sind ja wesentlich teurere Dinge als sich hinsetzen mit einem Blatt Papier und schreiben. Und wenn die Verlage sich da völlig raushalten - auch die meisten Verlage haben wenig Geld - haben wir wieder das Problem der Realisierung.

KOHL Man kann die beiden Aspekte schon zusammendenken. Den Aspekt der Qualitätsfrage, wo du sagst, es gibt keine Maßstäbe. Ein Maßstab für etwas, was gelesen werden könnte, könnte sein, was ein gediegener Lektor oder meinetwegen auch ein kaufmännisch ausgerichteter Verleger für gut befindet. Das könnte ein Maßstab sein, mit dem man sich auch für das Web Kommunikationsformen vorstellen könnte. Es ist nur so, dass die Lektoren an der Stelle streiken, oder die Verleger an der Stelle streiken, und sagen: wir verstehen unsere Kompetenz nicht nur an den Text, sondern offenbar auch an das Papier gebunden. Und ich denke, da produziert man eine Sackgasse, aus der man rauskommen könnte, und aus der man auch irgendwann rauskommen wird. Also ich glaube, das ist eine Frage der Zeit und vielleicht noch eine Frage der Gewöhnung. Die technische Seite, die zu beherrschen zur Zeit noch Aufwand bedeutet, und Aufwand bedeutet dann letztlich Geld, wird sich auch vereinfachen. Die technischen Hilfsmittel werden einfacher. Sich selbst verlegen, oder Texte ins Netz stellen kann heute jeder, das kann man wirklich lernen, und das kostet tendenziell eher weniger als mehr. Es ist nur daran gebunden, dass es Verleger gibt, die das machen möchten, die sagen, wir möchten gerne ein Buch und den Web-Auftritt präsentieren, und wir sagen dem Käufer des Buches, du kriegst damit noch einen Web-Auftritt mitgeliefert, du kriegst z.B. noch ein Passwort mitgeliefert oder du kriegst einen Zugang mitgeliefert. Man muss da nur auch etwas versprechen was dann kommt, und da haben wir noch nicht viel gesehen, würde ich sagen.

BECHT Wenn die Autoren selbst im Web publizieren, was wären dann die vorstellbaren Formen?

BÖHLER Ich muss da jetzt leider ganz woanders einhaken, weil wir dauernd von den Verlagen sprechen, sagen wir einmal die klassischen Printverlage. Ich habe mir auch angeschaut was die "neuen" Verlage im Netz so tun, und ich finde deswegen auch ganz gut, dass wir hier sitzen, umgeben von Adobe und Microsoft. Tatsächlich ist es ja so, dass die IT-Industrie, also die Internet-Industrie für sich alles beansprucht, was Content ist. Content ist alles, was im Netz vorkommt, das ist Software, das sind User-Daten, das sind Texte, das sind Fotos, das ist aber auch Kultur, das ist schlichtweg alles, was im Netz ist. Und die neuen Verlage, die im Netz entstehen, sind sehr oft kleine Zweigfirmen von großen Internet-Technologiefirmen, die dann unter anderem in ihrem Repertoire auch Literatur dabei haben: „Wir machen jetzt auch eine kleine Seite für Literatur, kostet ja nicht viel“. Die Leute können dort gratis ihre Texte abgeben, es gibt eine minimale Community-Betreuung, und wenn sich was daraus entwickelt, ist gut, und sonst ist nicht viel verloren gegangen. Dann verbreitet etwa Adobe mit e-book und PDF-Reader neue Modelle für Literatur im Netz.

Print-on-demand ist eine digitale Technologie, die sehr niedere Auflagenzahlen erlaubt, die meist dazu führt, dass die Autorinnen und Autoren ihre Bücher völlig selbst finanzieren. Und da sehe ich auch eine große Gefahr. Es gibt Verlage, die sind eigentlich reine Dienstleistungsbetriebe, die es Schreibwilligen und Literaten und anderen ermöglichen, ihre Bücher zu publizieren. Ich zahle als Autor dafür, ich bin mein eigener Verleger, mein eigener Redakteur, mache die Grafik selbst, mache das Lektorat selbst, und ich muss dann eigentlich auch noch selbst meine Käufer finden. Und in all dem sehe ich wirklich eine große Gefahr. Es gibt Vorzüge dieser Technologie für antiquarische Werke, die so leicht wieder aufgelegt werden können. Wie bei jeder Technologie gibt es hier Vorteile und Nachteile, aber das momentane Problem bei den Autoren ist, dass sie völlig auf sich selbst zurückgeworfen werden, das Buch selbst finanzieren. Die neuen Verlage sind fast alle - es gibt wenige Ausnahmen - reine Dienstleistungsbetriebe, die sagen: O.K. gib mir deinen Inhalt, ich mache ein Buch daraus, das kostet tausend Mark, und das ist ganz günstig.

KOHL Meine These wäre, es gibt keinen Autor ohne Verleger. Das heißt, man kann zwar schreiben, man kann sich als Schreibender fühlen, man kann seine Texte ins Netz stellen, man kann seine Texte von Printing-on-demand drucken lassen, aber man wird denjenigen brauchen, diese erste Instanz, die nicht der Käufer ist. Ich habe den Verleger, der mir gesagt hat, das ist gut, was du machst, der mir hilft, aus einem Text ein Buch zu machen, der dafür sorgt, dass es hergestellt wird, und dass es verbreitet wird. Das ist für mich interessant, alles andere kann sich im Netz finden, kann sich treffen, kann sich kurzschließen. Und sobald sich irgend etwas herauskristallisiert, was interessanter ist, wird daraus das Buch werden, wonach sich alle sehnen, oder dann wird auch meinetwegen das Online-Projekt, wonach sich alle sehnen, und das erst dann wahrgenommen wird, wenn es die Reputation durch den Verlag bekommt. Das finde ich auch nicht schlecht so. Ich meine, die Verleger haben eine Aufgabe, das wiederhole ich noch einmal, in der sie gebraucht werden, als Beobachter und Begutachter und dann auch Distributoren. Dann müssen sie sich auch, oder sollten sie sich auch die technische Butter nicht vom Brot nehmen lassen, und sollten nicht an der Stelle aufhören, wo Adobe anfängt, sondern sollten im Prinzip Adobe vorschlagen, wie sie sich die e-books vorstellen, oder wie sie sich die Formate vorstellen, oder wie sie sich die Ästhetik vorstellen. Und nicht die Technik sollte dem Verlag alles dieses vorstellen.

BECHT Also ist der Tenor, es geht nicht um den Leser, es geht zuerst um den Verleger, um eine redaktionelle Instanz. Das schöne am Web ist doch, dass erst einmal jeder lesen kann, das heißt, die Resonanz wäre auch eine direkte vom Leser. Du sagst, die Verleger sollten ihrer "verlegerischen Aufgabe" gesamt habhaft werden. Sie sollen sich auch darum kümmern, was im Web passiert, sie sollen sich darum kümmern, welche technologischen Möglichkeiten zur Verfügung stehen und sich nicht auf irgendwelche "merkwürdige" Lesegeräte festlegen, wenn es längst schon Möglichkeiten gibt, Sachen auch auf Papier wieder auszudrucken, wenn sie nur digital vorhanden sind.

Christine, wie ist das für dich? Siehst du zuerst den Verleger und dann den Leser, oder zuerst den Leser und dann den Verleger?

BÖHLER Ganz wichtig und entscheidend ist das kommunikative Moment im Netz, aus dem sehr viel entstehen kann und auch die Freiheit, die mit dem Netz entstanden ist, Dinge in die Welt zu setzen, Dinge auszuprobieren - und dass Strukturen entstehen, seien es künstlerische Strukturen, seien es inhaltliche. Ich sehe nur eine Gefahr darin: es bilden sich immer mehr globale Stoffe und globale Werke heraus, und auf der anderen Seite kleine Communities. So existieren große globale Stoffe wie Harry Potter. Die werden dann wirklich auf allen Ebenen dieser Welt, die nur vorstellbar sind, vom T-Shirt über die Unterhose zur Teetasse zum Buch zur CD-Rom vermarktet, da gibt es auch alle Medienformate dazu. Ich war zwar noch nie auf der Harry Potter-Website, aber ich bin sicher, die gibt es, und wahrscheinlich ist die gar nicht so schlecht, keine Ahnung. Und dann gibt es die kleinen Gruppen etwa der Tomatenzüchter für die ganz spezielle Sorte. Es passiert natürlich, dass ästhetisch schwierige Formen abdriften in kaum mehr wahrnehmbares Ding, vor allem wenn es keine Strukturen gibt, die auffangen und promoten und festhalten. Da sehe ich momentan eigentlich die Schwierigkeit.

http://

multimediareader.at
www.lichtzeile.at
www.mba.at
www.txt.de

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Der digitale Literaturbetrieb

Analysen – Konzepte – Erfahrungen

Dokumentation des Expertengesprächs am 12. Oktober 2001. Aus Anlass des Erscheinens von "Literatur im Netz. Projekte, Hintergründe, Strukturen und Verlage im Internet" von Christine Böhler, Triton Verlag 2001 diskutierten auf Einladung von multimedia business austria im Rahmen der Frankfurter Buchmesse 2001:

Christine Böhler (Literatur + Medien)

René Kohl (txt.de)

Moderation: Stefan Becht

BECHT Herzlich willkommen. Wir sind heute mit Christine Böhler und René Kohl zusammgekommen. Die Christine hat das Buch "Literatur im Netz" gemacht, das die Grundlage unseres Gespräches sein wird. "Literatur im Netz" entstand im Zusammenhang mit einem Forschungsauftrag über digitale literarische Formen der 90-er Jahre.

Christine Böhler beschäftigt sich seit Anfang der 90-er Jahre mit der digitalen Literatur, sie ist Publizistin und freie Kuratorin und hat von 1991 bis 1998 in Wien im Literaturhaus den Veranstaltungsbereich aufgebaut. Das heißt, sie kennt sich auch aus mit Texten, mit dem Vortragen von Texten, mit den unterschiedlichen Qualitäten, und auch mit den Sensibilitäten der Autoren.

Der René Kohl handelt seit 15 Jahren mit Büchern, immer erfolgreicher. Er kümmert sich um Informationen und Ideen, und führt heute die Geschäfte von TXT. Das ist ein bisschen mehr als eine Web-Agentur, denn die kümmern sich darum, dass die Verlage ins Netz kommen. Der René kann stolz sein, denn er hat vielen kleineren und mittleren Verlagen geholfen, sich überhaupt dem Medium Internet zu nähern. Es war

BÖHLER Danke für die Einführung. Die Lichtzeile ist eine Leuchtschrift, und zwar eine dieser wunderbar altmodischen 70-er Jahre Leuchtschriften, die Sie sicher alle kennen, die an Bahnhöfen und bei Frisören hängen, und die ist in Wien im Stadtraum präsent. Im größten Jugendlokal in Wien, das sich „Flex“ nennt, sie hängt dort im Winterhalbjahr im großen Veranstaltungs- und Konzertraum und im Sommerhalbjahr vor dem Lokal. Das ist am Donaukanal, ein beliebter Wiener Spazierweg, wo viele Pensionisten, Hundebesitzer, Mütter mit Kindern und Fahrradfahrer, und viele andere sind. Lichtzeile.at ist eigentlich ein sehr langes Projekt, das sich über den Österreichschwerpunkt bei der Frankfurter Buchmesse mitentwickelt hat. Damals habe ich schon Leuchtschriften-Projekte hier in Frankfurt auf der Buchmesse gemacht, unter anderem mit Elfriede Jelinek, Friederike Mayröcker, Franz Schuh, und aus dem hat sich das dann weiterentwickelt. Als das Internet öffentlich zugänglich wurde, haben wir versucht diese Technologie auch ins Netz zu bringen, und das funktioniert jetzt eben so, dass es tatsächlich diese reale neun Meter lange Laufschrift gibt. Es werden monatlich Autoren ein-

sehr viel Aufbauarbeit notwendig, mehr als ein Abbild eines Kataloges zu schaffen. Er wird uns dann ein bisschen was über die Problematiken, die damit verbunden sind, erzählen.

Christine Böhler betreibt seit 1996 ein Projekt, das heißt "Lichtzeile". "Lichtzeile" ist eine Web-Adresse, www.lichtzeile.at, und gleichzeitig ist diese Lichtzeile real im Wiener Stadtraum vorhanden. Mich würde interessieren, was ist das?

geladen, die ihre Texte dann zu dieser Leuchtschrift schicken. Mit Unterstützung vom Bundesministerium für Kunst in Österreich funktioniert das ganze. Gleichzeitig können Userinnen und User aus dem Netz auch ihre Texte hinschicken, und es ist so ein bisschen ein Spielen mit Text im öffentlichen Raum. Das Projekt ist auch sehr bezeichnend für das, wieso ich eigentlich diese ganze Sache hier mache und auch wieso ich dieses Buch geschrieben habe.

Ich bin begeisterte Bücherleserin, Textmensch, und habe so ein bisschen den Traum, dass Text und literarisch wertvoller Text und Sprache unsere Realität durchdringen, auch diese Werbebotschaften, die überall auftauchen, durchdringen, dass Text einfach präsent ist, dass Literatur präsent ist. Das ist die Lichtzeile.

BECHT Was mich außerdem interessiert ist, welche Literaturangebote es im Web gibt. Also vielleicht könnte einmal René anfangen uns aus seiner Sicht einen kleinen Überblick zu geben.

KOHL Ich erzähle einmal nichts von den Projekten im Netz, die ohnehin in dem Buch vorkommen. Ich kann vielleicht in zwei Sätzen sagen, welche Form der Literatur wir von TXT betreuen und verfolgen. TXT als ein existierendes Projekt, an das vieles rangehängt wurde, und das schon viele Metamorphosen durchgemacht hat, war vor fünf Jahren als eine Web-Plattform gegründet worden. Damals hieß das noch nicht Portal sondern maximal Plattform, das Wort Portal kam dann kurz danach hierzulande auf. Der Anlass war gefunden, als zwei kleine Verlage sich dachten, wir haben einen kleinen Web-Auftritt, wir würden auch gerne über das Web Bücher publizieren, wir würden vielleicht sogar alles das was man heute immer noch glaubt, printing-on-demand, ebook und all die Technologien, für uns nutzen. Bloß wie soll man uns finden? Und als zwei zusammen waren, haben sie gedacht: Wenn jetzt noch zwei oder noch fünf oder noch zwanzig sind, dann können wir vielleicht eine kritische

lung geben, man wollte die Publikationstechniken tatsächlich probieren, wollte Texte, deren Auflage so gering war, dass sich das Drucken nicht lohnte, zum Download ins Netz stellen, etc.. Meine Aufgabe war es, diese vielen Phantasien mit den Kollegen, die jetzt mittlerweile noch dabei sind, auf das machbare zurechtzustutzen, weil sich an jeder Ecke und zu jeder Gelegenheit zeigte, dass nicht alles machbar ist. Die Autoren waren nicht in der Lage, Texte so aufzubereiten, dass sie im Web stehen konnten, die Verlage haben die Autoren darin nicht unterstützen können, weil sie die Technik nicht beherrschten, die Übertragungsraten waren so furchtbar, wie sie es heute noch immer für größere Textmengen sind. Hörproben sind immer noch etwas mühsam an den Hörer zu bringen, auch wenn sich da natürlich einiges getan hat. Ich habe im Prinzip sehr viel damit zu tun gehabt, aus dem Wünschbaren das Machbare herauszudestillieren. Das ist zur Zeit eine sehr konzentrierte, mittlerweile hoch technologisierte, datenbankgestützte Applikation, so eine Art kleine Wundermaschine, die die Firma TXT baut, um erstmals ganz klein anzufangen, die ersten Schritte vorzunehmen, um überhaupt etwas im Web zeigen zu können. Die ersten Schritte heißt, es werden erstmals wieder nur Buchkataloge präsentiert, es werden Autorenfotos präsentiert, und es werden Autorenportraits präsentiert, und das unterstützt die Firma TXT in der Kooperation mit den Buchverlagen. Alle weiteren Vorstellungen, die wir hatten, haben wir auch noch, die heißen: Literatur übers Web, meinetwegen als Downloaddateien, Life-

Masse erreichen, die notwendig ist, damit ein Web-Auftritt, eine Web-Adresse, ein Ort geschaffen wird, in diesem ursprünglich ja sehr ortlosen oder nur aus lauter Inseln bestehenden Internet, damit sich an diesem Ort was trifft. Damit waren eine Unmenge von Ideen verbunden, die ich, weil ich ein Jahr später dazu stieß, nur skizziert fand als nicht klickbare Knöpfchen. Man wollte z.B. Veranstaltungen über das Internet in die Welt schicken. Das hat man auch gemacht. Ich erinnere mich an Judith Hermann, die schon vor fünf Jahren übers Web und über TXT in die Welt publiziert wurde, als, glaube ich, ihr Buch noch nicht einmal verlegt war. Man wollte Autoren einen Raum zur Selbstdarstel-

http://www.mba.at/ffb_2001/

ein Medium in dem jeder und jede, der Zugang zum Internet hat, und technologisch was kann, publizieren kann. Das wird im amerikanischen Sprachraum, wo das am meisten passiert, „personal narrative“ genannt. Das ist diese Ebene der unzähligen TagebuchschreiberInnen, das ist auch die Ebene der unzähligen Autoren, die sich jetzt vielleicht gar nicht mehr darum kümmern, einen Verlag zu finden. Es gab ja schon immer, glaube ich, unzählige Menschen, die Literatur produzierten, die lag dann halt in der Schublade. Diese Leute haben die Möglichkeit, ihre Texte jetzt ins Web zu stellen. Aber ist das, und da hat die Wissenschaft momentan große Probleme, dann veröffentlicht? Ich habe dafür den Ausdruck "öffentliche Intimität" geprägt, weil bisher eben zum Beispiel Tagebücher Schlüsselchen mit Schloss dran hatten, und jetzt stehen diese Dinge einfach im Web. Das heißt, es entsteht einmal eine Ebene von unzähligen Schreibenden und Publizierenden, das ist die Ebene des Minimedia, die vor sich hindichtet und arbeitet und tut, mit absolut keinem Qualitätslevel. Es gibt ja auch keine Strukturen bisher im Netz, die sagen, das ist gut, oder das ist schlecht. Organisieren im Sinn von Zusammenschlüssen tut sich diese Szene dann dennoch. Es gibt Verbindungen, etwa Web-Ringe, die kennen Sie wahrscheinlich alle, wo man von einem

Lesungen im Internet veranstalten, Video-Konferenzen veranstalten. Im Moment trauen wir uns das alles noch nicht so richtig zu, oder nicht mehr richtig zu, muss man sagen.

BECHT Das war schon sehr in der konkreten Praxis. Wollen wir noch ein bisschen über die Theorie sprechen? Wollen wir noch ein bisschen über das sprechen, was auch visionär vorhanden sein könnte?

BÖHLER Visionär ist immer schwierig. Ich glaube das Netz wird so viel mit Visionen beladen, da möchte ich mich lieber etwas zurückhalten. Im Augenblick passiert dieser Auszug auch der Literatur ins Netz, und das Netz ist ja

Autoren im Web sich selbst verlegen, unlektoriert möglicherweise, und wenn andererseits die Verlage entweder kein Interesse oder keine Möglichkeit oder keine Kompetenz haben, Autoren übers Web zu verlegen. Also ich sehe zumindest verlagsseitig wenig Ambitionen. Bis auf Ausnahmeprojekte wie "Null", von dem du in deinem Buch schreibst, dass es doch eher so ein bisschen nach Marketing-Gag riecht, als nach wirklich neuer literarischer Inspiration. Was vielleicht aus Sicht der Herausgeber nicht stimmt, aus Sicht des Verlages vielleicht etwas mehr. Was heißt das, wenn die Autoren einerseits sich selbst verlegen, die Verlage dieses Medium nicht relevant finden, spricht das gegen die Qualität der Texte, oder für die Inkompetenz der Verlage? Das würde mich interessieren.

BÖHLER Ich glaube es spricht für beides. Die Verlage spüren eine starke Bedrohung durch das Netz, es gibt eine Umfrage vom Frauenhofer-Institut, die letztes Jahr durchgeführt wurde. Von 225 befragten Verlegern sagen ca. 97 %, dass sie das Netz als Bedrohung erfahren, weil Content abwandert.

KOHL Ich hatte gefragt warum, also worin besteht die Bedrohung für die Verlage?

Themenkreis zum nächsten über die Seiten hüpfen kann. Es gibt dann wieder Seiten, die über diese kleinen Seiten schreiben, das ist die Ebene des sogenannten Middlemedia, und dann kommen erst die Massenmedien. Und es gab ja immer schon Kommunikation am Telefon, Kommunikation unter Menschen, nur hat es jetzt so diesen "globalen Touch", wobei global für mich dann immer Europa, also die erste Welt ist, und Amerika und Japan usw., und damit wird gewissermaßen eine Entmachtung einerseits der Diskursmacht der Massenmedien erreicht, andererseits natürlich auch eine Entmachtung der Verlage, denn teilweise machen sich Leute als Autoren ohne Verlag selbständig. Und man muss davon ausgehen, dass Autoren, auch kleine Autoren ja auch im "analogen Raum" nichts verdienen. Wer kann leben vom Schreiben?

KOHL Das lässt mich sofort fragen, was heißt das denn „Autoren“? Wenn einerseits

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BÖHLER Ich zitiere: "Das Fraunhofer-Institut untersuchte in der Studie "Veränderungsmanagement im Verlagswesen", durchgeführt im zweiten Halbjahr 1999, die Haltung deutscher Verlage zum sich ändernden Markt- und Berufsbild, und stellte die Frage nach möglichen Maßnahmen und Zukunftsentwicklungen. 95 % der 227 zu ihrer Lage befragten Verleger gaben an, einen starken bis sehr starken Veränderungsdruck zu spüren. Die Gründe sahen über 70 % in der inhaltlichen, redaktionellen Qualität. Inhalt, als die wichtigste Ware der Verlage, ist sowohl in der Definition, als auch in der wirtschaftlichen Bedeutung einem Wandel unterworfen. Bisher als kulturell wertvoll definierte Inhalte verlieren in der Informationsgesellschaft an Bedeutung, da sie in den neuen Medien schlecht verwertbar sind. Das Internet als Content-Industrie bietet neue Möglichkeiten und bedroht gleichzeitig die klassischen Geschäftsgebiete der Verlagsindustrie." So weit zu

dieser Bedrohung oder zu diesem Veränderungsdruck. Das Internet fordert ja völlig andere Textarten und völlig anderen Umgang mit Text als es das klassische Medium Buch tut. Im Buch habe ich ein langes Stück Text, das linear gelesen werden kann, das als abgeschlossenes Werk vorliegt. Das Internet will kleine, fragmentierte Textteile, die sich immer wieder aufeinander beziehen, die dann auch im Netz unendlich oft, oder sehr oft, in verschiedenen Zusammenstellungen vorkommen. Das Netz verlangt sehr nach grafischen Elementen, verlangt nach ~~D~~Das sind dann auch die vielen, ich sage einmal Schriftstellerseiten, die nichts anderes tun als im Netz zu publizieren, d.h. ihr Gedicht 'reinzustellen. Aber was will ich mit einem Gedicht im Netz? Also ist die Frage, was will das Medium? Und das spüren natürlich auch die Autoren. Ich glaube, dass die literarischen Verleger am wenigsten Veränderungsdruck spüren. Die großen Verlierer waren teilweise bisher die enzyklopädischen, wobei das zum Teil auch die ganz großen Gewinner sind, was Naturwissenschaften

so von den kleinen oder Independent Verlagen spricht, die können ja groß an Inhalt und klein an Verlagsvolumen sein. Das Hauptproblem ist die technische Inkompetenz in den Häusern, es wird nicht geschult. Ich bin mir auch nicht sicher, wie weit die Ausbildungssituation, die Fortbildungssituation darauf Rücksicht nimmt. Die Berufsschulen und die Fachhochschulen scheinen da stärker orientiert zu sein, an der Universität scheint da einfach nach wie vor entschieden Inhalt gelehrt zu werden, und noch zu wenig Technik. Die Alten lassen die Jungen nicht ran, das heißt, die Alten entscheiden am Ende für welche Ideen Geld ausgegeben wird, und wenn jemand nicht versteht, dass in der Technik nicht nur der Feind steckt, sondern dass da auch Hilfen stecken, dann tritt man auf der Stelle. Die Verlage, mit denen wir arbeiten, haben zum Teil schon gemerkt, dass man einiges mit dem Web anfangen kann, müssen aber leider erst erfahren, dass sie in früheren Zeiten ihre Hausarbeiten nicht gemacht haben. Das heißt, dass sie nicht gründlich das Datenmaterial auf-

und Sozialwissenschaften betrifft. Da glaube ich, dass sehr viel passiert, dass aber die neuen Arten, die überhaupt im Netz passieren könnten, sich erstens noch nicht wirklich herausgebildet haben, und zweitens die Verleger auch da nie wirklich eingestiegen sind. Und das ist auch so ein bisschen mein Vorwurf und meine Aufforderung in diesem Buch. Es wäre ein Ziel, dass literarische Verleger ihr kreatives Potential nutzen. Die Verlage haben ja die Autoren, die haben ja begabte Menschen um da mehr zu tun, als eben nur ihr Verlagsprogramm auf die Webseite zu stellen.

BECHT René, vielleicht könntest du ein bisschen erzählen, was die alltäglichen Probleme sind, dann wird vielleicht auch etwas deutlicher, warum gerade die Verlage etwas zögerlich und vielleicht auch kompliziert und behäbig sind.

KOHL Das ist ziemlich einfach gesagt: Wir arbeiten mit kleinen oder mittelgroßen Unternehmen, die sehr rührig sind, z.B. der Kunstmann-Verlag oder der Luchterhand -Verlag oder der Christoph Links-Verlag oder der Merwe-Verlag oder der Wagenbach -Verlag, also im Prinzip die Verlage, die man aufzählt, wenn man

bereitet haben, sondern man hat ein Buch hergestellt, hat es setzen lassen, hat es dann dem Drucker geschickt, der Drucker hat es gedruckt, und der Verlag hat die Datei gelöscht. Das heißt, wenn man heute ältere Texte ins Netz stellen wollte, und sei es nur weil sie vergriffen sind, wären viele Verlage gezwungen sie neu zu erfassen oder einscannen zu lassen. Sie haben wenig Erfahrung im Umgang mit Bildmaterial, das heißt, selbst wenn Bilder produziert sind, wenn es Autorenfotos gibt, oder wenn die Autoren auch Material mitbringen, was vielleicht rund um den Entstehungsprozess eines Buches interessant wäre, wenn man sagen würde, die Dokumentation zum Buch findet man im Web oder ähnliches, würden die Verlage weder organisatorisch noch technisch noch auch was ihre Inspiration betrifft, auch nur irgendwie wissen, wie sie es machen sollten. In diesen Bereichen versuchen wir schon Ideen zu sammeln, wir versuchen, Kommunikationsflüsse zu unterstützen, und müssen wirklich ziemlich an der Basis anfangen. Autoren, könnte ich mir vorstellen, gibt es schon, gerade jüngere Autoren, die mit dem Computer groß geworden sind, die können sicher mit den Medien eleganter umgehen. Wenn sie aber so richtig inspiriert sind, wenn sie mit all ihrem Sachverstand, mit all diesem cross-

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media-Wissen anfangen wollen, dann werden sie heute nicht mehr auf die Idee kommen, ein Buch machen zu wollen, sondern dann werden sie auf die Idee kommen, eher zum Film, oder eher vielleicht in die neue Medienindustrie zu gehen. Es gibt natürlich Ausnahmen, aber es sind Ausnahmen und es erfordert ein hohes Verständnis des Autors und wahrscheinlich ziemlich viel Vertrauen seitens des Verlags, damit so etwas entsteht. Zum Beispiel ein Buch wie "Kahuna-Modus", das jetzt gerade als ein auf verschiedenen Kanälen operierendes Projekt entstanden ist.

BÖHLER Ja. Oder auch Leute, die ausziehen ins Web, und gar nicht mehr Dichter

ge hat man die Autorin Nika Bertram gefragt, ob sie auch was im Web dazu machen will, und das hat sie getan: einerseits ein MUD, das ist so eine Art verbesserter Chat-Raum, eine alte Form von Chat-Raum, wo man verschiedene Identitäten annehmen kann, Gebäude bauen und Taxi fahren, oder sich prügeln kann oder was immer, sehr nett und gar nicht multimedial, ein reiner Textraum. Das hat Nika Bertram gebaut, und dazu noch ein digitales Spiel. Ich finde dieses Projekt eben so spannend, weil man da auch die verschiedenen Kulturtechniken sieht, die notwendig sind, solche Texte zu erfassen und zu begreifen. Wir sind ja alle gewohnt Bücher zu lesen, und tun uns da nicht schwer. Ich habe aber gemerkt, wie schwierig es für mich ist,

werden. Es gibt ein Interview im Buch mit der Medienkunstgruppe "Übermorgen.com". Die sind hier in Deutschland bekannt geworden durch ihre Aktion mit Christoph Schlingensief. Bei seiner Hamlet-Inszenierung im Schauspielhaus Zürich haben sie diese Naziline-Webpage gemacht, sie arbeiten sehr viel mit fact und fiction im Netz. Also mit der Tatsache, dass wir noch alte kulturelle Muster haben, wir vertrauen einer bestimmten Art von Grafik, Aufmachung, Sprache, das impliziert für uns Wahrheit, und genau das tun "Übermorgen.com".

Die haben auch diese US-Präsidenten - Wahlkampf Seite **vote auction** gemacht, wo man Wahlkampfstimmen verkaufen konnte. Das ist tatsächlich gelandet vor dem obersten Richter in Amerika, der dann entscheiden musste, ist das jetzt fact oder fiction. Till Eulenspiegel ist etwas ganz ähnliches, im Netz, da leben solche Dinge jetzt natürlich wieder auf. Bei dem Interview, das ich mit ihnen geführt habe, sagte einer von Übermorgen, der früher Mitglied bei der bekannten Medienkunstgruppe „e-toy“ war, dass er eigentlich mit Schreiben begonnen hat. Also er saß dann auf irgendwelchen Raves mit seinem Laptop und hat geschrieben, hat es aber nie wirklich zum Buch geschafft. Aber über die Verbindung verschiedener Medien mit Kunst hat er geschafft, seine Fiktionen im Netz zu bauen, und er hat sich sehr gefreut, als ich gesagt habe, für mich ist das eine Art von Literatur, von Narrativität.

Das andere Beispiel, der Kahuna-Modus ist ein Roman, der letztes Jahr bei Eichborn erschienen ist. Im Zuge der medialen Aufrüstung der Verla-

mich dem Stoff zu nähern über das digitale Spiel oder über das MUD. Und natürlich auch der gravierende Unterschied, dass ein Buch im Moment seines Erscheinens ein abgeschlossenes Werk ist. Es hat dann noch eine Rezeptionsgeschichte, aber die Geschichte an sich ist festgeschrieben. Das MUD zum Beispiel entsteht mit der Benützung. Da werden Strukturen vorgegeben, und dann kann es auch von den Usern weiterentwickelt werden. Die Adresse ist www.Kahunamodus.de.

BECHT Da möchte ich ganz vehement widersprechen. Das Buch ist nach wie vor das stärkste Medium, weil ich es überall hin mitnehmen kann. Das Buch ist kompakt, es ist fertig, jeder der eine wirkliche Botschaft hat, kann ein Buch schreiben. Für mich wäre die Frage interessant, wo verknüpft sich denn was mit wem? Oder schließt es sich aus? Seht Ihr diese Ausschlüsse überhaupt, oder könnte es nicht viel mehr so sein, dass man sich gegenseitig hilft? Und dass dieses gegenseitige Helfen, also auch das Buch dem Web, dazu beitragen könnte, beides, oder vielleicht noch mehr Medienformen stärker zu machen. Und dann wüsste ich gern von dir, inwieweit das Web für dich ein Distributionsmedium ist, also nicht nur für Texte, sondern auch für Waren, die dann wieder körperlich werden? Und von dir wüsste ich gerne, inwieweit aus den Texten, die es digital gibt, irgendwann vielleicht doch wieder, wie bei dir, auch Bücher werden?

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KOHL Wir haben eine Erfahrung gemacht, in dem Präsentieren der Bücher und in dem was zählbar ist. Wir haben bei uns einen Shop installiert, wo man Bücher der Verlage, die mit uns zusammen Web-Auftritte bauen, auch über uns bestellen kann, und über den Shop können wir relativ viel darüber erfahren, was Leute interessiert, wenn sie bei uns unterwegs sind. Was mir sehr stark auffällt ist, dass Literatur grundsätzlich nicht gekauft wird im Internet. Wir

Vorstellungen gibt sich zu artikulieren, als nur in Buchform. Und die Verlage unterstützen sie nicht. Es ist für einige Schaffende, die ich kenne, nicht sexy, so einen Verlag zu suchen, das ist ein Zurückgehen in eine Welt, die das nicht umsetzt, was man selber bietet. Ich finde ein sehr starkes Argument ist, dass die Verlagswelt ein wenig die Kompetenz verliert, an der künstlerischen Avantgarde teilzunehmen, weil sie darauf verzichtet, neue Medien überhaupt in ihren

haben Verlage, die ganz klassisch das ganze Sortiment haben: Literatur, Politik, Sachbuch, Philosophie und Kunst. Literatur ist definitiv, was man über das Web nicht präsentiert bekommen möchte. Oder vielleicht präsentiert, aber was man nicht kaufen möchte. Das Internet ist offenbar nicht geeignet genug, diese Atmosphäre zu vermitteln, die man gerne vermittelt bekommen möchte, wenn man angestoßen sein möchte, Literatur zu beziehen. Ich denke, das gilt nicht nur für den Kauf von Büchern, ich vermute, das würde auch gelten, wenn man Literatur umsonst beziehen könnte. Meine Vermutung ist, man will einfach Literatur so nicht präsentiert bekommen. Ich glaube zweitens, dass das Buch sehr stark ist, und dass es auch für bestimmte Formen z.B. den Roman, ein praktisches, handliches Medium ist. Wenn man das Buch hat, warum soll man es nicht nutzen, warum soll man nicht solche Bücher

Das Beispiel vorher fand ich schon ganz interessant. Ich habe mit dem Verleger des Gestalten-Verlages, so einem Design-starken Verlag aus Deutschland, gesprochen, der so wunderbare Verpackungen, wunderbare Mixturen aus Buch und CD, Buch und vielleicht auch demnächst DVD entwickeln wird. Ich habe mit ihm darüber gesprochen, was eigentlich so los ist, warum sich die ganze Welt ändert, warum man auch so viel mit Bildern zu tun bekommt, und warum man eigentlich aus allen anderen Branchen auch noch Anregungen aufnehmen könnte. Und warum die Verleger nicht Lust haben, mehr zu machen, als das was sie machen. Man kann sagen, sie haben keine Lust, weil sie keine Lust haben Geld auszugeben für Dinge, die sie nicht richtig verstehen. Denn alles das, was nicht Buch machen ist, muss man erst einmal lernen wollen. Aber ich denke, es hat auch etwas mit mangelnder Phantasie zu tun, und ich glaube wirklich, dass es für jüngere Autoren noch andere

Vorstellungskreis gelangen zu lassen.

BÖHLER Eine deiner Fragen war die nach der Stärke des Buches. Ich glaube durchaus, dass der Roman ans Buch gebunden ist. Und daher glaube ich, wird die neue Erzählform, wenn man von so etwas sprechen will, bei narrativen Strukturen im Netz, nicht der Roman sein. Ich glaube aber durchaus, dass Bücher ins Netz wirken können und vice versa, auch wenn die Beispiele, die im Buch vorkommen eigentlich alle echte Probleme haben. Also "Null", wahrscheinlich das bekannteste Projekt hier in Deutschland, das im Netz entstanden ist und dann ins Buch ging, hatte ja doch auch mit recht schlechter Presse zu kämpfen. Und dann gibt es noch das andere Beispiel das Tagebau-Projekt, dem wurde sehr angekreidet, wieso es jetzt überhaupt als Buch veröffentlicht werde. Weil natürlich die im Netz vorherrschenden Gegebenheiten, und auch die im Netz vorherrschende Schreibweise nicht literarischen Qualitätsnormen entspricht. Ich glaube, es ist sehr problematisch, wenn man Netzliteratur oder unter den Bedingungen des Netzes entstandene Literatur dann wieder in die Buchform transportiert und als Buch veröffentlicht. Das wird nach einem anderen Maßstab gemessen, nämlich nach dem Maßstab des literarischen Kanons, den das Buch impliziert. Und ich glaube, da liegt ein großes Problem, da wir einerseits keine Maßstäbe haben, und keine oder kaum Vergleichswerte für literarische Formen im Netz, bis auf die ewige Hypertextdebatte, die, glaube ich, mehr geschadet als wirklich Gutes bewirkt hat, was die Literatur betrifft. Also wirken kann das Buch sehr wohl, nur die Vergleichswerte und die Erfahrungswerte sind nicht. Wenn man tatsächlich mit dem Netz und mit neuen Medien arbeiten will, muss man ja im besten Fall nicht nur begnadeter Schreiber oder

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Schreiberin sein, sondern auch noch wissen, was überhaupt geht, und wie das geht, wie ich es realisieren kann. Man muss im besten Fall pro-

BÖHLER Ich muss da jetzt leider ganz woanders einhaken, weil wir dauernd von den Verlagen sprechen, sagen wir einmal die klassi-

grammieren können, oder muss einen Programmierer bezahlen können. Das sind ja wesentlich teurere Dinge als sich hinsetzen mit einem Blatt Papier und schreiben. Und wenn die Verlage sich da völlig raushalten - auch die meisten Verlage haben wenig Geld - haben wir wieder das Problem der Realisierung.

KOHL Man kann die beiden Aspekte schon zusammendenken. Den Aspekt der Qualitätsfrage, wo du sagst, es gibt keine Maßstäbe. Ein Maßstab für etwas, was gelesen werden könnte, könnte sein, was ein gediegener Lektor oder meinetwegen auch ein kaufmännisch ausgerichteter Verleger für gut befindet. Das könnte ein Maßstab sein, mit dem man sich auch für das Web Kommunikationsformen vorstellen könnte. Es ist nur so, dass die Lektoren an der Stelle streiken, oder die Verleger an der Stelle streiken, und sagen: wir verstehen unsere Kompetenz nicht nur an den Text, sondern offenbar auch an das Papier gebunden. Und ich denke, da produziert man eine Sackgasse, aus der man rauskommen könnte, und aus der man auch irgendwann rauskommen wird. Also ich glaube, das ist eine Frage der Zeit und vielleicht noch eine Frage der Gewöhnung. Die technische Seite, die zu beherrschen zur Zeit noch Aufwand bedeutet, und Aufwand bedeutet dann letztlich Geld, wird sich auch vereinfachen. Die technischen Hilfsmittel werden einfacher. Sich selbst verlegen, oder Texte ins Netz stellen kann heute jeder, das kann man wirklich lernen, und das kostet tendenziell eher weniger als mehr. Es ist nur daran gebunden, dass es Verleger gibt, die das machen möchten, die sagen, wir möchten gerne ein Buch und den Web-Auftritt präsentieren, und wir sagen dem Käufer des Buches, du kriegst damit noch einen Web-Auftritt mitgeliefert, du kriegst z.B. noch ein Passwort mitgeliefert oder du kriegst einen Zugang mitgeliefert. Man muss da nur auch etwas versprechen was dann kommt, und da haben wir noch nicht viel gesehen, würde ich sagen.

BECHT Wenn die Autoren selbst im Web publizieren, was wären dann die vorstellbaren Formen?

schon Printverlage. Ich habe mir auch angeschaut was die neuen Verlage im Netz so tun, und ich finde deswegen auch ganz gut, dass wir hier sitzen, umgeben von Adobe und Microsoft. Tatsächlich ist es ja so, dass die IT-Industrie, also die Internet-Industrie für sich alles beansprucht, was Content ist. Content ist alles, was im Netz vorkommt, das ist Software, das sind User-Daten, das sind Texte, das sind Fotos, das ist aber auch Kultur, das ist schlichtweg alles, was im Netz ist. Und die neuen Verlage, die im Netz entstehen, sind sehr oft kleine Zweigfirmen von großen Internet-Technologiefirmen, die dann unter anderem in ihrem Repertoire auch Literatur dabei haben: „Wir machen jetzt auch eine kleine Seite für Literatur, kostet ja nicht viel“. Die Leute können dort gratis ihre Texte abgeben, es gibt eine minimale Community-Betreuung, und wenn sich was daraus entwickelt, ist gut, und sonst ist nicht viel verloren gegangen. Dann verbreitet etwa Adobe mit ebook und PDF-Reader neue Modelle für Literatur im Netz.

Print-on-demand ist eine digitale Technologie, die sehr niedere Auflagenzahlen erlaubt, die meist dazu führt, dass die Autorinnen und Autoren ihre Bücher völlig selbst finanzieren. Und da sehe ich auch eine große Gefahr. Es gibt Verlage, die sind eigentlich reine Dienstleistungsbetriebe, die es Schreibwilligen und Literaten und anderen ermöglichen, ihre Bücher zu publizieren. Ich zahle als Autor dafür, ich bin mein eigener Verleger, mein eigener Redakteur, mache die Grafik selbst, mache das Lektorat selbst, und ich muss dann eigentlich auch noch selbst meine Käufer finden. Und in all dem sehe ich wirklich eine große Gefahr. Es gibt Vorzüge dieser Technologie für antiquarische Werke, die so leicht wieder aufgelegt werden können. Wie bei jeder Technologie gibt es hier Vorteile und Nachteile, aber das momentane Problem bei den Autoren ist, dass sie völlig auf sich selbst zurückgeworfen werden, das Buch selbst finanzieren. Die neuen Verlage sind fast alle - es gibt wenige Ausnahmen - reine Dienstleistungsbetriebe, die sagen: O.K. gib mir deinen Inhalt, ich mache ein Buch daraus, das kostet tausend Mark, und das ist ganz günstig.

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KOHL Meine These wäre, es gibt keinen Autor ohne Verleger. Das heißt, man kann zwar schreiben, man kann sich als Schreibender fühlen, man kann seine Texte ins Netz stellen, man kann seine Texte von Printing-on-demand drucken lassen, aber man wird denjenigen brauchen, diese erste Instanz, die nicht der Käufer ist. Ich habe den Verleger, der mir gesagt hat, das ist gut, was du machst, der mir hilft, aus einem Text ein Buch zu machen, der dafür sorgt, dass es hergestellt wird, und dass es verbreitet wird. Das ist für mich interessant, alles andere kann sich im Netz finden, kann sich treffen, kann sich kurzschließen. Und sobald sich irgend etwas herauskristallisiert, was interessanter ist, wird daraus das Buch werden, wonach sich alle sehnen, oder dann wird auch meinerwegen das Online-Projekt, wonach sich alle sehnen, und das erst dann wahrgenommen wird, wenn es die Reputation durch den Verlag bekommt. Das finde ich auch nicht schlecht so. Ich meine, die Verleger haben eine Aufgabe, das wiederhole ich noch einmal, in der sie gebraucht werden, als Beobachter und Begutachter und dann auch Distributoren. Dann müssen sie sich auch, oder sollten sie sich auch die technische Butter nicht vom Brot nehmen lassen, und sollten nicht an der Stelle aufhören, wo Adobe anfängt, sondern sollten im Prinzip Adobe vorschlagen, wie sie sich die e-books vorstellen, oder wie sie sich die Formate vorstellen, oder wie sie sich die Ästhetik vorstellen. Und nicht die Technik sollte dem Verlag alles dieses vorstellen.

BECHT Also ist der Tenor, es geht nicht um den Leser, es geht zuerst um den Verleger, um eine redaktionelle Instanz. Das schöne am Web ist doch, dass erst einmal jeder lesen kann, das heißt, die Resonanz wäre auch eine direkte vom Leser. Du sagst, die Verleger sollten ihrer "verlegerischen Aufgabe" gesamt habhaft werden. Sie sollen sich auch darum kümmern, was im Web passiert, sie sollen sich darum kümmern, welche technologischen Möglichkeiten zur Verfügung stehen und sich nicht auf irgendwelche "merkwürdige" Lesegeräte festlegen, wenn es längst schon Möglichkeiten gibt, Sachen auch auf Papier wieder auszudrucken, wenn sie nur digital vorhanden sind.

Christine, wie ist das für dich? Siehst du zuerst den Verleger und dann den Leser, oder zuerst den Leser und dann den Verleger?

BÖHLER Ganz wichtig und entscheidend ist das kommunikative Moment im Netz, aus dem sehr viel entstehen kann und auch die Freiheit, die mit dem Netz entstanden ist, Dinge in die Welt zu setzen, Dinge auszuprobieren - und dass Strukturen entstehen, seien es künstlerische Strukturen, seien es inhaltliche. Ich sehe nur eine Gefahr darin: es bilden sich immer mehr globale Stoffe und globale Werke heraus, und auf der anderen Seite kleine Communities. So existieren große globale Stoffe wie Harry Potter. Die werden dann wirklich auf allen Ebenen dieser Welt, die nur vorstellbar sind, vom T-Shirt über die Unterhose zur Teetasse zum Buch zur CD-Rom vermarktet, da gibt es auch alle Medienformate dazu. Ich war zwar noch nie auf der Harry Potter-Website, aber ich bin sicher, die gibt es, und wahrscheinlich ist die gar nicht so schlecht, keine Ahnung. Und dann gibt es die kleinen Gruppen etwa der Tomatenzüchter für die ganz spezielle Sorte. Es passiert natürlich, dass ästhetisch schwierige Formen abdriften in kaum mehr wahrnehmbares Ding, vor allem wenn es keine Strukturen gibt, die auffangen und promoten und festhalten. Da sehe ich momentan eigentlich die Schwierigkeit.

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Raumkontrolle 5: ErsatzRadio, Berlin



Foto: Thomas Aurin

[ERSATZRADIO 7 Tage Raumkontrolle auf 104,1](#)
[So 1. bis Sa 7. Juni 2003](#)

ERSATZRADIO erweitert, radikalisiert und popularisiert das Thema Raumkontrolle. Mit Telefoninterviews, in Gesprächen mit Studiogästen, durch weltweite Lokalberichterstattung und Verkehrsnachrichten und Beiträgen von 15 internationalen freien Radiostationen entsteht ein akustisches Wörterbuch zur strategischen Aneignung von Raum. ERSATZRADIO beginnt am 1. Juni mit einer Sondersendung, einem Livestream von den Protesten, Demonstrationen und Blockaden rund um den Genfer See anlässlich des diesjährigen G8 Gipfels in Evian und sendet ab 21.00 Uhr sein reguläres Programm. ERSATZRADIO

Konzept, Archiv, Programm: [Anselm Franke](#), [Hannah Hurtzig](#)
Radioleitung: Klaas Glenewinkel
Programmplanung: Anja Wollenberg
Vorproduktion: Zsolt Barat
Technik Studio: Jens Gröger
Tontechnik: Oliver Pritzkow, Andreas Schwartz
Archivar: Andreas Jeromin

Eine Kooperation mit der Ausstellung "Territories" in den KW, in Zusammenarbeit mit dem

bootlab und TwenFM.

ERSATZRADIO

Sondersendung 1.6.

"Jeder Mensch ist ein Experte/ Multitude e.V." ist mit dem Expertenmobil vor Ort beim G8 Gipfel in Evian und sendet live am 1. Juni ab 10.00 Uhr mit Beginn der ersten Aktionen.

Medienaktivisten aus zahlreichen Ländern mixen Live-Bilder und vorproduziertes Programm zu Audio- und Video-Streams, die aus einem öffentlich zugänglichen P2P-Netzwerk gespeist und dort auch wieder archiviert werden.

Haben genug Menschen die vor, während und nach den Aktionen hochgeladenen, benutzten oder gemixten Audio- und Video-Materialien mithilfe der üblichen P2P-Clients geteilt, bleiben diese auch über den eigentlichen Produktionszeitraum hinaus verfügbar.

Das Expertenmobil garantiert Bewegungs- und Kommunikationsfreiheit: Die Internetverbindung wird über eine bidirektionale Satellitenanlage hergestellt, der laufende Betrieb mit Solarenergie bestritten.

Nach dem G8 Gipfel reist das Expertenmobil weiter zu den noborder Camps in Rumänien, Polen und Süditalien, sowie zum EU Gipfel nach Thessaloniki.

www.geneva03.org www.expertbase.net



Foto: Thomas Aurin

Programmschiene

8.00 - 9.00 Uhr

Morgenstern. Exerziten zur Austreibung der Nacht im Hörer

9.00 - 11.00 Uhr

Der Morgen Danach. Ein Berlin Surrogat in 6 Sendungen

11.00 - 12.00 Uhr

Vom Durchqueren der Räume . Hörstücke

17.00 Uhr

Look, Listen & Repeat Nacherzählte Filme

12.00 - 18.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Das Magazin

18.00 - 20.00 Uhr
RAUMKONTROLLE - Die Dialoge
Aufzeichnung aus dem KIOSK für nützliches Wissen.

20.00 - 21.00 Uhr
RAUMKONTROLLE - Der Kommentar

21.00 - 23.00 Uhr
Der Piratensender Twen fm macht legal Musik

23.00 - 24.00 Uhr
Sound of the Cities. Gespräche zur Stadt und Musik

24.00 - 4.00 Uhr
Der Piratensender Twen fm macht durch

4.00 - 8.00 Uhr
Nachtmagazin . Wiederholungen & Versprechen

Tägliche Sendungen

8.00 - 9.00 Uhr
MORGENSTERN*

Exerzitien zur Austreibung der Nacht im Hörer.

Es ist sehr früh, die Sonne ist im Osten aufgegangen, es ist ein kritischer Moment. Ob man jetzt an der Welt oder einer leichten Kreislaufschwäche leidet, das Gedankengeschäft und die Beschleunigung am Morgen sollte man anderen überlassen dürfen. Morgenstern bietet beides. Der Sadismus des Radios, -einer spricht ohne zu hören, alle hören ohne sprechen zu können,- wird hier nutzbringend angewendet: Moral- und Strafpredigten, fluchende Kapitalismuskritik von René Pollesch, Revolutionsopern, Exorzismen, voreilige Beschimpfungen von Angestellten und Schauermärchen bringen die graue Frühe zum Glühen.

*Morgenstern, bezeichnet eine keulenförmige Notwaffe, mit Nägeln besetzt, auch: Stachelkeule.

9.00 - 11.00 Uhr
Der Morgen Danach

Ein Berlin Surrogat in 6 Sendungen.

Am Morgen danach wird der Überhang des vorangegangenen Tages und der letzten Nacht gesammelt. Mailinglisten und Weblogs, Stories und Manifeste, Dialoge und Übereifer - das unaufhörliche Gespräch der fremden Stimmen, die inneren Monologe der Stadt. Morgendliche Visite, eine Diagnose ohne Kommentar und Moderation von Holger Schulze. Ozeanien hat sich schon immer im Krieg mit Ostasien befunden. Ozeanien war von jeher der Alliierte von Eurasien. Die gefühlte Bevölkerung. Die gefühlte Bewölkung. Das Wetter.

Mo 2.6. Nathalie Bruys aka Kodi (Musik)

Di 3.6. Hanna Buhl (Text) und ein Überraschungsgast (Musik),

Mi 4.6. Ingo Kottkamp (Musik) und Corinna Nicolai (Text),

Do 5.6. Sami Khatib (Musik) und Joseph Imorde (Text),

Fr 6.6. Janine Rostrum aka Planningtorock (Musik) und Ingo Kottkamp (Text),

Sa 7.6. Christine Lang (Musik) und Matze Schmidt (Text)

11.00 - 12.00 Uhr

Vom Durchqueren der Räume. Hörstücke.

Irgendwann hatte die Landkarte dann doch gesiegt und vertrieb den Bericht des Reisenden. Die Karte geometrisierte und kolonisierte den Raum, war für alle ablesbar und der Erzähler der Wegstrecke war verschwunden. Die Autoren der Hörstücke bewegen sich durch den kartografierten Raum, aber so, als sei ihnen die Aufsicht, der Kartenblick, verlorengegangen. Es sind Wanderungen durch Strassen und Orte und deren Verwandlungen durch den Passanten. Akustische Psychogeografien, die den Bewegungen des Gehens, Schlenderns und Hastens folgen.

Mit Stücken u.a. von: Hildegard Westerkamp (Vancouver), Stefan Kaegi (Frankfurt), Janet Cardiff

(London), Gob Squad (Berlin/ London), Eran Schaerf (Berlin).

12.00 - 18.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Das Magazin

PRODUKTION UND GEBRAUCH GEBAUTER UMWELT

AnArchitektur

Das Berliner Magazin An Architektur stellt seine Arbeit zur "Produktion und Gebrauch von gebauter Umwelt" vor. Recherchen zu extraterritorialen Räumen wie Guantanamo Bay in Kuba oder San Diego in der Karibik, neuartige (Rechts-)räume, die im "War on Terrorism" zu Gefangenenlager der "unlawful combatants" umfunktioniert werden. Orte der Redefinition und Unterwanderung Internationalen Rechts und amerikanischer Bürgerrechte. Interviews u.a. mit The Lawyers Committee, New York.

www.anarchitektur.com

VIA EGNATIA Stalker

Die Geschichte der das alte Rom mit Constantinopel verbindenden VIA EGNATIA ist über die Jahrhunderte eine Geschichte der Displacements. In den zwanziger Jahren fand ein erzwungener "Bevölkerungsaustausch" von eineinhalb Millionen Menschen zwischen Griechenland und der Türkei statt, seitdem sind über diese Route Hunderttausende Kurden nach Europa geflüchtet. Eine Rekonstruktion der Ereignisse, ein Archiv persönlicher Geschichten und Kartografien entlang der VIA EGNATIA. www.stalkerlab.it

Alain Platel & les Ballets de C. de la B. zu Gast im Studio.

Die Compañie gastiert im Juni an der Volksbühne.

RADIO-FLOW

Radio-Flow ist konzertantes Radio, das aus Medienströmen und persönlichen Äußerungen künstlerische Propaganda synthetisiert. Radio-Flow entsteht aus der manipulativen und generativen Transformation der Live-Inputs durch Manipulatoren, Generatoren, Sprechperformer und Musiker. Das Flow-Ensemble: Ulrike Gabriel, Antoine Chessex, Gilles Aubry, Kerstin Weiberg, Axel Doerner, Dirk Bruinsma

Unter dem Pflaster liegt das All

C-Base ist eine abgestürzte Raumstation unter Berlin Mitte. !Achtung! wegen Restaurationsarbeiten auf einigen c-base Decks werden andere belegt. Diese befinden sich im alten Neuen Deutschland Gebäude, Raum 127. Ein Bericht über Archäologie der Zukunft und subversive Strategien der Stadtaneignung. www.c-base.org

SUPERSCHOOL PRÄSENTIERT: KONGRESS DES HALBWISSENS

Superschool. Halbwissen + Halbwissen = Vollwissen

Halbwissende lösen die großen Rätsel der Menschheit. Der Halbwissenskongress bebaut die Brachflächen ihres Gehirns. Sterbende Städte: Wird Leipzig zur Geisterstadt? Golan-Höhen, Gaza, Guantanamo Bay: Was ist hier Gesetz? 1984 vs. 2003: Wer kontrolliert die Stadt? www.superschool.de

SPERRZONEN IM ÖFFENTLICHEN RAUM Significans

Die Künstler und Aktivistengruppe AG Significans produziert drei halbstündige Sendungen zu den räumlichen Beschränkungen, die AusländerInnen, Flüchtlingen und Migranten auferlegt werden.

Gäste: u.a. Elisabeth Ngo Oum, Mohammed Abdel Amine von der Brandenburger Flüchtlingsinitiative und der Anwalt Thomas Moritz.

www.significans.de

BORDERBIAS

Ein Beitrag des Journalisten Martin Hirsch über die Grenzbeziehungen zwischen den USA und Kanada, die verschärften Grenzkontrollen seit dem 11. September und den G8 Gipfel in Kanada.

BE SUPERNATURAL

Brain Balancing über das Radio

Kommunikation ohne Telefon, Kabel, Fiberglass oder Satellit ist nicht unmöglich! Brainbalancing

über Radio macht uns unabhängig! In einem 18 minütigen do-it-yourself Workshop erklären Nina Fischer und Maron el Sani eine Methode zur technikfreien Telekommunikation über das Radio.

MEDIEN IN ISRAEL UND PALÄSTINA

Manu Luksch interviewte 4 Experten mit unterschiedlichen Positionen zum Thema: Nisreem Abu-Zayyad (Palestine-Israel Journal), Galit Eilat (Director Digital Art Lab, Holon,) Momo Yoel (indymedia, Tel Aviv) and Ronni Shendar (Alternative Information Centre, Jerusalem).

KontrollRaum

Der öffentliche Raum, erfasst und verarbeitet. Der Chaos Computer Club Berlin möchte ergründen, ob in Berlin die allgemeine Sicherheitslage ein unbeobachtetes In-der-Nase-Bohren noch zulässt. Frank Rieger, Frank Rosengart, CCC, www.ccc.de

Spread Radio - Tunes inna Family Style.

Klangraumkontrolle mit Dr. B. Lunt und Oben Ole von Style & The Family Tunes

Holland ist ein ordentliches Land

Die holländische Gesellschaft ist ein ständig wachsendes Geflecht aus Gesetzen und Regularien. Am Ende richtet sich das Regelwerk gegen alle. Gruppe Schie 2.0, Rotterdam, über Selbstregulierung und Freiheit.

ETHNOGRAPHIE EINES SANIERUNGSGEBIETS

Sanierung, die physische Bereinigung von Raum, geht immer einher mit einer sozialen Bereinigung. Das Beispiel Friedrichshain, 2002, vorgetragen von Thomas Goetz.

REFLECTIONS ON SERENDIPITY AND THE ART OF DRIFTING Drifting friends

Nach 5 Jahren Japanaufenthalt entdecken Mic Vieser und Reto Wettach Deutschland wieder neu. Eine Audio-Kollage unerwarteter Erfahrungen. Mit dem Berliner DJ/Produzent Deckart. www.driftingfriends.de

BORDER DEVICE(S) Multiplicity

80 Forscher aus 24 Ländern arbeiten im Netzwerk von MULTIPLICITY an einer umfassenden Kartographie von globalen Grenzphänomenen. Präsentiert werden sieben Fallstudien. www.multiplicity.it

LIGNA Interventionistisches Radiohören

"Werde Teil des FSK-Radioballetts! Nimm einen Rundfunkempfänger mit Miniaturkopfhörer und ein rotes Tuch, geh auf die Strasse und warte auf weitere Anweisungen!" Von legendären Aktionen wie "Radioballett", "Öffentliches Radiohören in der Hamburger Innenstadt" als Beispiel ihrer interventionistischen Radioaktionen. www.fsk-hh.org

Look, listen & repeat Nacherzählte Filme im Radio

Sie sehen die nacherzählten Filme am nächsten Tag im Arsenal.

In der Erinnerung entwickeln Kinofilme ein seltsames Eigenleben, das nichts mit "Filmkritik" im landläufigen Sinn zu tun hat. Nach individuellen, zuweilen lustigen, oft wilden und immer aufschlussreichen Archivierungsmustern speichert das Zuschauergedächtnis Handlungen, Schrecksekunden, Schauplätze, Glücksgefühle, Gesichter, Musiken, Kostüme oder Dialoge aus gesehenen Filmen. Um diesen Prozess kreist die Reihe von Dorothee Wenner: sechs filmbegeisterte Menschen rekonstruieren sechs Filme mit einer thematischen Gemeinsamkeit. Es sind Spiel- und Dokumentarfilme aus unterschiedlichen Ländern, in denen es um Grenzen, Zonen, no-go-areas und Überwachungssysteme geht. Die Nacherzählungen sind zugleich Vorankündigungen:

2.6. (17.30 Uhr) FAMILY VIEWING von Atom Egoyan, Kanada 1987. Den Film über videoüberwachtes Familienleben erzählt nach: Christian Petzold, Regisseur

3.6. (17.30 Uhr) C'MON BABE Sharon Sandusky, USA 1988 und ELEFANTEN (Karl Kels, D2002) den legendären Lemmingefilm erzählt nach: Lemminge-Expertin Stefanie Schulte Strathaus, Kinomacherin

4.6. (17.15 Uhr) NADYA'S VILLAGE, Seiichi Motohasi, Japan 1997 den japanischen

Dokumentarfilm über ein Dorf in ihrer ukrainischen Heimat erzählt nach: Katja Potapejko, Studentin

5.6. (16.15 Uhr) STALKER, UdSSR 1978/79 von Andrej Tarkowskij. Den russischen Spielfilm erzählt nach: Nico Schröder, Filmjournalist.

6.6. (17.30 Uhr) ON THE BEAT China/Spanien 1995 von Ning Ying. Den Spielfilm über den Fahrradpolizisten aus Beijing erzählen Ulrich und Erika Gregor nach, Int. Forum und Arsenal-Kino.

7.6. (17.30 Uhr) THE CRUISE von Bennett Miller, USA 1998 den Dokumentarfilm über den exzentrischen Tourist-Guide aus Manhattan erzählt nach: Hanns Zischler, Schauspieler und Regisseur.

Interviews

Die Interviewer

Stefan Retfeld, Architekt, Berlin, Phil Misselwitz, Architekt, Tel Aviv, London, Berlin, Susanne Schindler, Redakteurin bei Arch+, Sarah Herda, Storfront for Art and Architecture, New York, Jochen Becker, Kurator, Kritiker, Berlin, Stephan Lanz, Stadtforscher und -planer, Berlin und Meron Benvenisti, David Campbell, Jeff Halper, Rafi Segal, Eyal Weizman

Die Interviewpartner

Kontrolle:

Prof. Arjun Appadurai; Geograph, Yale University; Der Raum der Nationalstaaten heute: Identität, Gewalt und Territorium

Michael Baute; Filmkritiker, Berlin/Antje Ehmann - Filmwissenschaftlerin, Berlin; Über das Kameraauge

Karin de Bruyn; Research Coordinator ETRO, European Union in humanitarien Demining, Brüssel; Neue Technologien zur effizienten und humanitären Mienenentschärfung

Dr. Eva Horn; Kulturwissenschaftlerin, New York; Über den Raum der Geheimdienste, über Grenzen und ihre Verletzer

Bastian Lange; Dipl.-Geograph, Bauhaus-Kolleg (COOL FRANKFURT), Berlin;

Raumaneignungsstrategien "kultureller Unternehmer" und deren territoriale Praktiken

Prof. Dr. Christina v. Braun; Kulturwissenschaft, Humboldt Universität, Berlin; Drinnen und draussen - Aspekte von Raumkontrolle

Ute Wardenga; Institut für Länderkunde, Leipzig; Räume der Geographie

PD Dr. Niels Werber; Germanistisches Institut, Ruhr Universität Bochum; Die neuen militärischen Landkarten

Prof. Dr. Gertrud Koch; Seminar Filmwissenschaft am Institut für Theaterwissenschaft, Freie Universität Berlin

Geert Lovink; Medientheoretiker, Australien; Bericht aus Australien

Prof. Thomas Y. Levin, Princeton University; Unitärer Urbanismus und Überwachung

Prof. Martin Löw; Raumsoziologe, Universität Darmstadt

Trennung:

Maja Bajevic; Künstlerin, Sarajevo; Frauenarbeit in Kriegszeiten

Dr. Sanjay Chaturvedi; Punjab University, Centre for the Study of Geopolitics, Chandigarh; Der Grenzkonflikt zwischen Pakistan and Indien

Dirk Gebhardt; Geograph, Geographisches Institut, Humboldt Universität Berlin; Zur Stigmatisierung Berliner Bezirke wie Neukölln und Wedding

Hannes Heer; Historiker, Hamburg; Marsch, Kessel, Lager

Ines Kappert; Literaturwissenschaftlerin, Berlin; Die Inszenierung des weißen Mannes als Opfer
Susanne Knaul; Journalistin, Israel; "Seperation Fence" - Bericht von der Mauer zwischen Israel und Palästina

Oren Yiftachel; Geograph, Ben Gurion Universität, Haifa/Beer Sheba; Über lokalen Widerstand in einer geteilten Gesellschaft

Prof. Michael Soskin; Stadtforscher, New York; Über 2 Konferenzen zur Zukunft Jerusalems

Gesetz:

Bernd Belina; Universität Bremen, Institut für Geografie; Zur Inneren Sicherheit, Kriminalität und Überwachung in Bremen

Duncan Campbell; Journalist und TV-Produzent, Glasgow; Zum organisierten Zigarettschmuggel von Großkonzernen wie British Tobacco

Alexandre Kedar; Jurist, Haifa; Zum Verhältnis von Recht und Raum.

Thomas Lehmen; Choreograf und Performer, Berlin; Abseitsfälle im Fußball

Dr. Gulnara Roll; Center for Transboundary Cooperation (CTC), Estonia; Über transnationale

Organisationen für Ökologie

Monument:

Prof. Dr. Heinz Brüggemann; Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaftler, Universität Hannover; Über "Architekturen des Augenblicks", die visuelle Konstruktion urbaner Räume

Gruppo A12; Milano/Italien;

Die Stadt als Archiv

Ingo Günther; Künstler, Founder of Refugee Republic, New York; Die Darstellung des politischen Globus, Denkmäler in Bagdad, und die Ästhetik der Diplomatie

Thomas Meyer; Politologe, Universität Dortmund; Rückstoss der Moderne: Identitätspolitik und Fundamentalismus

Simulation:

Dr. Ludger Basten; Geograph, Ruhr Universität Bochum; Die Neue Mitte Oberhausen

Nicola Duric; Theatermacher, Hamburg; "Im Osten gehören die Räume uns"

Tom Goetze; Institut für Ethnologie Berlin; Hip Hop in Birmingham

Prof. Dr. Dieter Hassenpflug; Bauhaus Universität Weimar; Citytainment: Städte als Erlebnislandschaften

Prof. Dr. Hans-Thies Lehmann; Theaterwissenschaftler, Universität Frankfurt; Bericht aus New York

Jelka Plate, tetrapak; kulturelle Produzentinnen, Hamburg; Hafen City, Hamburg

Simon Sheik; Assistant Professor, Art Academy, Dept. of Critical Studies, Malmö; Der Raum der Utopien und urbane Raumkonzepte der Kunst

Georg von Ehren; N-TV, Bagdad; Telekommunikation in Bagdad

Planung:

Beatriz Colomina; Architekturtheoretikerin, Princeton University; Geschlechtsspezifische Architektur

Prof. Dr. Jürgen Friedrichs; Institutsleiter Forschungsinstitut für Soziologie, Köln; Gentrification als Stadtplanung

Annett Gröschner; Autorin, Berlin; Fahrten mit den Berliner Verkehrsbetrieben

Dr. Volker Hassemer; ehemaliger Geschäftsführer "Partner für Berlin"; Städtebau und Architektur für die Metropole Berlin nach 1989

Dr. Michi Knecht; Institut für europäische Ethnologie, Humboldt-Universität Berlin; Der Stadtplan der Armut in Berlin

Wolff-Dieter Narr; Politologe, FU-Berlin; Die Geographie der Weltwirtschaft

Prof. Simon Sadler; Architekturtheoretiker, University of California; Situationistische Stadtpläne

Dr. phil. Max Welch Guerra; PD an der TU Berlin und Inhaber des Walter-Gropius-Lehrstuhls an der Universidad de Buenos Aires; Politische Macht am Spreebogen und die räumliche Dimension der Krise in Argentinien

Karim El Gawhary; Journalist, Kairo; Bericht aus Kairo

Migration:

Ursula Biemann; Künstlerin und Kuratorin, Zürich; Interviews an den Grenzen

Hubert Heinold; Anwalt, München; Zur Dritt-Staaten Regelung und den Glaubwürdigkeitskriterien bei

Asylsuchenden

Beat Leuthart; Autor, Basel; Berichte von den Grenzen Europas. Die Grenzökonomie Spanien/Marokko

Jan Ralske; Filmemacher, Berlin; Über das Dorf Badolato, Kalabrien. Kurdische Flüchtlinge und die Ideen eines kommunistischen Bürgermeisters in Süditalien

Florian Zeyfang; Künstler, Berlin/ Istanbul; Berichterstattung aus Istanbul

Massimiliano Gioni; Kurator der nächsten Manifesta; Berichte einer Recherche in Europa

Prof. Thomas Keendu; Bord College, WY; Humanitäre Zeltstädte und Interventionen

Roberto Segre; Stadtforscher, Kuba und Brasilien; Musik aus den Favelas

Lucca Pizzaroni; Künstler; Digital Slum New York

Hito Steyerl; Dokumentarfilmerin und Autorin, Berlin

Moderatoren

Lilo Wanders, Moderatorin "Öffnet die Herzen, herzt die Öffnungen", Hamburg.

www.lilowanders.de

Dr. Jürgen Kuttner, Kulturwissenschaftler, Radio-Moderator bei "Fritz",

Videoschnipselhermeneutiker, Berlin. www.kuttner.de

Wolfgang Müller, Künstler, Musiker (Die Tödliche Doris), Autor und Islandexperte. Wie schaffen wir eine elfenfreundliche Atmosphäre, um die feinstofflichen Wesen in unsere Welt zu locken?

www.wolfgangmueller.net

Manuela Krause macht und moderiert die Sendung Micropolis auf Klubradio (www.klubradio.de), auch bekannt als Olimpia auf Superstar Records.

RP Kahl, Regisseur, Produzent. Filme: Silvester Countdown, Angel Express, 99 EURO-Films, Europe (99 EURO-Films 2)

Sprecher: Kathrin Angerer, Herbert Fritsch

18.00 - 20.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Die Dialoge

Dialoge zum strategischen Raum von Architektur, Stadt- und Landschaftsplanung. Mit Fallbeispielen aus Israel, Südafrika, Bosnien und Deutschland. Aus dem Archiv "Erzählungen von Orten, Räumen und Territorien" des KIOSK für nützliches Wissen. Sie hören eine Aufzeichnung der gestrigen Veranstaltung in der Villa Elisabeth. In englischer Sprache

Mo 2.6. Zvi Efrat - Eran Schaerf

Di 3.6. Friedemann Büttner - Amos Gitai

Mi 4.6. Sharon Rotbard - Roemer van Toorn

Do 5.6. David Campbell - Eyal Weizman

Fr 6.6. Jeff Halper - Lindsay Bremner

Sa 7.6. Meron Benvenisti - Milan Prodanovic

20.00 - 21.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Der Kommentar

Die sieben Dialoge des KIOSK werden unmittelbar im Anschluß an die Sendung von Passanten auf der Kastanienallee im Studio kommentiert.

21.00 - 23.00 Uhr und 24.00 - 4.00 Uhr

TWEN FM macht legal Musik

Auf nächtlicher Kreuzfahrt durch die Berliner Musikszene wird TwenFM snares, hihats und Bässe durch den Äther jagen. TwenFM geht auf Sendung u.a. mit Puppemastaz, Jeansteam, Frathese Toys, Nerdinger, Bad Kleinen, femmes with fatal breaks, dj peejay, bandolero sound system, Neon Man, Extravaganza, BpitchControl, DJ Aziz, Pilsskills. twenFM seit 1999 als Piratensender in und um Mitte, P-berg aktiv, kämpft um ein dauerhaftes legales Sendeforum für alternative Berliner Musik, Kultur und Medienproduzenten. TwenFM broadcasted DJ-Sessions, live und direct: zwei Technics, ein Mixer, ein Mic, alle Genres. Dabei rotieren neue Talente, erfahrene Produzenten und Bignames gleichberechtigt nebeneinander.

23.00 - 24.00 Uhr

SOUND OF THE CITY

Gespräche zur Stadt und Musik.

Christoph Gurk lädt ein bis zwei Gäste und ihre Plattensammlung zum zwanglosen Talk ins Studio. Es geht um die Bedeutung von Pop für die persönliche Biografie, das innige Verhältnis von Musik und Stadt, die Geschichte des Sound als Code urbaner Subkulturen oder auch den Zusammenhang zwischen Klang und Konzepten von Raumkontrolle. Nichts muss, alles kann.

Studiogäste:

So 1.6. René Pollesch (Regisseur, Volksbühne am Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz)

Mo 2.6. Jan Jelinek (Musiker, Farben)

Di 3.6. Barbara Morgenstern (Musikerin, Solokünstlerin)

Mi 4.6. Reinhold Friedl (Musiker, Zeitkratzer Ensemble)

Do 5.6. Yvonne Cornelius (Musikerin, Niobe Tse Tse)

Fr 6.6. Ronald Lippok & Bernd Jesträm (Musiker, Tarwater)

Sa 7.6. Bettina Köster (Ex-Malaria)

ELEVATORMUSIC

Wird bei der Pabstwahl Musik gehört?

Ganztägiger Soundteppich.

Hanno Leichtmann und Nicholas Bussmann lassen sich über den gesamten Zeitraum des

ERSATZRADIO in einen gläsernen Aufzug eines leerstehenden Bürokomplexes am Hackeschen Markt einschließen. Das einwöchige Experiment dient der Auslotung der Beziehungen von Musik zu Raum und ihren Funktionen in unserer Gesellschaft. Allein über eine schnelle Datenleitung mit der Aussenwelt verbunden soll in dem Aufzug versucht werden, eine Musik zu entwerfen, die auf die engen Raumbedingungen modernen Großstädte eingeht - vielleicht sogar darüber hinaus in ihre Zukunft verweist. Weitere Passagiere: Jan Jelinek, Andrew Peckler, Thaddeus Herrmann, Lars Rudolph, Hannes Strobl, Static, Resistance, Holger Friedrich, Leonid Soybelman.

bootlab

"JUNIRADIO IS NOT UNIRADIO"

Vom 8. bis 30.6. sendet das bootlab im Rahmen von ErsatzRadio, unter dem Titel JUNIRADIO. Ein dreiwöchiges Modell zur Durchsetzung eines freien Radios für Berlin.

Selbstdarstellung: "Juniradio is not Uniradio, und auch kein Ersatzradio für Uniradio, und wir sind auch nicht der Offene Kanal. Juniradio ist ein freies Radio, insofern es ohne kommerzielle oder institutionelle Zwänge das Senden von Sendungen ermöglicht, die überall sonst von der Berliner Radiomafia verhindert werden. Juniradio ist kein Hauptstadtkulturfonds, und wir sind auch nicht Partner für Berlin. Juniradio ist ein offenes Radio, insofern es nicht von Profis, Experten oder PR-Spezialisten hergestellt wird, sondern von einem Netz lokaler wie internationaler Gruppen. Radio funktioniert nicht wie ein Theater, sondern wie eine Fabrik. Höchste Qualität bei minimalem Budget. Ein politisches Radio ist Juniradio insofern, als es eine gesellschaftliche Imagination adressiert: den Wunsch nach einem besseren Radio in Berlin, das nicht als Spekulation auf Marktnischen oder Zielgruppen zustande käme, sondern als eine Wette auf reale, sinnvolle und produktive Zusammenhänge. Und zwar endlich auch zwischen dem Radio und dem Leben der Leute."

www.juniradio.net

HE MEDIA CENTER TO END ALL MEDIA CENTERS

The Media Center to end all Media Centers: Das bootlab steht nicht leer, sondern fördert, beherbergt und verbindet seit Anfang 2000 eine Vielzahl unabhängiger Projekte, u.a. die Bar im Radio, Kino Raum 3, Klubradio, Last Tuesday, Mikro e.V., Radio Internationale Stadt, radiokampagne.de, Starship, textz.com, TwenFM, vote-auction.com und viele andere mehr.

Bootlab | Ziegelstrasse 20 |
10117 Berlin | www.bootlab.org

Freie Radios/ Kooperationspartner: Lora www.lora.ch, Radio Lora ist einer der ältesten alternativen Radiosender in der Schweiz. Gegründet in den achtziger Jahren ist Radio Lora im Raum Zürich zu empfangen. Bauhaus.fm / Studio-b11 www.radiostudio.org, Bauhaus.FM ist der Radiosender der Bauhaus-Universität-Weimar. Die Radiostation wird betrieben von Studenten der Fakultät Medien und dem Lehrstuhl für experimentelles Radio. Radio Resonance 104.4 FM, London www.dosensos.org, www.resonancefm.com, Resonance 104,4 FM wird als Radiokunst-Station vom London Musicians' Collective betrieben. Dosensos produziert eine wöchentliche Radiosendung über zeitgenössische Kunst und Kultur auf Resonance 104.4 FM. Betalounge, Hamburg, San Francisco www.betalounge.de, Betalounge wurde in San Francisco als eines der ersten Webradios gegründet und sendet heute aus den NSEC Studio (Network Syndicate European Community) in Hamburg. Alle Shows werden nach dem Live Event archiviert, und sind dann über www.betalounge.de zugänglich. DFM www.dfm.nu, DFM sendet seit dem 1. Januar 1998 als unabhängiger Webcast-Sender in den Niederlanden. Radio100 www.radio100.nl, Radio100 war einer der ersten und ist einer der letzten Piratensender in Amsterdam. Radiointerference www.radiointerference.nl, Radiointerference basiert auf einer Zusammenstellung archivierter Streams. Die Beiträge kommen von internationalen Künstlern. Spamradio www.spamradio.com, Spamradio ist ein Radioprojekt, das Junkmails (spam) in ein Radioprogramm verwandelt. Eine Computerstimme liest den Spam vor. Unterlegt ist das Ganze mit elektronischer Musik. Radio Fro, 105.0 Mhz, Linz www.fro.at, Radio Fro ist ein Themenradio über Politik, Bildung, Kunst, Kultur, Soziales, Unterhaltung und je nach dem was der Programmleitung gerade einfällt. Gegründet wurde Radio Fro 1998. Ambient-tv www.ambienttv.net, AmbientTV.NET arbeitet als Kunstproduktionsunternehmen. Im Zentrum stehen Projekte, die Sound, Bild, Informationen, Tanz, Radio und Netzwerke kombinieren. radiokampagne www.radiokampagne.de, Die Radiokampagne.de ist ein Zusammenschluss von Radio-Initiativen, Wortkünstlern und Musikern, die ein freies Radio für Berlin Brandenburg fordern. Radio4A, 101.4 FM, Brighton, Das Radioprojekt 4A besteht aus engagierten Leuten, die Geld, Zeit und Ideale

aufbringen und dabei als Piratensender mit einem Bein im Gefängnis stehen. Radiomars www.radiomars.si, Radiomars ist ein Radiosender in Maribo/Slovenien für und von Studenten, der vor allem unbekannte Musiker unterstützt. WMFU www.wfmu.org, Gegründet auf dem Campus der Upsala Hochschule, in East Orange, machte sich WMFU 1994 unabhängig und sendet heute auf 91.1 Mhz FM in New Jersey City.

Tulip House

[< < back to the overview](#)

[Projects of Tulip House > KIOSK for useful knowledge](#)
[> Narrations of places, cities and territories](#)

Space control of 5: Spare radio, Berlin



Photo: Thomas Aurin

SPARE RADIO 7 days space control for 104,1
So 1st to SA 7 June 2003

SPARE RADIO extended, radicalizes and popularizes the topic space control. With telephone interviews, in discussions with Studiogaesten, by world-wide restaurant reporting and traffic message and contributions of 15 international free radio stations an acoustic dictionary develops for the strategic appropriation of area. SPARE RADIO begins its regular program approximately on 1 June with a special transmission, a Livestream of the protests, demonstrations and blockades around that Geneva lake on the occasion of the G8 of this year of summit in Evian and sends starting from 21.00 o'clock. SPARE RADIO

Concept, archives, program: [Anselm Franke](#) , [Hannah Hurtzig](#)

Radio line: Klaas Glenewinkel

Program planning: Anja wool mountain

Vorproduktion: Zsolt Barat

Technology studio: Jens Groeger

Audio engineering: Olive Pritzkow, Andreas Schwartz

Archivist: Andreas Jeromin

A co-operation with the exhibition "Territories" in KW, in co-operation with the boat lab and TwenFM.

SPARE RADIO

Special transmission 1.6.

"each humans are an expert/a Multitude e.V." live on 1 June starting from 10.00 o'clock with beginning of the first actions is with expert-mobilely locally with the G8 the summit in Evian and sends. Medium activists from numerous countries mix Live pictures and before-produced program for audio and video Streams, which are fed from a publicly accessible P2P-Netzwerk and archived there also again.

Credit enough humans forwards, during and after the actions high-loaded, used or mixed audio and video materials the assistance of the usual P2P-Clients divided, these remain available also beyond the actual production period.

Expert-mobilely movement and communication liberty guarantees: The InterNet connection is made over a bi-directional satellite plant, which denied current enterprise with solar energy.

After the G8 summit continues to travel expert-mobilely to the noborder Camps to Romania, Poland and South Italies, as well as to European Union the summit after Thessaloniki.

www.geneva03.org www.expertbase.net



Photo: Thomas Aurin

Program rail

8.00 - 9,00 o'clock

Morning star. Exerzitionen for driving the night out in the listener

9.00 - 11,00 o'clock

The morning after. A Berlin surrogat in 6 transmissions

11.00 - 12,00 o'clock

Of crossing the areas. Pieces of hearing

17,00 o'clock

Look, lists & Repeat repeated films

12.00 - 18,00 o'clock

SPACE CONTROL - the magazine

18.00 - 20,00 o'clock
SPACE CONTROL - the dialogues
Recording from the KIOSK for useful knowledge.

20.00 - 21,00 o'clock
SPACE CONTROL - the comment

21.00 - 23,00 o'clock
The Piratensender Twen of FM makes music legal

23.00 - 24,00 o'clock
Sound OF the Cities. Discussions to the city and music

24.00 - 4,00 o'clock
The Piratensender Twen of FM goes through

4.00 - 8,00 o'clock
Night magazine. Repetitions & promises

Daily transmissions

8.00 - 9,00 o'clock
MORNING STAR *
Exerzitionen for driving the night out in the listener.
It is very early, the sun is come up in the east, it is a critical moment. Whether one suffers now from the world or easy cycle weakness, which to thought business and acceleration in the morning one should be allowed to leave others. Morning star offers both. The Sadismus of the radio, one speaks without to hear, all hears without to speak be able, - one uses profitably here: Moral and punishing lectures, swearing capitalism criticism of René Pollesch, revolution operas, Exorzismen, hasty insults of employees and shower fairy tales bring the grey early one to the glowing.
* Morning star, marks a lobar emergency weapon, occupied with nails, also: Prick club.

9.00 - 11,00 o'clock
The morning after
A Berlin surrogat in 6 transmissions.
In the morning after the overhang of the preceding daily and the last night is collected. Mailing lists and Weblogs, Stories and communist manifestos, dialogues and overeagerness - the incessant discussion of the strange voices, the internal Monologe of the city. Morning visite, a diagnosis without comment and presentation of Holger Schulze. Ozeanien always was in the war with Eastern Asia. Ozeanien was always the allied one of Eurasien. The felt population. The felt cloudy appearance. The weather.
Mo 2.6. Nathalie Bruys aka Kodi (music)
Di 3.6. Hanna Buhl (text) and a surprise guest (music),
Mi 4.6. Ingo Kottkamp (music) and Corinna Nicolai (text),
DO 5.6. Sami Khatib (music) and Joseph Imorde (text),
Fr 6.6. Janine Rostrum aka Planningtorock (music) and Ingo Kottkamp (text),
SA 7.6. Christine long (music) and Matze Schmidt (text)

11.00 - 12,00 o'clock
Of crossing the areas. Pieces of hearing.
The map had triumphed sometime then nevertheless and drove the report out of the traveler. The map geometrisierte and colonized the area, was readable for all and the storytellers of the distance had disappeared. The authors of the pieces of hearing move by the kartografierten area, but, as if the supervision, was lost to them the map view. There is migrations by roads and places and their conversions by the passanten.

Acoustic Psychogeografien, those the movements of going, Schlenderns and Hastens to follow. With pieces among other things of: Hildegard Westerkamp (Vancouver), Stefan Kaegi (Frankfurt), Janet Cardiff (London), Gob Squad (Berlin/London), Eran sharp (Berlin).

12.00 - 18,00 o'clock

SPACE CONTROL - the magazine

PRODUCTION AND USE OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT

AnArchitektur

Citizen of Berlin the magazine at architecture presents his work to the "production and use of built environment". Searches to specially-territorial areas such as Guantanamo Bay in Cuba or San Diego in the Karibik, new (right s) area, which was in "on Terrorism" to camp "unlawful combatants" is re-designed. Places of the redefinition and infiltration international one of right and American citizen rights. Interview among other things with The Lawyers Committee, New York.

www.anarchitektur.com

VIA EGNATIA Stalker

The history of the connecting VIA EGNATIA, old Rome with Constantinopel, is over the centuries a history of the DISPLACEMENTS. In the twenties a forced "population exchange" took place from one and a half million humans between Greece and Turkey, since hundredthousands are Kurds to Europe fled over this route. A reconstruction of the events, archives of personal stories and Kartografien along the VIA EGNATIA. www.stalkerlab.it

Alain Platel & les Ballets de C de la B. to guest in the studio.

The Companie gastiert in June at the people stage.

Radio flow

Radio flow is konzertantes radio, which synthesizes artistic propaganda from medium stream and personal expressions. Radio flow results from the manipulativen and generativen transformation of the Live inputs from manipulators, generators, speech by molders and musicians. The flow ensemble: Ulrike Gabriel, Antoine Chessex, Gilles Aubry, Kerstin woman suppl., Axel Doerner, Dirk Bruinsma

Under the plaster is the universe

C-cousin is a fallen space station under Berlin center. because of restoration work on some C-cousin of deck others are occupied. These are in old new Germany building, area 127. A report on archaeology of the future and subversive strategies of the city appropriation www.cbase.org

SUPERSCHOOL PRESENTS: CONGRESS OF THE SMATTERING OF KNOWLEDGE

Superschool. Smattering of knowledge + smattering of knowledge = full knowledge Halfknowing solve the large mysteries of mankind. The congress of smattering of knowledge cultivates the fallow lands of its brain. Dying cities: Does Leipzig become the spirit city? Golan heights, Gaza, Guantanamo Bay: What here is law? 1984 vs. 2003: Who controls the city? www.superschool.de

PROHIBITED AREAS IN the PUBLIC AREA Significans

The artists and Aktivistengruppe AG Significans produces three halfhour transmissions to the spatial restrictions, which are imposed foreigners, refugees and Migranten.

Guests: among other things Elizabeth Ngo Oum, Mohammed Abdel of amines of the Brandenburger refugee initiative and the lawyer Thomas Moritz.

www.significans.de

BORON THE BIAS

A contribution of the journalist Martin deer over the border relations between the USA and Canada, the intensified border controls since 11 September and the G8 summit in Canada.

SUPERNATURAL

Brain Balancing over the radio

Communication without telephone, cable, Fiberglass or satellite is not impossible!
Brainbalancing over radio makes us independent! In 18 minuetigen DO-it-yourself
Workshop explain Nina Fischer and Maron el a Sani a method as technology-free
telecommunications over the radio.

MEDIA IN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

Manu Luksch interviewte 4 experts with different positions to the topic: Nisreem Abu
Zayyad (Palestine Israel journal), Galit Eilat (Director digitally kind lab, Holon) Momo
Yoel (indymedia, Tel Aviv) and Ronni Shendar (alternative information Centre,
Jerusalem).

Control room

The public area, seizures and processes. The chaos computer club Berlin would like to
fathom whether in Berlin the general security situation still permits an unobserved
Indian nose boring. Franc Rieger, franc rose-refines, CCC, www.ccc.de

Spread radio - Tunes inna Family Style.

Sound space control with Dr. B. Lunt and above Ole of Style & The Family Tunes

Holland is a tidy country

The Dutch society is a constantly growing network from laws and Regularien. To the
end the set of rules addresses itself against all. Group of Schie 2,0, Rotterdam, over self
adjustment and liberty.

ETHNOGRAPHIE OF A REORGANIZATION AREA

Reorganization, the physical clearing of area, always accompanies with a social
clearing. The example Friedrichshain, 2002, spoken of Thomas Goetz.

REFLECTIONS ON SERENDIPITY AND THE KIND OF DRIFTING Drifting friends

After 5 years Japan stay Mic Vieser and Reto discover again again oh Germany. A audio
Kollage of unexpected experiences. With the citizen of Berlin DJ/Produzent cover art.
www.driftingfriends.de

BORDER DEVICE (S) of Multiplicity

80 researchers from 24 countries work in the network of MULTIPLICITY on a
comprehensive Karthographie of global border phenomena. Presented seven case
studies are www.multiplicity.it

LIGNA interventionist radio listening

"become part of the FSK Radioballetts! Take a broadcast receiver with miniature
headphone and a red cloth, go on the road and wait for further instructions!" Of
legendary actions like "radio ballet", "public radio listening in that Hamburg city
center" as example of their interventionist radio actions. www.fsk hh.org

Look, would list & repeat repeated films in the radio

Sie sehen die nacherzählten Filme am nächsten Tag im Arsenal.

In der Erinnerung entwickeln Kinofilme ein seltsames Eigenleben, das nichts mit
"Filmkritik" im landläufigen Sinn zu tun hat. Nach individuellen, zuweilen lustigen, oft
wilden und immer aufschlussreichen Archivierungsmustern speichert das
Zuschauergedächtnis Handlungen, Schrecksekunden, Schauplätze, Glücksgefühle,
Gesichter, Musiken, Kostüme oder Dialoge aus gesehenen Filmen. Um diesen Prozess
kreist die Reihe von Dorothee Wenner: sechs filmbegeisterte Menschen rekonstruieren
sechs Filme mit einer thematischen Gemeinsamkeit. Es sind Spiel- und Dokumentarfilme
aus unterschiedlichen Ländern, in denen es um Grenzen, Zonen, no-go-areas und
Überwachungssysteme geht. Die Nacherzählungen sind zugleich Vorankündigungen:
2.6. (17.30 Uhr) FAMILY VIEWING von Atom Egoyan, Kanada 1987. Den Film über

- videoüberwachtes Familienleben erzählt nach: Christian Petzold, Regisseur
3.6. (17.30 Uhr) C'MON BABE Sharon Sandusky, USA 1988 und ELEFANTEN (Karl Kels, D2002) den legendären Lemmingefilm erzählt nach: Lemminge-Expertin Stefanie Schulte Strathaus, Kinomacherin
4.6. (17.15 Uhr) NADYA'S VILLAGE, Seiichi Motohasi, Japan 1997 den japanischen Dokumentarfilm über ein Dorf in ihrer ukrainischen Heimat erzählt nach: Katja Potapejko, Studentin
5.6. (16.15 Uhr) STALKER, UdSSR 1978/79 von Andrej Tarkowskij. Den russischen Spielfilm erzählt nach: Nico Schröder, Filmjournalist.
6.6. (17.30 Uhr) ON THE BEAT China/Spanien 1995 von Ning Ying. Den Spielfilm über den Fahrradpolizisten aus Beijing erzählen Ulrich und Erika Gregor nach, Int. Forum und Arsenal-Kino.
7.6. (17.30 Uhr) THE CRUISE von Bennett Miller, USA 1998 den Dokumentarfilm über den exzentrischen Tourist-Guide aus Manhattan erzählt nach: Hanns Zischler, Schauspieler und Regisseur.

Interviews

Die Interviewer

Stefan Retfeld, Architekt, Berlin, Phil Misselwitz, Architekt, Tel Aviv, London, Berlin, Susanne Schindler, Redakteurin bei Arch+, Sarah Herda, Storfront for Art and Architeture, New York, Jochen Becker, Kurator, Kritiker, Berlin, Stephan Lanz, Stadtforscher und -planer, Berlin und Meron Benvenisti, David Campbell, Jeff Halper, Rafi Segal, Eyal Weizman

Die Interviewpartner

Kontrolle:

Prof. Arjun Appadurai; Geograph, Yale University; Der Raum der Nationalstaaten heute: Identität, Gewalt und Territorium
Michael Baute; Filmkritiker, Berlin/Antje Ehmann - Filmwissenschaftlerin, Berlin; Über das Kameraauge
Karin de Bruyn; Research Coordinator ETRO, European Union in humanitarien Demining, Brüssel; Neue Technologien zur effizienten und humanitären Mienenentschärfung
Dr. Eva Horn; Kulturwissenschaftlerin, New York; Über den Raum der Geheimdienste, über Grenzen und ihre Verletzer
Bastian Lange; Dipl.-Geograph, Bauhaus-Kolleg (COOL FRANKFURT), Berlin; Raumanignungsstrategien "kultureller Unternehmer" und deren territoriale Praktiken
Prof. Dr. Christina v. Braun; Kulturwissenschaft, Humboldt Universität, Berlin; Drinnen und draussen - Aspekte von Raumkontrolle
Ute Wardenga; Institut für Länderkunde, Leipzig; Räume der Geographie
PD Dr. Niels Werber; Germanistisches Institut, Ruhr Universität Bochum; Die neuen militärischen Landkarten
Prof. Dr. Gertrud Koch; Seminar Filmwissenschaft am Institut für Theaterwissenschaft, Freie Universität Berlin
Geert Lovink; Medientheoretiker, Australien; Bericht aus Australien
Prof. Thomas Y. Levin, Princeton University; Unitärer Urbanismus und Überwachung
Prof. Martin Löw; Raumsoziologe, Universität Darmstadt

Trennung:

Maja Bajevic; Künstlerin, Sarajevo; Frauenarbeit in Kriegszeiten
Dr. Sanjay Chaturvedi; Punjab University, Centre for the Study of Geopolitics, Chandigarh; Der Grenzkonflikt zwischen Pakistan and Indien
Dirk Gebhardt; Geograph, Geographisches Institut, Humboldt Universität Berlin; Zur Stigmatisierung Berliner Bezirke wie Neukölln und Wedding
Hannes Heer; Historiker, Hamburg; Marsch, Kessel, Lager
Ines Kappert; Literaturwissenschaftlerin, Berlin; Die Inszenierung des weißen Mannes als Opfer
Susanne Knaul; Journalistin, Israel; "Seperation Fence" - Bericht von der Mauer zwischen Israel und Palästina
Oren Yiftachel; Geograph, Ben Gurion Universität, Haifa/Beer Sheba; Über lokalen Widerstand in einer geteilten Gesellschaft
Prof. Michael Soskin; Stadtforscher, New York; Über 2 Konferenzen zur Zukunft Jerusalems

Gesetz:

Bernd Belina; Universität Bremen, Institut für Geografie; Zur Inneren Sicherheit, Kriminalität und Überwachung in Bremen
Duncan Campbell; Journalist und TV-Produzent, Glasgow; Zum organisierten Zigarettschmuggel von Großkonzernen wie British Tobacco
Alexandre Kedar; Jurist, Haifa; Zum Verhältnis von Recht und Raum.
Thomas Lehmen; Choreograf und Performer, Berlin; Abseitsfälle im Fußball
Dr. Gulnara Roll; Center for Transboundary Cooperation (CTC), Estonia; Über transnationale Organisationen für Ökologie

Monument:

Prof. Dr. Heinz Brüggemann; Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaftler, Universität Hannover; Über "Architekturen des Augenblicks", die visuelle Konstruktion urbaner Räume

Gruppo A12; Milano/Italien;
Die Stadt als Archiv

Ingo Günther; Künstler, Founder of Refugee Republic, New York; Die Darstellung des politischen Globus, Denkmäler in Bagdad, und die Ästhetik der Diplomatie
Thomas Meyer; Politologe, Universität Dortmund; Rückstoss der Moderne: Identitätspolitik und Fundamentalismus

Simulation:

Dr. Ludger Basten; Geograph, Ruhr Universität Bochum; Die Neue Mitte Oberhausen
Nicola Duric; Theatermacher, Hamburg; "Im Osten gehören die Räume uns"

Tom Goetze; Institut für Ethnologie Berlin; Hip Hop in Burmingham

Prof. Dr. Dieter Hassenpflug; Bauhaus Universität Weimar; Citytainment: Städte als Erlebnislandschaften

Prof. Dr. Hans-Thies Lehmann; Theaterwissenschaftler, Universität Frankfurt; Bericht aus New York

Jelka Plate, tetrapak; kulturelle Produzentinnen, Hamburg; Hafen City, Hamburg

Simon Sheik; Assistant Professor, Art Academy, Dept. of Critical Studies, Malmö; Der Raum der Utopien und urbane Raumkonzepte der Kunst

Georg von Ehren; N-TV, Bagdad; Telekommunikation in Bagdad

Planung:

Beatriz Colomina; Architekturtheoretikerin, Princeton University;

Geschlechtsspezifische Architektur

Prof. Dr. Jürgen Friedrichs; Institutsleiter Forschungsinstitut für Soziologie, Köln;
Gentrification als Stadtplanung

Annett Gröschner; Autorin, Berlin; Fahrten mit den Berliner Verkehrsbetrieben

Dr. Volker Hassemer; ehemaliger Geschäftsführer "Partner für Berlin"; Städtebau und Architektur für die Metropole Berlin nach 1989

Dr. Michi Knecht; Institut für europäische Ethnologie, Humboldt-Universität Berlin; Der Stadtplan der Armut in Berlin

Wolff-Dieter Narr; Politologe, FU-Berlin; Die Geographie der Weltwirtschaft

Prof. Simon Sadler; Architekturtheoretiker, University of California; Situationistische Stadtpläne

Dr. phil. Max Welch Guerra; PD an der TU Berlin und Inhaber des Walter-Gropius-Lehrstuhls an der Universidad de Buenos Aires; Politische Macht am Spreebogen und die räumliche Dimension der Krise in Argentinien

Karim El Gawhary; Journalist, Kairo; Bericht aus Kairo

Migration:

Ursula Biemann; Künstlerin und Kuratorin, Zürich; Interviews an den Grenzen

Hubert Heinold; Anwalt, München; Zur Dritt-Staaten Regelung und den Glaubwürdigkeitskriterien bei

Asylsuchenden

Beat Leuthart; Autor, Basel; Berichte von den Grenzen Europas. Die Grenzökonomie Spanien/Marokko

Jan Ralske; Filmemacher, Berlin; Über das Dorf Badolato, Kalabrien. Kurdische Flüchtlinge und die Ideen eines kommunistischen Bürgermeisters in Süditalien

Florian Zeyfang; Künstler, Berlin/ Istanbul; Berichterstattung aus Istanbul

Massimiliano Gioni; Kurator der nächsten Manifesta; Berichte einer Recherche in Europa
Prof. Thomas Keendu; Bord College, WY; Humanitäre Zeltstädte und Interventionen
Roberto Segre; Stadtforscher, Kuba und Brasilien; Musik aus den Favelas
Lucca Pizzaroni; Künstler; Digital Slum New York
Hito Steyerl; Dokumentarfilmerin und Autorin, Berlin

Moderatoren

Lilo Wanders, Moderatorin "Öffnet die Herzen, herzt die Öffnungen", Hamburg.
www.lilowanders.de

Dr. Jürgen Kuttner, Kulturwissenschaftler, Radio-Moderator bei "Fritz",
Videoschnipselhermeneutiker, Berlin. www.kuttner.de

Wolfgang Müller, Künstler, Musiker (Die Tödliche Doris), Autor und Islandexperte. Wie
schaffen wir eine elfenfreundliche Atmosphäre, um die feinstofflichen Wesen in unsere
Welt zu locken? www.wolfgangmueller.net

Manuela Krause macht und moderiert die Sendung Micropolis auf Klubradio (www.klubradio.de), auch bekannt als Olimpia auf Superstar Records.

RP Kahl, Regisseur, Produzent. Filme: Silvester Countdown, Angel Express, 99 EURO-
Films, Europe (99 EURO-Films 2)

Sprecher: Kathrin Angerer, Herbert Fritsch

18.00 - 20.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Die Dialoge

Dialoge zum strategischen Raum von Architektur, Stadt- und Landschaftsplanung. Mit
Fallbeispielen aus Israel, Südafrika, Bosnien und Deutschland. Aus dem Archiv
"Erzählungen von Orten, Räumen und Territorien" des KIOSK für nützliches Wissen. Sie
hören eine Aufzeichnung der gestrigen Veranstaltung in der Villa Elisabeth. In
englischer Sprache

Mo 2.6. Zvi Efrat - Eran Schaerf

Di 3.6. Friedemann Büttner - Amos Gitai

Mi 4.6. Sharon Rotbard - Roemer van Toorn

Do 5.6. David Campbell - Eyal Weizman

Fr 6.6. Jeff Halper - Lindsay Bremner

Sa 7.6. Meron Benvenisti - Milan Prodanovic

20.00 - 21.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Der Kommentar

Die sieben Dialoge des KIOSK werden unmittelbar im Anschluß an die Sendung von
Passanten auf der Kastanienallee im Studio kommentiert.

21.00 - 23.00 Uhr und 24.00 - 4.00 Uhr

TWEN FM macht legal Musik

Auf nächtlicher Kreuzfahrt durch die Berliner Musikszene wird TwenFM snares, hihats
und Bässe durch den Äther jagen. TwenFM geht auf Sendung u.a. mit Puppetmastaz,
Jeansteam, Frathese Toys, Nerdinger, Bad Kleinen, femmes with fatal breaks, dj peejay,
bandolero sound system, Neon Man, Extravaganza, BpitchControl, DJ Aziz, Pilsskills.
twenFM seit 1999 als Piratensender in und um Mitte, P-berg aktiv, kämpft um ein
dauerhaftes legales Sendeforum.für alternative Berliner Musik, Kultur und
Medienproduzenten. TwenFM broadcasted DJ-Sessions, live und direct: zwei Technics,
ein Mixer , ein Mic, alle Genres. Dabei rotieren neue Talente, erfahrene Produzenten
und Bignames gleichberechtigt nebeneinander.

23.00 - 24.00 Uhr

SOUND OF THE CITY

Gespräche zur Stadt und Musik.

Christoph Gurk lädt ein bis zwei Gäste und ihre Plattensammlung zum zwanglosen Talk
ins Studio. Es geht um die Bedeutung von Pop für die persönliche Biografie, das innige
Verhältnis von Musik und Stadt, die Geschichte des Sound als Code urbaner
Subkulturen oder auch den Zusammenhang zwischen Klang und Konzepten von
Raumkontrolle. Nichts muss, alles kann.

Studiogäste:

So 1.6. René Pollesch (Regisseur, Volksbühne am Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz)

Mo 2.6. Jan Jelinek (Musiker, Farben)

Di 3.6. Barbara Morgenstern (Musikerin, Soloküstlerin)

Mi 4.6. Reinhold Friedl (Musiker, Zeitkratzer Ensemble)

Do 5.6. Yvonne Cornelius (Musikerin, Niobe Tse Tse)

Fr 6.6. Ronald Lippok & Bernd Jesträm (Musiker, Tarwater)

Sa 7.6. Bettina Köster (Ex-Malaria)

ELEVATORMUSIC

Wird bei der Pabstwahl Musik gehört?

Ganztägiger Soundteppich.

Hanno Leichtmann und Nicholas Bussmann lassen sich über den gesamten Zeitraum des ERSATZRADIO in einen gläsernen Aufzug eines leerstehenden Bürokomplexes am Hackeschen Markt einschließen. Das einwöchige Experiment dient der Auslotung der Beziehungen von Musik zu Raum und ihren Funktionen in unserer Gesellschaft. Allein über eine schnelle Datenleitung mit der Aussenwelt verbunden soll in dem Aufzug versucht werden, eine Musik zu entwerfen, die auf die engen Raumbedingungen modernen Großstädte eingeht - vielleicht sogar darüber hinaus in ihre Zukunft verweist. Weitere Passagiere: Jan Jelinek, Andrew Peckler, Thaddeus Herrmann, Lars Rudolph, Hannes Strobl, Static, Resistance, Holger Friedrich, Leonid Soybelman.

bootlab

"JUNIRADIO IS NOT UNIRADIO"

Vom 8. bis 30.6. sendet das bootlab im Rahmen von ErsatzRadio, unter dem Titel JUNIRADIO. Ein dreiwöchiges Modell zur Durchsetzung eines freien Radios für Berlin. Selbstdarstellung: "Juniradio is not Uniradio, und auch kein Ersatzradio für Uniradio, und wir sind auch nicht der Offene Kanal. Juniradio ist ein freies Radio, insofern es ohne kommerzielle oder institutionelle Zwänge das Senden von Sendungen ermöglicht, die überall sonst von der Berliner Radiomafia verhindert werden. Juniradio ist kein Hauptstadtkulturfonds, und wir sind auch nicht Partner für Berlin. Juniradio ist ein offenes Radio, insofern es nicht von Profis, Experten oder PR-Spezialisten hergestellt wird, sondern von einem Netz lokaler wie internationaler Gruppen. Radio funktioniert nicht wie ein Theater, sondern wie eine Fabrik. Höchste Qualität bei minimalem Budget. Ein politisches Radio ist Juniradio insofern, als es eine gesellschaftliche Imagination adressiert: den Wunsch nach einem besseren Radio in Berlin, das nicht als Spekulation auf Marktnischen oder Zielgruppen zustande käme, sondern als eine Wette auf reale, sinnvolle und produktive Zusammenhänge. Und zwar endlich auch zwischen dem Radio und dem Leben der Leute."

www.juniradio.net

HE MEDIA CENTER TO END ALL MEDIA CENTERS

The Media Center to end all Media Centers: Das bootlab steht nicht leer, sondern fördert, beherbergt und verbindet seit Anfang 2000 eine Vielzahl unabhängiger Projekte, u.a. die Bar im Radio, Kino Raum 3, Klubradio, Last Tuesday, Mikro e.V., Radio Internationale Stadt, radiokampagne.de, Starship, textz.com, TwenFM, vote-auction.com und viele andere mehr.

Bootlab | Ziegelstrasse 20 |
10117 Berlin | www.bootlab.org

Freie Radios/ Kooperationspartner: Lora www.lora.ch, Radio Lora ist einer der ältesten alternativen Radiosender in der Schweiz. Gegründet in den achtziger Jahren ist Radio Lora im Raum Zürich zu empfangen. Bauhaus.fm / Studio-b11 www.radiostudio.org, Bauhaus.FM ist der Radiosender der Bauhaus-Universität-Weimar. Die Radiostation wird betrieben von Studenten der Fakultät Medien und dem Lehrstuhl für experimentelles Radio. Radio Resonance 104.4 FM, London www.dosensos.org, www.resonancefm.com, Resonance 104,4 FM wird als Radiokunst-Station vom London Musicians' Collective betrieben. Dosensos produziert eine wöchentliche Radiosendung über zeitgenössische Kunst und Kultur auf Resonance 104.4 FM. Betalounge, Hamburg,

San Francisco www.betalounge.de, Betalounge wurde in San Francisco als eines der ersten Webradios gegründet und sendet heute aus den NSEC Studio (Network Syndicate European Community) in Hamburg. Alle Shows werden nach dem Live Event archiviert, und sind dann über www.betalounge.de zugänglich. DFM www.dfm.nu, DFM sendet seit dem 1. Januar 1998 als unabhängiger Webcast-Sender in den Niederlanden. Radio100 www.radio100.nl, Radio100 war einer der ersten und ist einer der letzten Piratensender in Amsterdam. Radiointerference www.radiointerference.nl, Radiointerference basiert auf einer Zusammenstellung archivierter Streams. Die Beiträge kommen von internationalen Künstlern. Spamradio www.spamradio.com, Spamradio ist ein Radioprojekt, das Junkmails (spam) in ein Radioprogramm verwandelt. Eine Computerstimme liest den Spam vor. Unterlegt ist das Ganze mit elektronischer Musik. Radio Fro, 105.0 Mhz, Linz www.fro.at, Radio Fro ist ein Themenradio über Politik, Bildung, Kunst, Kultur, Soziales, Unterhaltung und je nach dem was der Programmleitung gerade einfällt. Gegründet wurde Radio Fro 1998. Ambient-tv www.ambienttv.net, AmbientTV.NET arbeitet als Kunstproduktionsunternehmen. Im Zentrum stehen Projekte, die Sound, Bild, Informationen, Tanz, Radio und Netzwerke kombinieren. radiokampagne www.radiokampagne.de, Die Radiokampagne.de ist ein Zusammenschluss von Radio-Initiativen, Wortkünstlern und Musikern, die ein freies Radio für Berlin Brandenburg fordern. Radio4A, 101.4 FM, Brighton, Das Radioprojekt 4A besteht aus engagierten Leuten, die Geld, Zeit und Ideale aufbringen und dabei als Piratensender mit einem Bein im Gefängnis stehen. Radiomars www.radiomars.si, Radiomars ist ein Radiosender in Maribo/Slovenien für und von Studenten, der vor allem unbekannte Musiker unterstützt. WMFU www.wfmu.org, Gegründet auf dem Campus der Upsala Hochschule, in East Orange, machte sich WMFU 1994 unabhängig und sendet heute auf 91.1 Mhz FM in New Jersey City.

This is **G o o g l e**'s [cache](#) of <http://www.tuliphouse.de/deutsch/radio.htm> as retrieved on 16 Jan 2005 02:17:29 GMT.

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These search terms have been highlighted: **vote auction**

Tulip House

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[Projekte von Tulip House > KIOSK für nützliches Wissen](#)
[>Erzählungen von Orten, Städten und Territorien](#)

Raumkontrolle 5: ErsatzRadio, Berlin



Foto: Thomas Aurin

ERSATZRADIO 7 Tage Raumkontrolle auf 104,1
So 1. bis Sa 7. Juni 2003

ERSATZRADIO erweitert, radikalisiert und popularisiert das Thema Raumkontrolle. Mit Telefoninterviews, in Gesprächen mit Studiogästen, durch weltweite Lokalberichterstattung und Verkehrsnachrichten und Beiträgen von 15 internationalen freien Radiostationen entsteht ein akustisches Wörterbuch zur strategischen Aneignung von Raum. ERSATZRADIO beginnt am 1. Juni mit einer Sondersendung, einem Livestream von den Protesten, Demonstrationen und Blockaden rund um den Genfer See anlässlich des diesjährigen G8 Gipfels in Evian und sendet ab 21.00 Uhr sein reguläres Programm. ERSATZRADIO

Konzept, Archiv, Programm: Anselm Franke, Hannah Hurtzig

Radioleitung: Klaas Glenewinkel

Programmplanung: Anja Wollenberg

Vorproduktion: Zsolt Barat

Technik Studio: Jens Gröger

Tontechnik: Oliver Pritzkow, Andreas Schwartz

Archivar: Andreas Jeromin

Eine Kooperation mit der Ausstellung "Territories" in den KW, in Zusammenarbeit mit dem bootlab und TwenFM.

ERSATZRADIO

Sondersendung 1.6.

"Jeder Mensch ist ein Experte/ Multitude e.V." ist mit dem Expertenmobil vor Ort beim G8 Gipfel in Evian und sendet live am 1. Juni ab 10.00 Uhr mit Beginn der ersten Aktionen.

Medienaktivisten aus zahlreichen Ländern mixen Live-Bilder und vorproduziertes Programm zu Audio- und Video-Streams, die aus einem öffentlich zugänglichen P2P-Netzwerk gespeist und dort auch wieder archiviert werden.

Haben genug Menschen die vor, während und nach den Aktionen hochgeladenen, benutzten oder gemixten Audio- und Video-Materialien mithilfe der üblichen P2P-Clients geteilt, bleiben diese auch über den eigentlichen Produktionszeitraum hinaus verfügbar.

Das Expertenmobil garantiert Bewegungs- und Kommunikationsfreiheit: Die Internetverbindung wird über eine bidirektionale Satellitenanlage hergestellt, der laufende Betrieb mit Solarenergie bestritten.

Nach dem G8 Gipfel reist das Expertenmobil weiter zu den noborder Camps in Rumänien, Polen und Süditalien, sowie zum EU Gipfel nach Thessaloniki.

www.geneva03.org www.expertbase.net



Foto: Thomas Aurin

Programmschiene

8.00 - 9.00 Uhr

Morgenstern. Exerzitien zur Austreibung der Nacht im Hörer

9.00 - 11.00 Uhr

Der Morgen Danach. Ein Berlin Surrogat in 6 Sendungen

11.00 - 12.00 Uhr

Vom Durchqueren der Räume . Hörstücke

17.00 Uhr

Look, Listen & Repeat Nacherzählte Filme

12.00 - 18.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Das Magazin

18.00 - 20.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Die Dialoge

Aufzeichnung aus dem KIOSK für nützliches Wissen.

20.00 - 21.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Der Kommentar

21.00 - 23.00 Uhr

Der Piratensender Twen fm macht legal Musik

23.00 - 24.00 Uhr

Sound of the Cities. Gespräche zur Stadt und Musik

24.00 - 4.00 Uhr

Der Piratensender Twen fm macht durch

4.00 - 8.00 Uhr
Nachtmagazin . Wiederholungen & Versprechen

Tägliche Sendungen

8.00 - 9.00 Uhr
MORGENSTERN*

Exerzitien zur Austreibung der Nacht im Hörer.

Es ist sehr früh, die Sonne ist im Osten aufgegangen, es ist ein kritischer Moment. Ob man jetzt an der Welt oder einer leichten Kreislaufschwäche leidet, das Gedankengeschäft und die Beschleunigung am Morgen sollte man anderen überlassen dürfen. Morgenstern bietet beides. Der Sadismus des Radios, -einer spricht ohne zu hören, alle hören ohne sprechen zu können,- wird hier nutzbringend angewendet: Moral- und Strafpredigten, fluchende Kapitalismuskritik von René Pollesch, Revolutionsopern, Exorzismen, voreilige Beschimpfungen von Angestellten und Schauermärchen bringen die graue Frühe zum Glühen.

*Morgenstern, bezeichnet eine keulenförmige Notwaffe, mit Nägeln besetzt, auch: Stachelkeule.

9.00 - 11.00 Uhr

Der Morgen Danach

Ein Berlin Surrogat in 6 Sendungen.

Am Morgen danach wird der Überhang des vorangegangenen Tages und der letzten Nacht gesammelt. Mailinglisten und Weblogs, Stories und Manifeste, Dialoge und Übereifer - das unaufhörliche Gespräch der fremden Stimmen, die inneren Monologe der Stadt. Morgendliche Visite, eine Diagnose ohne Kommentar und Moderation von Holger Schulze. Ozeanien hat sich schon immer im Krieg mit Ostasien befunden. Ozeanien war von jeher der Alliierte von Eurasien. Die gefühlte Bevölkerung. Die gefühlte Bewölkung. Das Wetter.

Mo 2.6. Nathalie Bruys aka Kodi (Musik)

Di 3.6. Hanna Buhl (Text) und ein Überraschungsgast (Musik),

Mi 4.6. Ingo Kottkamp (Musik) und Corinna Nicolai (Text),

Do 5.6. Sami Khatib (Musik) und Joseph Imorde (Text),

Fr 6.6. Janine Rostrum aka Planningtorock (Musik) und Ingo Kottkamp (Text),

Sa 7.6. Christine Lang (Musik) und Matze Schmidt (Text)

11.00 - 12.00 Uhr

Vom Durchqueren der Räume. Hörstücke.

Irgendwann hatte die Landkarte dann doch gesiegt und vertrieb den Bericht des Reisenden. Die Karte geometrisierte und kolonisierte den Raum, war für alle ablesbar und der Erzähler der Wegstrecke war verschwunden. Die Autoren der Hörstücke bewegen sich durch den kartografierten Raum, aber so, als sei ihnen die Aufsicht, der Kartenblick, verlorengegangen. Es sind Wanderungen durch Strassen und Orte und deren Verwandlungen durch den Passanten. Akustische Psychogeografien, die den Bewegungen des Gehens, Schlenderns und Hastens folgen. Mit Stücken u.a. von: Hildegard Westerkamp (Vancouver), Stefan Kaegi (Frankfurt), Janet Cardiff (London), Gob Squad (Berlin/ London), Eran Schaerf (Berlin).

12.00 - 18.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Das Magazin

PRODUKTION UND GEBRAUCH GEBAUTER UMWELT

AnArchitektur

Das Berliner Magazin An Architektur stellt seine Arbeit zur "Produktion und Gebrauch von gebauter Umwelt" vor. Recherchen zu extraterritorialen Räumen wie Guantanamo Bay in Kuba oder San Diego in der Karibik, neuartige (Rechts-)räume, die im "War on Terrorism" zu Gefangenenlager der "unlawful combatants" umfunktioniert werden. Orte der Redefinition und Unterwanderung Internationalen Rechts und amerikanischer Bürgerrechte. Interviews u.a. mit The Lawyers Committee, New York.

www.anarchitektur.com

VIA EGNATIA Stalker

Die Geschichte der das alte Rom mit Constantinopel verbindenden VIA EGNATIA ist über die Jahrhunderte eine Geschichte der Displacements. In den zwanziger Jahren fand ein erzwungener "Bevölkerungsaustausch" von eineinhalb Millionen Menschen zwischen Griechenland und der

Türkei statt, seitdem sind über diese Route Hunderttausende Kurden nach Europa geflüchtet. Eine Rekonstruktion der Ereignisse, ein Archiv persönlicher Geschichten und Kartografien entlang der VIA EGNATIA. www.stalkerlab.it

Alain Platel & les Ballets de C. de la B. zu Gast im Studio.
Die Compañie gastiert im Juni an der Volksbühne.

RADIO-FLOW

Radio-Flow ist konzertantes Radio, das aus Medienströmen und persönlichen Äußerungen künstlerische Propaganda synthetisiert. Radio-Flow entsteht aus der manipulativen und generativen Transformation der Live-Inputs durch Manipulatoren, Generatoren, Sprechperformer und Musiker. Das Flow-Ensemble: Ulrike Gabriel, Antoine Chessex, Gilles Aubry, Kerstin Weiberg, Axel Doerner, Dirk Bruinsma

Unter dem Pflaster liegt das All

C-Base ist eine abgestürzte Raumstation unter Berlin Mitte. !Achtung! wegen Restaurationsarbeiten auf einigen c-base Decks werden andere belegt. Diese befinden sich im alten Neuen Deutschland Gebäude, Raum 127. Ein Bericht über Archäologie der Zukunft und subversive Strategien der Stadtaneignung. www.c-base.org

SUPERSCHOOL PRÄSENTIERT: KONGRESS DES HALBWISSENS

Superschool. Halbwissen + Halbwissen = Vollwissen
Halbwissende lösen die großen Rätsel der Menschheit. Der Halbwissenskongreß bebaut die Brachflächen ihres Gehirns. Sterbende Städte: Wird Leipzig zur Geisterstadt? Golan-Höhen, Gaza, Guantanamo Bay: Was ist hier Gesetz? 1984 vs. 2003: Wer kontrolliert die Stadt? www.superschool.de

SPERRZONEN IM ÖFFENTLICHEN RAUM Significans

Die Künstler und Aktivistengruppe AG Significans produziert drei halbstündige Sendungen zu den räumlichen Beschränkungen, die AusländerInnen, Flüchtlingen und Migranten auferlegt werden. Gäste: u.a. Elisabeth Ngo Oum, Mohammed Abdel Amine von der Brandenburger Flüchtlingsinitiative und der Anwalt Thomas Moritz. www.significans.de

BORDERBIAS

Ein Beitrag des Journalisten Martin Hirsch über die Grenzbeziehungen zwischen den USA und Kanada, die verschärften Grenzkontrollen seit dem 11. September und den G8 Gipfel in Kanada.

BE SUPERNATURAL

Brain Balancing über das Radio
Kommunikation ohne Telefon, Kabel, Fiberglass oder Satellit ist nicht unmöglich! Brainbalancing über Radio macht uns unabhängig! In einem 18 minütigen do-it-yourself Workshop erklären Nina Fischer und Maron el Sani eine Methode zur technikfreien Telekommunikation über das Radio.

MEDIEN IN ISRAEL UND PALÄSTINA

Manu Luksch interviewte 4 Experten mit unterschiedlichen Positionen zum Thema: Nisreem Abu-Zayyad (Palestine-Israel Journal), Galit Eilat (Director Digital Art Lab, Holon,) Momo Yoel (indymedia, Tel Aviv) and Ronni Shendar (Alternative Information Centre, Jerusalem).

KontrollRaum

Der öffentliche Raum, erfasst und verarbeitet. Der Chaos Computer Club Berlin möchte ergründen, ob in Berlin die allgemeine Sicherheitslage ein unbeobachtetes In-der-Nase-Bohren noch zulässt. Frank Rieger, Frank Rosengart, CCC, www.ccc.de

Spread Radio - Tunes inna Family Style.

Klangraumkontrolle mit Dr. B. Lunt und Oben Ole von Style & The Family Tunes

Holland ist ein ordentliches Land

Die holländische Gesellschaft ist ein ständig wachsendes Geflecht aus Gesetzen und Regularien. Am Ende richtet sich das Regelwerk gegen alle. Gruppe Schie 2.0, Rotterdam, über Selbstregulierung und Freiheit.

ETHNOGRAPHIE EINES SANIERUNGSGEBIETS

Sanierung, die physische Bereinigung von Raum, geht immer einher mit einer sozialen Bereinigung. Das Beispiel Friedrichshain, 2002, vorgetragen von Thomas Goetz.

REFLECTIONS ON SERENDIPITY AND THE ART OF DRIFTING Drifting friends

Nach 5 Jahren Japanaufenthalt entdecken Mic Vieser und Reto Wettach Deutschland wieder neu. Eine Audio-Kollage unerwarteter Erfahrungen. Mit dem Berliner DJ/Produzent Deckart. www.driftingfriends.de

BORDER DEVICE(S) Multiplicity

80 Forscher aus 24 Ländern arbeiten im Netzwerk von MULTIPLICITY an einer umfassenden Kartographie von globalen Grenzphänomenen. Präsentiert werden sieben Fallstudien. www.multiplicity.it

LIGNA Interventionistisches Radiohören

"Werde Teil des FSK-Radioballetts! Nimm einen Rundfunkempfänger mit Miniaturkopfhörer und ein rotes Tuch, geh auf die Strasse und warte auf weitere Anweisungen!" Von legendären Aktionen wie "Radioballett", "Öffentliches Radiohören in der Hamburger Innenstadt" als Beispiel ihrer interventionistischen Radioaktionen. www.fsk-hh.org

Look, listen & repeat Nacherzählte Filme im Radio

Sie sehen die nacherzählten Filme am nächsten Tag im Arsenal.

In der Erinnerung entwickeln Kinofilme ein seltsames Eigenleben, das nichts mit "Filmkritik" im landläufigen Sinn zu tun hat. Nach individuellen, zuweilen lustigen, oft wilden und immer aufschlussreichen Archivierungsmustern speichert das Zuschauergedächtnis Handlungen, Schrecksekunden, Schauplätze, Glücksgefühle, Gesichter, Musiken, Kostüme oder Dialoge aus gesehenen Filmen. Um diesen Prozess kreist die Reihe von Dorothee Wenner: sechs filmbegeisterte Menschen rekonstruieren sechs Filme mit einer thematischen Gemeinsamkeit. Es sind Spiel- und Dokumentarfilme aus unterschiedlichen Ländern, in denen es um Grenzen, Zonen, no-go-areas und Überwachungssysteme geht. Die Nacherzählungen sind zugleich Vorankündigungen:

2.6. (17.30 Uhr) FAMILY VIEWING von Atom Egoyan, Kanada 1987. Den Film über videoüberwachtes Familienleben erzählt nach: Christian Petzold, Regisseur

3.6. (17.30 Uhr) C'MON BABE Sharon Sandusky, USA 1988 und ELEFANTEN (Karl Kels, D2002) den legendären Lemmingefilm erzählt nach: Lemminge-Expertin Stefanie Schulte Strathaus, Kinomacherin

4.6. (17.15 Uhr) NADYA'S VILLAGE, Seiichi Motohasi, Japan 1997 den japanischen Dokumentarfilm über ein Dorf in ihrer ukrainischen Heimat erzählt nach: Katja Potapejko, Studentin

5.6. (16.15 Uhr) STALKER, UdSSR 1978/79 von Andrej Tarkowskij. Den russischen Spielfilm erzählt nach: Nico Schröder, Filmjournalist.

6.6. (17.30 Uhr) ON THE BEAT China/Spainien 1995 von Ning Ying. Den Spielfilm über den Fahrradpolizisten aus Beijing erzählen Ulrich und Erika Gregor nach, Int. Forum und Arsenal-Kino.

7.6. (17.30 Uhr) THE CRUISE von Bennett Miller, USA 1998 den Dokumentarfilm über den exzentrischen Tourist-Guide aus Manhattan erzählt nach: Hanns Zischler, Schauspieler und Regisseur.

Interviews

Die Interviewer

Stefan Retfeld, Architekt, Berlin, Phil Misselwitz, Architekt, Tel Aviv, London, Berlin, Susanne Schindler, Redakteurin bei Arch+, Sarah Herda, Storfront for Art and Architecture, New York, Jochen Becker, Kurator, Kritiker, Berlin, Stephan Lanz, Stadtforscher und -planer, Berlin und Meron Benvenisti, David Campbell, Jeff Halper, Rafi Segal, Eyal Weizman

Die Interviewpartner

Kontrolle:

Prof. Arjun Appadurai; Geograph, Yale University; Der Raum der Nationalstaaten heute: Identität, Gewalt und Territorium
Michael Baute; Filmkritiker, Berlin/Antje Ehmann - Filmwissenschaftlerin, Berlin; Über das Kameraauge
Karin de Bruyn; Research Coordinator ETRO, European Union in humanitarien Demining, Brüssel; Neue Technologien zur effizienten und humanitären Mienenentschärfung
Dr. Eva Horn; Kulturwissenschaftlerin, New York; Über den Raum der Geheimdienste, über Grenzen und ihre Verletzer
Bastian Lange; Dipl.-Geograph, Bauhaus-Kolleg (COOL FRANKFURT), Berlin; Raumeignungsstrategien "kultureller Unternehmer" und deren territoriale Praktiken
Prof. Dr. Christina v. Braun; Kulturwissenschaft, Humboldt Universität, Berlin; Drinnen und draussen - Aspekte von Raumkontrolle
Ute Wardenga; Institut für Länderkunde, Leipzig; Räume der Geographie
PD Dr. Niels Werber; Germanistisches Institut, Ruhr Universität Bochum; Die neuen militärischen Landkarten
Prof. Dr. Gertrud Koch; Seminar Filmwissenschaft am Institut für Theaterwissenschaft, Freie Universität Berlin
Geert Lovink; Medientheoretiker, Australien; Bericht aus Australien
Prof. Thomas Y. Levin, Princeton University; Unitärer Urbanismus und Überwachung
Prof. Martin Löw; Raumsoziologe, Universität Darmstadt

Trennung:

Maja Bajevic; Künstlerin, Sarajevo; Frauenarbeit in Kriegszeiten
Dr. Sanjay Chaturvedi; Penjab University, Centre for the Study of Geopolitics, Chandigarh; Der Grenzkonflikt zwischen Pakistan and Indien
Dirk Gebhardt; Geograph, Geographisches Institut, Humboldt Universität Berlin; Zur Stigmatisierung Berliner Bezirke wie Neukölln und Wedding
Hannes Heer; Historiker, Hamburg; Marsch, Kessel, Lager
Ines Kappert; Literaturwissenschaftlerin, Berlin; Die Inszenierung des weißen Mannes als Opfer
Susanne Knaul; Journalistin, Israel; "Seperation Fence" - Bericht von der Mauer zwischen Israel und Palästina
Oren Yiftachel; Geograph, Ben Gurion Universität, Haifa/Beer Sheba; Über lokalen Widerstand in einer geteilten Gesellschaft
Prof. Michael Soskin; Stadtforscher, New York; Über 2 Konferenzen zur Zukunft Jerusalems

Gesetz:

Bernd Belina; Universität Bremen, Institut für Geografie; Zur Inneren Sicherheit, Kriminalität und Überwachung in Bremen
Duncan Campbell; Journalist und TV-Produzent, Glasgow; Zum organisierten Zigarettenschmuggel von Großkonzernen wie British Tobacco
Alexandre Kedar; Jurist, Haifa; Zum Verhältnis von Recht und Raum.
Thomas Lehmen; Choreograf und Performer, Berlin; Abseitsfalle im Fußball
Dr. Gulnara Roll; Center for Transboundary Cooperation (CTC), Estonia; Über transnationale Organisationen für Ökologie

Monument:

Prof. Dr. Heinz Brüggemann; Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaftler, Universität Hannover; Über "Architekturen des Augenblicks", die visuelle Konstruktion urbaner Räume
Gruppo A12; Milano/Italien;
Die Stadt als Archiv
Ingo Günther; Künstler, Founder of Refugee Republic, New York; Die Darstellung des politischen Globus, Denkmäler in Bagdad, und die Ästhetik der Diplomatie
Thomas Meyer; Politologe, Universität Dortmund; Rückstoss der Moderne: Identitätspolitik und Fundamentalismus

Simulation:

Dr. Ludger Basten; Geograph, Ruhr Universität Bochum; Die Neue Mitte Oberhausen
Nicola Duric; Theatermacher, Hamburg; "Im Osten gehören die Räume uns"
Tom Goetze; Institut für Ethnologie Berlin; Hip Hop in Burmingham
Prof. Dr. Dieter Hassenpflug; Bauhaus Universität Weimar; Citytainment: Städte als Erlebnislandschaften

Prof. Dr. Hans-Thies Lehmann; Theaterwissenschaftler, Universität Frankfurt; Bericht aus New York

Jelka Plate, tetrapak; kulturelle Produzentinnen, Hamburg; Hafen City, Hamburg

Simon Sheik; Assistant Professor, Art Academy, Dept. of Critical Studies, Malmö; Der Raum der Utopien und urbane Raumkonzepte der Kunst

Georg von Ehren; N-TV, Bagdad; Telekommunikation in Bagdad

Planung:

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Annett Gröschner; Autorin, Berlin; Fahrten mit den Berliner Verkehrsbetrieben

Dr. Volker Hassemer; ehemaliger Geschäftsführer "Partner für Berlin"; Städtebau und Architektur für die Metropole Berlin nach 1989

Dr. Michi Knecht; Institut für europäische Ethnologie, Humboldt-Universität Berlin; Der Stadtplan der Armut in Berlin

Wolff-Dieter Narr; Politologe, FU-Berlin; Die Geographie der Weltwirtschaft

Prof. Simon Sadler; Architekturtheoretiker, University of California; Situationistische Stadtpläne

Dr. phil. Max Welch Guerra; PD an der TU Berlin und Inhaber des Walter-Gropius-Lehrstuhls an der Universidad de Buenos Aires; Politische Macht am Spreebogen und die räumliche Dimension der Krise in Argentinien

Karim El Gawhary; Journalist, Kairo; Bericht aus Kairo

Migration:

Ursula Biemann; Künstlerin und Kuratorin, Zürich; Interviews an den Grenzen

Hubert Heinold; Anwalt, München; Zur Dritt-Staaten Regelung und den Glaubwürdigkeitskriterien bei

Asylsuchenden

Beat Leuthart; Autor, Basel; Berichte von den Grenzen Europas. Die Grenzökonomie Spanien/Marokko

Jan Ralske; Filmemacher, Berlin; Über das Dorf Badolato, Kalabrien. Kurdische Flüchtlinge und die Ideen eines kommunistischen Bürgermeisters in Süditalien

Florian Zeyfang; Künstler, Berlin/ Istanbul; Berichterstattung aus Istanbul

Massimiliano Gioni; Kurator der nächsten Manifesta; Berichte einer Recherche in Europa

Prof. Thomas Keendu; Bord College, WY; Humanitäre Zeltstädte und Interventionen

Roberto Segre; Stadtforscher, Kuba und Brasilien; Musik aus den Favelas

Lucca Pizzaroni; Künstler; Digital Slum New York

Hito Steyerl; Dokumentarfilmerin und Autorin, Berlin

Moderatoren

Lilo Wanders, Moderatorin "Öffnet die Herzen, herzt die Öffnungen", Hamburg.

www.lilowanders.de

Dr. Jürgen Kuttner, Kulturwissenschaftler, Radio-Moderator bei "Fritz",

Videoschnipselhermeneutiker, Berlin. www.kuttner.de

Wolfgang Müller, Künstler, Musiker (Die Tödliche Doris), Autor und Islandexperte. Wie schaffen wir eine elfenfreundliche Atmosphäre, um die feinstofflichen Wesen in unsere Welt zu locken?

www.wolfgangmueller.net

Manuela Krause macht und moderiert die Sendung Micropolis auf Klubradio (www.klubradio.de), auch bekannt als Olimpia auf Superstar Records.

RP Kahl, Regisseur, Produzent. Filme: Silvester Countdown, Angel Express, 99 EURO-Films, Europe (99 EURO-Films 2)

Sprecher: Kathrin Angerer, Herbert Fritsch

18.00 - 20.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Die Dialoge

Dialoge zum strategischen Raum von Architektur, Stadt- und Landschaftsplanung. Mit Fallbeispielen aus Israel, Südafrika, Bosnien und Deutschland. Aus dem Archiv "Erzählungen von Orten, Räumen und Territorien" des KIOSK für nützliches Wissen. Sie hören eine Aufzeichnung der gestrigen Veranstaltung in der Villa Elisabeth. In englischer Sprache

Mo 2.6. Zvi Efrat - Eran Schaerf

Di 3.6. Friedemann Büttner - Amos Gitai

Mi 4.6. Sharon Rotbard - Roemer van Toorn
Do 5.6. David Campbell - Eyal Weizman
Fr 6.6. Jeff Halper - Lindsay Bremner
Sa 7.6. Meron Benvenisti - Milan Prodanovic

20.00 - 21.00 Uhr

RAUMKONTROLLE - Der Kommentar

Die sieben Dialoge des KIOSK werden unmittelbar im Anschluß an die Sendung von Passanten auf der Kastanienallee im Studio kommentiert.

21.00 - 23.00 Uhr und 24.00 - 4.00 Uhr

TWEN FM macht legal Musik

Auf nächtlicher Kreuzfahrt durch die Berliner Musikszene wird TwenFM snares, hihats und Bässe durch den Äther jagen. TwenFM geht auf Sendung u.a. mit Puppemastaz, Jeansteam, Frathese Toys, Nerdinger, Bad Kleinen, femmes with fatal breaks, dj peejay, bandolero sound system, Neon Man, Extravaganza, BpitchControl, DJ Aziz, Pilsskills. twenFM seit 1999 als Piratensender in und um Mitte, P-berg aktiv, kämpft um ein dauerhaftes legales Sendeforum.für alternative Berliner Musik, Kultur und Medienproduzenten. TwenFM broadcasted DJ-Sessions, live und direct: zwei Technics, ein Mixer , ein Mic, alle Genres. Dabei rotieren neue Talente, erfahrene Produzenten und Bignames gleichberechtigt nebeneinander.

23.00 - 24.00 Uhr

SOUND OF THE CITY

Gespräche zur Stadt und Musik.

Christoph Gurk lädt ein bis zwei Gäste und ihre Plattensammlung zum zwanglosen Talk ins Studio. Es geht um die Bedeutung von Pop für die persönliche Biografie, das innige Verhältnis von Musik und Stadt, die Geschichte des Sound als Code urbaner Subkulturen oder auch den Zusammenhang zwischen Klang und Konzepten von Raumkontrolle. Nichts muss, alles kann. Studiogäste:

So 1.6. René Pollesch (Regisseur, Volksbühne am Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz)

Mo 2.6. Jan Jelinek (Musiker, Farben)

Di 3.6. Barbara Morgenstern (Musikerin, Solokünstlerin)

Mi 4.6. Reinhold Friedl (Musiker, Zeitkratzer Ensemble)

Do 5.6. Yvonne Cornelius (Musikerin, Niobe Tse Tse)

Fr 6.6. Ronald Lippok & Bernd Jesträm (Musiker, Tarwater)

Sa 7.6. Bettina Köster (Ex-Malaria)

ELEVATORMUSIC

Wird bei der Pabstwahl Musik gehört?

Ganztägiger Soundteppich.

Hanno Leichtmann und Nicholas Bussmann lassen sich über den gesamten Zeitraum des ERSATZRADIO in einen gläsernen Aufzug eines leerstehenden Bürokomplexes am Hackeschen Markt einschließen. Das einwöchige Experiment dient der Auslotung der Beziehungen von Musik zu Raum und ihren Funktionen in unserer Gesellschaft. Allein über eine schnelle Datenleitung mit der Aussenwelt verbunden soll in dem Aufzug versucht werden, eine Musik zu entwerfen, die auf die engen Raumbedingungen modernen Großstädte eingeht - vielleicht sogar darüber hinaus in ihre Zukunft verweist. Weitere Passagiere: Jan Jelinek, Andrew Peckler, Thaddeus Herrmann, Lars Rudolph, Hannes Strobl, Static, Resistance, Holger Friedrich, Leonid Soybelman.

bootlab

"JUNIRADIO IS NOT UNIRADIO"

Vom 8. bis 30.6. sendet das bootlab im Rahmen von ErsatzRadio, unter dem Titel JUNIRADIO. Ein dreiwöchiges Modell zur Durchsetzung eines freien Radios für Berlin.

Selbstdarstellung: "Juniradio is not Uniradio, und auch kein Ersatzradio für Uniradio, und wir sind auch nicht der Offene Kanal. Juniradio ist ein freies Radio, insofern es ohne kommerzielle oder institutionelle Zwänge das Senden von Sendungen ermöglicht, die überall sonst von der Berliner Radiomafia verhindert werden. Juniradio ist kein Hauptstadtkulturfonds, und wir sind auch nicht

Partner für Berlin. Juniradio ist ein offenes Radio, insofern es nicht von Profis, Experten oder PR-Spezialisten hergestellt wird, sondern von einem Netz lokaler wie internationaler Gruppen. Radio funktioniert nicht wie ein Theater, sondern wie eine Fabrik. Höchste Qualität bei minimalem Budget. Ein politisches Radio ist Juniradio insofern, als es eine gesellschaftliche Imagination adressiert: den Wunsch nach einem besseren Radio in Berlin, das nicht als Spekulation auf Marktnischen oder Zielgruppen zustande käme, sondern als eine Wette auf reale, sinnvolle und produktive Zusammenhänge. Und zwar endlich auch zwischen dem Radio und dem Leben der Leute."

www.juniradio.net

HE MEDIA CENTER TO END ALL MEDIA CENTERS

The Media Center to end all Media Centers: Das bootlab steht nicht leer, sondern fördert, beherbergt und verbindet seit Anfang 2000 eine Vielzahl unabhängiger Projekte, u.a. die Bar im Radio, Kino Raum 3, Klubradio, Last Tuesday, Mikro e.V., Radio Internationale Stadt, radiokampagne.de, Starship, textz.com, TwenFM, vote-auction.com und viele andere mehr.
Bootlab | Ziegelstrasse 20 |
10117 Berlin | www.bootlab.org

Freie Radios/ Kooperationspartner: Lora www.lora.ch, Radio Lora ist einer der ältesten alternativen Radiosender in der Schweiz. Gegründet in den achtziger Jahren ist Radio Lora im Raum Zürich zu empfangen. Bauhaus.fm / Studio-b11 www.radiostudio.org, Bauhaus.FM ist der Radiosender der Bauhaus-Universität-Weimar. Die Radiostation wird betrieben von Studenten der Fakultät Medien und dem Lehrstuhl für experimentelles Radio. Radio Resonance 104.4 FM, London www.dosensos.org, www.resonancefm.com, Resonance 104,4 FM wird als Radiokunst-Station vom London Musicians' Collective betrieben. Dosensos produziert eine wöchentliche Radiosendung über zeitgenössische Kunst und Kultur auf Resonance 104.4 FM. Betalounge, Hamburg, San Francisco www.betalounge.de, Betalounge wurde in San Francisco als eines der ersten Webradios gegründet und sendet heute aus den NSEC Studio (Network Syndicate European Community) in Hamburg. Alle Shows werden nach dem Live Event archiviert, und sind dann über www.betalounge.de zugänglich. DFM www.dfm.nu, DFM sendet seit dem 1. Januar 1998 als unabhängiger Webcast-Sender in den Niederlanden. Radio100 www.radio100.nl, Radio100 war einer der ersten und ist einer der letzten Piratensender in Amsterdam. Radiointerference www.radiointerference.nl, Radiointerference basiert auf einer Zusammenstellung archivierter Streams. Die Beiträge kommen von internationalen Künstlern. Spamradio www.spamradio.com, Spamradio ist ein Radioprojekt, das Junkmails (spam) in ein Radioprogramm verwandelt. Eine Computerstimme liest den Spam vor. Unterlegt ist das Ganze mit elektronischer Musik. Radio Fro, 105.0 Mhz, Linz www.fro.at, Radio Fro ist ein Themenradio über Politik, Bildung, Kunst, Kultur, Soziales, Unterhaltung und je nach dem was der Programmleitung gerade einfällt. Gegründet wurde Radio Fro 1998. Ambient-tv www.ambienttv.net, AmbientTV.NET arbeitet als Kunstproduktionsunternehmen. Im Zentrum stehen Projekte, die Sound, Bild, Informationen, Tanz, Radio und Netzwerke kombinieren. radiokampagne www.radiokampagne.de, Die Radiokampagne.de ist ein Zusammenschluss von Radio-Initiativen, Wortkünstlern und Musikern, die ein freies Radio für Berlin Brandenburg fordern. Radio4A, 101.4 FM, Brighton, Das Radioprojekt 4A besteht aus engagierten Leuten, die Geld, Zeit und Ideale aufbringen und dabei als Piratensender mit einem Bein im Gefängnis stehen. Radiomars www.radiomars.si, Radiomars ist ein Radiosender in Maribo/Slovenien für und von Studenten, der vor allem unbekannte Musiker unterstützt. WMFU www.wfmu.org, Gegründet auf dem Campus der Upsala Hochschule, in East Orange, machte sich WMFU 1994 unabhängig und sendet heute auf 91.1 Mhz FM in New Jersey City.

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Tartu Ülikooli Õigusteaduskond

Kriminalistika ja kriminoloogia õppetool

Tauno Novek

Elektroonilised valimised

Bakalaureusetöö

Juhendaja: dots J. Ginter

2002

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1. Sissejuhatus

Valimistel on riigis demokraatiaideede elluviimisel täita elutähtis funktsioon - olla vahendajaks rahva tahte ja riigivõimu teostamise vahel. Selle funktsiooni täitmise kvaliteet on otseselt seotud valimisaktiivsusega ja valimistulemuste usaldusväarsusega. Kurss selle kvaliteedi maksimeerimise suunas uute tehnoloogiliste võimaluste abil on demokraatlikus ühiskonnas loomulik.

Valimised interneti vahendusel on loogiliseks jätkuks majanduses ja riigihalduses praegu juba kasutatavatele rakendustele. Elektroonilised valimised seavad aga tunduvalt kõrgemad nõuded süsteemi turvalisusele ja salajasusele, tagatud peavad olema võrdsed võimalused valijatele ning hulk muid eeldusi - e-valimiste läbiviimine on märgatavalt suurem väljakutse kui mistahes kommertslike infosüsteemide ülesehitamine. See väljakutse ei seisne mitte süsteemi kavandamises, väljatöötamises või kontrollimises, vaid avalikkuse usalduse võitmisel.

Eesti on võtnud sihi olla eeskujuks teiste riikide seas ning viia ühena esimestest läbi vabad, üldised ja ühetaolised valimised elektroonilisel teel. See ambitsioonikas ettevõtmine saigi käesoleva bakalaureusetöö esmaseks ajendiks.

E-valimiste pooldajad näevad süsteemi peamiste eelistena mugavust, efektiivsust, täpsust ja pikemas perspektiivis väiksemaid kulusi võrreldes traditsiooniliste valimistega. Vastuseisjate arvates ei suudeta veel niipea tagada piisavat valijate privaatsuse ning süsteemi turvalisuse ja töökindluse taset, mis tagaks valimistulemuste autentsuse. Interneti kättesaadavuse ebaühtlane jaotumus võib põhjustada sotsiaalset killustatust. Võimalike riskide esiletoomine ja nende vähendamise võimalustest ülevaatliku pildi andmine on ka käesoleva analüüsi eesmärgiks. Praktilise eesmärgina näen e-valimiste olemuse arusaadavaks tegemist potentsiaalsele valijale.

Allikatena olen kasutanud Eesti justiitsministeeriumis tehtud uurimusi, välisriikides läbi viidud uuringuid ja valminud standardeid, spetsialistide arvamusi ja seniste praktiliste katsetuste analüüse.

1. Analüüsi piiritlemine ja sisukirjeldus

E-valimiste teema haakub mitmete teadusharudega - õiguse, majanduse, politoloogia, filosoofia, sotsioloogia ja muidugi tehnoloogiaga. Sedavõrd komplitseeritud süsteemi käsitlemisel tuleb arvestada eri valdkondade omavahelisi seoseid ja mõjusid üksteisele. Põhjendades seisukohta ühes valdkonnas, tuleb tihtilugu esitada argumente teisest. E-valimiste teoreetiline käsitus eeldab interdistsiplinaarset lähenemist. Erinevate aspektide vaatluse olengi eesmärgiks võtnud käesoleva töö teises ja kolmandas peatükis, lähtudes esmajoones siiski neist probleemiasetustest, mis on õiguslikust seisukohast relevantsemad.

Oma töös annan ülevaate elektrooniliste valimiste tähtsusest demokraatiale, süsteemi eeldustest, eelistest ja puudustest, probleemidest ning nende lahendustest.

Bakalaureusetöö esimeses osas on käsitletud e-valimiste teoreetilisi aluseid - e-valimiste olemust ning kohta demokraatias. Sellesse jaotisesse kuuluvad ka mõisted, liigitused, eesmärgid ja põhimõtted. Ulatuslikum peatükk esimesest osast on pühendatud demokraatlikele valimisprintsipiidele vastavate tulemuste saavutatavusele e-valimistel. Tähelepanu on juhitud ennekõike küsimustele, mis e-valimiste korraldamisel võivad tekitada kõige enam erimeelsusi.

Töö teine osa käsitleb e-valimiste eelduste erinevaid aspekte ja võtmeküsimusi, millele tuleks e-valimiste eel tingimata vastused leida. Selles osas on toodud ka e-valimiste sotsiaalsete probleemide hindamiseks Eestis läbi viidud sotsioloogilise uuringu tulemused.

Kolmandas osas olen esitanud üldistatud mudeli e-valimiste süsteemist, mis peaks lihtsustama e-valimiste protsessiga kaasneva problemaatika tunnetamist ning andma teemaga esmakordselt kokku puutuvale inimesele üldise ettekujutuse sellest, mis tegelikult e-valimiste süsteemis valimise ajal aset leiab.

Neljandas osas olen kirjeldanud e-valimiste esimesi reaalseid katsetusi ning arengusuundi välisriikides. Eraldi peatükki Eesti kohta ei ole, sest Eesti e-valimistega seonduv on läbivaks teemaks

töö põhiosas.

2. E-valimiste mõiste ja seonduvad definitsioonid

Erialakirjanduses võib kohata arvukaid erinevaid mõisteid aparatuuride või elektrooniliste seadmetega valimiste tähistamiseks, mille ulatus ühelt poolt piirneb valimistega telegraafi või mehhaaniliste häälte lugemismasinatega ning kõige arenenumal kujul tähistavad valimisi suvalisest interneti ühendatud seadmest.

Kõige sagedamini kasutatakse sõnapaari elektroonilised valimised (i.k. electronic elections), mis tähistab valimisviise mistahes spetsiaalselt valimisteks kohandatud elektrooniliste seadmete vahendusel. See on väga lai mõiste ning hõlmab kogu kontseptsiooni, mis puudutab valimisõiguse teostamist.

Ingliskeelses kirjanduses jaguneb elektrooniliste valimiste mõiste kaheks - internetivalimised (internet voting, online voting) ja valimised võrguühenduseta seadmete abil (offline voting). Internetivalimine omakorda võib toimuda spetsiaalses internetiühendusega valimispunktis (poll-site internet voting) või suvalisest internetiühendusega arvutist (remote internet voting).

Justiitsministeeriumis on e-Riigi ja e-Kodaniku kõrval võetud kasutusele nimetus eValimised, mis kirjapildist lähtuvalt peaks tähistama elektroonilisi valimisi kui projekti. Selle all mõeldakse elektroonilist hääletamist suvalisest interneti ühendatud arvutist, ehk siis eValimised on Eestis saanud internetivalimiste sünonüümiks. Eesliitega “e-“ on tähistatud ka teisi mõisteid, mis elektrooniliste valimistega seonduvad - näiteks on justiitsministeeriumile koostatud analüüsides kasutatud lühendeid “e-hääle” ja “e-valija” (9, lk 4). Käesolevas töös on siiski jäädud traditsiooniliste “hääle” ja “valija” juurde, mis on elementideks e-valimiste protseduuris.

Internetivalimistega on tegu ka siis, kui valida saab vaid spetsiaalsest valimispunktis asuvast seadmest, mis on ühendatud interneti. Kuna Eesti e-valimiste korraldamise suunitlus on teine, siis sellisel süsteemil käesoleva töö teooria osas pikemalt ei peatuta.

Kokkuvõtvalt - käesolevas bakalaureusetöös on kasutusel mõiste “elektroonilised valimised” (lühendatult “e-valimised”), mis justiitsministeeriumi eeskujul tähistab internetivalimisi suvalisest internetiühendusega arvutist (remote internet voting), kui ei ole eraldi märgitud, et mõeldud on valimisi muude elektrooniliste vahendite abil.

“E-valimised” laiemas tähenduses ja mitmuses tähistab kogu elektrooniliste valimiste kontseptsiooni. Kitsamas tähenduses ja ainsuses tähistab termin “e-valimine” või “e-hääletamine” hääletamisprotseduuri ehk toiminguid, mida isik teostab oma hääle andmisel või selle kontrollimisel arvutite vahendusel. Kohalike omavalitsuse valimise seaduses tähistab seda protseduuri mõiste “elektrooniline hääletamine” (38, § 50), mis hõlmab seaduse kohaselt isiku autentimist, valiku tegemist ja valiku järelkontrolli valijale.

Käesolevas töös on kasutatud veel järgnevaid elektrooniliste valimistega seonduvaid mõisteid:

autentimine - isiku või protsessi identsuse kontrolli ja tõendamine 1;

digitaalallkiri - tehniliste ja organisatsiooniliste vahendite süsteemi abil moodustatud andmete kogum, mida allkirja andja kasutab, märkimaks oma seost dokumendiga. Digitaalallkiri moodustatakse allkirja andja poolt allkirja andmise vahendi abil, millele vastab üheselt allkirja kontrollimise vahend². Digitaalallkirjaga võib "allkirjastada" mistahes andmekandjale jäädvustatud teavet;

krüpteerimine - andmete viimine kõrvaliste jaoks loetamatule kujule;

dekrüpteerimine - krüptogrammi teisendamine avatekstiks, ka õifrit ja/või võtit teadmata;

sertifikaat - dokument, mis on välja antud, võimaldamaks digitaalallkirja andmist ja milles avalik võti seotakse üheselt füüsilise isikuga³;

sertifitseerimisteenus - digitaalallkirja andmiseks vajalike sertifikaatide väljaandmine, sertifikaatide alusel antud digitaalallkirjade kontrollimise võimaldamine ning sertifikaatide kehtivuse peatamise, kehtivuse peatamise lõpetamise ja kehtetuks tunnistamise menetlemine. Sertifitseerimise tulemusena annab sertifitseerimisteenuse osutaja sertifikaadi taotlejale välja sertifikaadi⁴;

valimiste süsteem - valimiste organisatoorne süsteem. See hõlmab kõike, mis on vajalik valimiste läbiviimiseks alates valijate registreerumisest ja hääletamisest kuni valimistulemuste kindlakstegemiseni ja süsteemi auditeerimiseni - andmekäitlust, seadmeid, tehnilist tuge ning järelevalvet. Mitte segamini ajada valimissüsteemiga.

Käesolevas töös on viidatud ka uutele Eesti Riigikogu valimise seaduse eelnõule, mis ei olnud käesoleva töö valmimise ajaks veel vastu võetud, ja Kohalike omavalitsuste volikogude valimise seadusele⁵, mis võeti vastu 27. märtsil 2002. Kuna e-valimisi puudutav osa on neis ühesugune, siis edaspidi on neid nimetatud ühiselt "Eesti valimisseadusteks".

2. E-valimised ja demokraatia

Ühiskonna arenguga kaasneb demokraatia tähenduse järk-järguline teisenemine. Arusaadavalt tuleks demokraatia väärtuste avamiseks kasutada ka uute tehnoloogiasaavutustega kaasnevaid alternatiive. Üheks esimeseks etapiks demokraatia "uuenemisel" on e-valimised.

Uute kommunikatsioonivahendite kaasamine riigi haldamisse on käivitamas muudatusi, mille mõjud demokraatiale on palju ulatuslikumad, kui praegu ennustada osatakse. Inimestel on üha enam võimalusi poliitilises diskussioonis osalemiseks, nad saavad anda tagasisidet poliitilistele otsustele ning soovitada ja algatada poliitilisi protsesse iseseisvalt või teistega ühinedes. Rahvaesindajad saavad ülevaate probleemidest ja nendest lahendusvariantidest, mida tavalised kodanikud tegelikult

elus näha sooviksid. Lisaks poliitilisele harimisele ja kodanikutunde kasvatamisele ajendab otsene demokraatias osalemine inimesi süvenema rohkem riigihalduse probleemidesse ning tegema pingutusi neist arusaamiseks.

E-valimistega, mida peetakse elektroonilise demokraatia üheks esimeseks etapiks, saavad alguse sotsiaalsed harjumused ja rajatakse tehniline infrastruktuur, mille pinnalt on suhteliselt väheste ressurssidega võimalik arendada demokraatia uusi vorme.

E-valimiste paigutamiseks kaasaja demokraatia konteksti tuleb alustada kaugemalt -demokraatia olukorrast tänapäeval ning elektroonilise demokraatia aktualiseerumisest.

Demokraatia⁶ idee pärineb Vana-Kreekast, kus linnriikide kodanikud tulid linna keskväljakule kokku, et jõuda konsensuseni otsuste vastuvõtmisel. Otsuseid tegid inimesed ise, vahetu suhtlemise käigus. Otsustada võidi mida tahes - näiteks maksude tõstmise 50% võrra ühel päeval ja nende langetamise järgmisel. Seaduste ja võimude lahususe puudumise tõttu oli selline süsteem arvatavasti üsnagi ebaefektiivne. Inimeste hulga kasvuga ei osutunud taoline valitsemisvorm enam otstarbekaks ning see asendus esindusdemokraatiaga.

Lääneriikides tänapäevaks välja kujunenud esindusdemokraatial on aga mitmeid puudusi, mis põhjustavad rahva seas järk-järgult suurenevat rahulolematust. Võimu ja sellega kaasnevate hüvede koondumine esindajate kätte õhutab usaldamatust, mis omakorda süvendab poliitikute võõrandumist rahvast. Sageli süüdistatakse poliitikuid võimuahnuses ja korrupsioonis, rahvaesindajad ei seisvat tõeliste väärtuste eest, nad ei vastutavat isiklikult oma tegude eest, ei arvestavat kodanike vajadustega ning ei lahendavat nende tegelikke probleeme. Olukorda on iseloomustatud kui üldist esindusdemokraatia kriisi (1, lk 14).

Vabariigi valimiskomisjoni andmetel oli valimisaktiivsus Eestis Riigikogu 1999. aasta valimistel 57.3% ning kohalike omavalitsuste valimistel 49.9%.⁷ Võrreldes Riigikogu 1992 ja 1995. aasta valimistega on valimisaktiivsus langenud ligi 10%. Tõenäoliselt edasine langus enam nii järsk ei ole, kuid kodanike süvenev poliitiline ükskõiksus on siiski probleem, millega iga demokraatlik riik peaks aktiivselt võitlema. Kõige passiivsemateks peetakse seejuures 18-25 aastaseid noori - just neid, kellel on kõige paremad võimalused ja kogemused interneti kasutamisel. Maailmas läbi viidud sotsioloogilistest uuringutest nähtub, et e-valimiste korraldamisel tõuseks valimisaktiivsus mitme protsendi võrra eelkõige noorte valijate arvelt.

Eesti valitsuse tegevust toetas Emor-i uuringu põhjal 2001. aastal keskmiselt vaid umbes 46% kodanikest⁸.

Selleks, et demokraatia toimiks ja endast tõepoolest “rahva võimu” kujutaks, on vajalik esindajate ja kodanike omavaheline suhtlemine ning inimeste arvamuste kuuldavaks saamine. Poliitiline kommunikatsioon ei tohi jääda vaid massimeedia tasemele, vajalik on ka individuaalne suhtlus. Demokraatia parendamisel on kommunikatsioonitehnoloogiatel seetõttu tähtis roll.

1. Elektrooniline demokraatia

Kõige laiemas mõttes tähistab elektrooniline demokraatia süsteemi, mis võimaldab infotehnoloogia vahenditega teostada rahva võimu. Nüüdisaja kommunikatsioonivõimalused muudavad demokraatia algupärase idee taas kättesaadavaks (22, lk. 1).

Demokraatia baseerub suuresti info avalikkusel ja valitsuse tegevuse läbipaistvusel. Mitmete lääneriikide valitsused on juba astunud samme oma tegevuse avalikustamises internetis. Üksikud riigid on jõudnud ka teiste elektroonilise demokraatia etappideni, nagu internetis avalike foorumite korraldamine rahvaesindajate osavõtul, arvamusküsitlused ja kodanikualgatused. Paljukiidetud näiteks on Eesti e-riik ja elektroonilise demokraatia nurgakiviks saanud kodanike seadusloome initsiatiivi süsteem "Täna Otsustan Mina"⁹.

Poliitikateoreetik Brian Fay on öelnud, et demokraatias on kõige tähtsam indiviidide osalemine iseenda kollektiivse identiteedi määratlemises. Demokraatia ei tähenda mitte ainult hääletamist, vaid osalemist diskussioonis (19, lk 1). Ideaalses demokraatias peaks igalühel olema võimalus küsimuste tõstatamiseks, arvamuste vahetuseks ning otsustamine eeldaks konsensuseni jõudmist.

Tegelikkuses ei ole täieliku üksmeele taotlemine mõistagi praktiline. Tänapäeva tehnoloogiaga on aga kättesaadavaks saanud demokraatia realiseerimise viisid, mis pakuvad küllaltki efektiivset kompromissi ideaali ja praktilise lahenduse vahel. Selline demokraatia seisneks interaktiivses elektroonilises dialoogis rahva ja esindajate vahel, mille pinnalt võiksid rahvaalgatuse teel tõusetuda seadusemuudatused. Hääletamine oleks integreeritud aruteluga, igalühel oleks võimalus oma häält diskussiooni käigus muuta.

Interneti vahendusel on kergem leida ka mõttekaaslasi, kellega ühinedes saab algatada märksa mõjukamaid protsesse, kui üksikisik tavaliselt suudaks.

Tõeline demokraatia tähendab seda, et enne otsuste vastuvõtmist toimub reaalne dialoog esindajate ja rahva vahel. Interneti vahendusel saaks igalüks osaleda interaktiivses suhtlemises, argumentatsioonis ja otsuste vastuvõtmises. Teoreetiliselt võimaldaks see seadusandlikku võimu teostada selliselt, et rahval oleks võimalus kõiki legislatiivotsuseid vastu võtta ise, rahvahääletusega. Rohkearvulised vähemtähtsad otsused jäävad mõistagi alatiseks esindajate hooleks, kuid igal aastal mõnekümne seaduse läbihääletamine elektroonilisel teel ei valmistaks pikemas perspektiivis mingeid raskusi ega tähendaks olulisi kulutusi. Inimesed saaksid ise otsustada ka seda, millised ettepanekud vääriskid rahvahääletust ja millised mitte.

Tänapäeval on suhteliselt vähe riike, kus on ette nähtud rahvaalgatus. Eesti Vabariigi 1920-nda aasta Põhiseaduses oli seaduste andmise, muutmise või kehtetuks tunnistamise algatamise õigus antud 25 000-le hääleõiguslikule kodanikule. Tänapäeval on Eestis on rahvaalgatuse võimalus ette nähtud Kohaliku omavalitsuste korralduse seaduses. Nimetatud seaduse § 32 näeb ette võimaluse, et vähemalt ühel protsendil hääleõiguslikel valla- või linnaelanikel, kuid mitte vähem kui viiel hääleõiguslikul valla- või linnaelanikul, on õigus teha kohaliku elu küsimustes valla- või linnavolikogu või -valitsuse õigusaktide vastuvõtmiseks, muutmiseks või tühistamiseks algatusi, mis võetakse arutusele hiljemalt kolme kuu jooksul.¹⁰

Rahvaalgatuseks vajalike digitaalallkirjaga allkirjastatud häälte kokkusaamine internetis oleks märksa lihtsam kui klassikalistel meetoditel. Eestis võiks internet juba järgmisel aastal toimida väga kaaluka otsedemokraatia vahendina, kui piisavalt paljudel kodanikel oleks võimalik anda internetis õiguslikult siduvat digitaalallkirja. Kõlab küll populistlikult, kuid võib-olla oleks elektroonilise demokraatia arendamine kohalike omavalitsuste tasandil just selleks innovatiivsuse märgiks, millega Eesti võiks silma paista?

2. Demokraatlike valimisprintsipiide tagatus e-valimiste protseduuris

Valimiste kvaliteedi taset hinnatakse nii siseriiklikult kui ka väljastpoolt. Legitiimsuse hindamisel on määrava tähtsusega eelkõige rahvusvahelise üldsuse arvamus. Lõplikuks otsustajaks võib vaidluste korral saada rahvusvaheline kohus, seetõttu oleks õige demokraatiaprintsiipide käsitlemisel argumentatsiooni aluseks võtta rahvusvaheline õigus - eelkõige tavad, printsiibid ja analoogia traditsiooniliste valimise süsteemidega, kuna praktika selles valdkonnas on peaaegu olematu.

Valimisprintsipiide osas on omaks võetud kindlad nõuded, millest tuleb kinni pidada ka e-valimistel. Demokraatlik valimiste süsteem peab olema rajatud järgmistele baasprintsipiidele:

- üldisus - diskrimineerimine välistamine ja inimeste võrdne kohtlemine;
- vabadus - valija hääletusotsus peab olema vaba igasugusest surveavaldusest;
- salajasus - valimisvabaduse tagamiseks peab valik peab jääma salajaseks;
- ühetaolisus - igal valijal on üks hääl ning iga hääl peab olema võrdse kaaluga (26, lk 13).

Nimetatud nõuded on rahvusvahelisse õigusesse ja riikide põhiseadustesse juurdunud. ÜRO Inimõiguste ülddeklaratsiooni artikkel 21.3 sätestab - Avaliku valitsusvõimu aluseks peab olema rahva tahe; see tahe peab avalduma perioodilistes ja tõelistes valimistes, mis tuleb läbi viia üldise ja võrdse valimisõiguse alusel salajase hääletamise teel või mõnel teisel vaba valimisõigust tagaval hääletusviisil.

On aga mõisteta, et sotsiaalsete muutuste ja muutustega kaasnevate uute väärtushinnangute taustal võetakse omaks nende nõuete uued tõlgendused ning printsipiide järgimist ei taotle enam endiste kriteeriumide alusel. Järgnevalt on nimetatud põhimõtteid ükshaaval analüüsitud.

1. Valimiste üldisus

Valimiste üldisuse printsiip eeldab valijate üldist ja võrdset ligipääsu oma valimisõiguste teostamisele, keelates igasuguse diskrimineerimise rahvuse, soo või muudel tunnustel (5, lk 27).

- Diskrimineerimise välistamine tähendab, et riik ei või põhjendamatult kellegi õigusi piirata.
- Võrdse kohtlemise printsiip tähendab aga seda, et riik peab käsitlema kõiki inimesi samasugustes situatsioonides võrdselt.

ÜRO Inimõiguste ülddeklaratsioonis sisaldub diskrimineerimise välistamise printsiip artiklis 2.1 - Igal inimesel peavad olema kõik selle deklaratsiooniga välja kuulutatud õigused ja vabadused, olenemata rassist, nahavärvusest, soost, keelest, usulisest, poliitilisest või muudest veendumustest, rahvuslikust või sotsiaalsest päritolust, varanduslikust, seisuslikust või muust asjaolust. Deklaratsiooni artikkel 7 sätestab võrdsuse printsiibi - Kõik inimesed on seaduse ees võrdsed ja neil on igasuguse diskrimineerimiseta õigus seaduse võrdsele kaitsele.

Nimetatud printsiibid sisalduvad ka Eesti Vabariigi Põhiseaduses § 12 lg 1 - Kõik on seaduse ees võrdsed. Kedagi ei tohi diskrimineerida rahvuse, rassi, nahavärvuse, soo, keele, päritolu, usutunnistuse, poliitiliste või muude veendumuste, samuti varalise ja sotsiaalse seisundi või muude asjaolude tõttu.

Valimistel diskrimineerimise vältimiseks tuleb kõigile valimisõiguslikele kodanikele luua võrdsed võimalused valimistel osalemiseks ning tagada inimeste võrdne kohtlemine. 2001. aastal rahvusvahelise konsortsiumi poolt läbi viidud CyberVote projekti analüüsis toodi välja üldised tingimused, mis peavad olema tagatud, et e-valimiste süsteem ei osutuks diskrimineerivaks või põhjustaks ebavõrdset kohtlemist:

- igal valijal peab olema võrdne ligipääs valimise süsteemile - olgu see siis personaalarvutiga kodust, avalikust internetipunktist, spetsiaalsest valimispunktist, või traditsioonil viisil hääletussedelitega valimisel;
- süsteem peab olema kasutatav igale valijale sõltumata tema haridusest, vanusest, intelligentsuse tasemest ja kehalisest tervisest;
- vajadusel peab olema tagatud valijate juhendamine ja assisteerimine;
- süsteem peab olema kasutatav ka haigetele ja puuetega valijatele ning riigist eemal viibijatele (26, lk. 18).

Põhiliselt diskuteeritakse valimisvabaduse küsimuses süsteemile ligipääsu üle. Kui valimised toimuksid ainult interneti vahendusel ning kõikidele valijatele ei ole tagatud süsteemi kasutatavus, siis on tegu diskrimineerimisega, sest ligipääsetavus internetile on erineva varandusliku olukorraga, sotsiaalse seisundiga ja haridustasemega inimestele erinev. Uuringud on ka näidanud, et nt. erinevatesse etnilistesse gruppidesse kuuluvate inimeste ligipääsetavus internetile on erinev. Diskrimineerimise vältimiseks tuleb esialgu paralleelselt internetivalimistega säilitada ka valimiste võimalus valimispunktides.

Küsimus võrdsest kohtlemisest on aga laiemal ulatusega. Kui osad inimesed saavad valida näiteks mobiiltelefoni vahendusel ja teised peavad käima valimispunktides, siis võib seda käsitleda kui ebavõrdset kohtlemist. Tegelikult siiski kellegi jaoks e-valimiste võimaluse lisamisega valimist ei raskendata, osadele tehakse valimine vaid lihtsamaks.. Teisalt võib aga väita, et sel juhul on osad inimesed võrdsemad võrdsete seas.

Valimiste üldisuse puhul ei ole tegemist absoluutse reegluga. Põhiõigusi ja -vabadusi võib piirata, kui see on kooskõlas Põhiseadusega ning piirangud on demokraatlikus ühiskonnas vajalikud ning ei moonuta piiratavate õiguste ja vabaduste olemust. 11 Eestis ei või hääletada isikud, kes on kohtu poolt

süüdi mõistetud ja kannavad karistust kinnipidamiskohas.12

Üldisuse tagatuse hindamisel tuleks lähtuda kõrvalekallete eesmärgipärasusest. Valimiste eesmärk on demokraatia realiseerimine. Internetivalimiste eesmärgiks on valimisaktiivsuse suurendamine, mis on demokraatia parendamise protsessi loomulik osa.

E-valimisteks ollakse valmis siis, kui reeglitest ollakse valmis tegema teatavaid mööndusi ning printsiipidest kõrvalekaldumist suudetakse redutseerida ühiskonna jaoks aktsepteeritavale tasemele. Ebavõrdse kohtlemise vähendamiseks on mitmeid võimalusi - näiteks tuleb enne valimisi teha piisavalt selgitustööd ja harida valijaid arvutite kasutamisel, diskrimineerimise vältimiseks tuleb rajada piisavalt e-valimist võimaldavaid avalikke internetipunkte, valijatele võrdsete võimaluste tagamiseks aitaks kaasa ka valimisperioodi pikendamine.

2. Vabade valimiste põhimõte

Valimised on vabad, kui hääletamine toimub ilma sunni ja lubamatu surveavaldamiseta valijale. Keelatud on igasugune valija tahtevabaduse piiramine nii avaliku võimu kui ka eraisikute poolt, samuti igasugune kontroll hääletamise üle. Valijale ei tohi survet avaldada ei enne ega pärast valimisi (2, lk 1).

Elektrooniliste valimiste puhul tõusetub taas küsimus printsiibi absoluutsusest. Kui hääletamine on lubatud omas kodus, töökohal või avalikus internetipunktis, siis ei ole surve avaldamine ega kontroll hääletamise üle täielikult välistatav.

Riigi ülesandeks on rakendada proportsionaalseid meetmeid nende mõjutuste vähendamiseks - kehtestada rangemad sanktsioonid häälte ostmise eest, füüsilise jõu kasutamise või sellega ähvardamise eest, luua täiendavad kontrollimehhanismid. Samas, formaalselt võib riik karmid sanktsioonid kehtestada, kuid tegelikkuses jäävad ebaseaduslikud mõjutused alatiseks püsima, ka ilma interneti osatähtsusega.

Valimisvabadus oleks kaudselt tagatud juhul, kui surveavalduse tagajärjel tehtud valikut saaks hiljem oma tahte järgi ümber muuta. Eesti valimisseaduste kohaselt toimuks elektrooniline hääletamine ainult eelhääletamise perioodil ning tavaliste valimiste ajal saaks igaüks soovi korral e-valimistel antud hääle ümber hääletada.

Valija otsust võib mõjutada ka viimastel aastatel kahetsusväärset elavnenud häälte kaubandusega. Ühendriikide 2000. a. valimiste ajal ilmus interneti häälte kaubitsemise koduleht www.vote-auction.com¹³. Võimud lasid lehe sulgeda, misjärel see jätkas kohe tegutsemist Austriast. Tegelikult mingit häälte ostmist aset ei leidnud ning kampaaniat ennast tituleeritakse nüüd meediaga manipuleerimise musternäidiseks, millega idee algatajad teenisid märkimisväärseid summasid (11, lk 1). Siiski on see hoiatav näide probleemidest mis võivad esile kerkida ning millega tuleb arvestada.. Võimalik lahendus peitub e-valimiste salajasuses, mida on käsitletud järgmises alapunktis.

Internet võib olla massilise häältekaubanduse taimelavaks, kuid samavõrra oleks ta seda ka tavalistel valimistel. Häältekaubanduse vähendamiseks saab e-valimiste infosüsteemis rõhutada sellise

tegevuse ebaseaduslikkust ning anda juhiseid pealesunnitud hääletuseotsustuse muutmiseks tavavalimiste käigus.

Keelatud surveavalduse ja lubatud mõjutamise piiritlemine võib üksikjuhtudel osutada aga keeruliseks. Näiteks tuleks kriitilisemalt suhtuda valimiste eel korraldatavatesse "valimispidudesse", kus otseselt valimisreklaami ei tehta, kuid mille korraldajaks on nt. mõni poliitiline organisatsioon. Sellisel peol osalejad võidakse mingil hetkel arvuti taha valima panna. Tegu ei ole sunniga, kui valija hääletab omal vabal tahtel, kuid see tahe ei ole kujunenud isikliku sisemise veendumuse alusel, vaid on mõjutatud hetkeolukorrast ning kõrvaliste isikute valitsevast meelsusest. Kontrolli keelustatuse printsiipi ehk valija privaatsusesse tuleb suhtuda väga tähelepanelikult ning taunida taoliste ürituste korraldamist e-valimiste ajal.

Efektivseimaks valimiskampania vahendiks saab e-valimistel tõenäoliselt interneti vahendusel edastatav poliitiline propaganda. Internet on ka parim allikas kandidaatide ning parteide kohta info kogumiseks ja isikliku arvamuse kujundamiseks. Teadmised aitavad tõsta hääle kvaliteeti ja seeläbi ka demokraatia kvaliteeti. Seetõttu ei ole taunimisväärne, kui valija külastab omal algatusel parteide või kandidaatide kodulehekülgi info leidmise eesmärgil. Lubamatu on aga mistahes valimisreklaam e-valimiste infosüsteemis - kõiki kandidaate tuleb esitada võrdselt.

Eraldi küsimus on selles, kas e-valimiste infosüsteem võiks sisaldada viiteid välistele internetiaadressidele, milles sisaldub valimisreklaam või kandidaati ülistavad artiklid. Tõenäoliselt saaks valija selle info soovi korral kätte niikuinii, otsingumootorite või parteide kodulehekülgede vahendusel. Seetõttu ei ole taunitav, kui kandidaatide isikuandmetega kaasneks ka internetiaadress, millelt tema kohta rohkem infot saab. Valija jaoks peab aga olema selgelt teadvustatud, et selline infolehekülg ei ole seotud valimissüsteemiga (isegi kui selle kujundus on täpselt sarnane) ning et seal asuvate andmete õigsust ei ole kontrollitud. Valija eksimusse viimise vältimiseks võiks isegi kehtestada selliste infolehekülgede kujunduse kohustusliku vormi, mis peab sisaldama vastavaid hoiatusi ning mille välisilme erineks küllaldaselt e-valimise infosüsteemi omast.

Vabasid valimisi aitab tagada salajasuse printsiip.

3. Valimiste salajasus

Hääletamine on salajane, kui hääletajal on võimalus jätta enda teada, kelle poolt ta kavatses hääletada, hääletab või on hääletanud. Salajasuse printsiip välistab hääletamise avalikustamise ja käsib tagada valijatele tingimused, mis võimaldavad valimisakti saladuses pidada (4, lk 1).

Tavapäraste valimiste korral on valija anonüümsuse säilimine tagatud hääletamisega valimiskabiinides, hääletussedeli kokkuvoltimisel ning pitseeritud valimiskasti laskmisel, kus hääletussedelid segunevad. E-valimistel peab hääle salajasus olema kaitstud tippasemel tehniliste lahendustega - et mitte keegi, sealhulgas süsteemi haldajad, ei saaks häält seostada selle andnud valijaga kogu valimiste protseduuri vältel ega ka pärast valimisi. Takistatud peab olema ka andmete lubamatu kopeerimine.

Salajasuse tagatus sõltub konkreetse süsteemi tehnilisest teostusest ja toimimisest, mida peaks saama

ebaseaduslike tegevuste välistamiseks täielikult kontrollida. Sellised võimalused annab süsteemi auditeerimine. Auditeerimise võimaldamiseks on vajalik infosüsteemi programmikoodi ja kõikide päringute lähtetekstide avalikustamine. Süsteem peab salvestama kõik auditeerimiseks vajalikud andmed, sealhulgas päringute logi ning hääletuse transkriptsioonid (vt. 4.5.), et saaks kontrollida algusest lõpuni kõike, mis süsteemis toimub ning vajadusel välja selgitada, miks üht või teist operatsiooni teostati.

Mitmete riikide praktikas eksisteerib praegu ka erandeid salajasuse absoluutsusest. Mõnedes riikides, nagu Hollandis, Saksamaal ja Rootsis, on väljaspool riigipiire viibival või haigel valijal lubatud anda hääl posti teel. Ameerika Ühendriikides viidi 2000 aasta üldvalimistel Oregoni osariigis hääletamine läbi ainult posti teel. 21-päevase valimisperioodi jooksul hääletas rekordarv inimesi. Valimisaktiivsus tõusis umbes 10% ning kulutused valimistele vähenesid tunduvalt (24, lk. 1).

Hääle edastamine vahendajate kaudu, nagu postiteenistus, on enamasti erandlik ja mõeldud tavaliselt ainult inimestele, kes füüsiliselt ei saa tavapärasel viisil hääletada. Salajasuse printsiipi on laiendatud, et avada tee kõrgemale eesmärgile - tagada hääletamise võimalus üldse.

Posti teel valimistel on anonüümsus tagatud sellega, et hääl edastatakse kahes ümbrikus - välimine ümbrik sisaldab valija koodi, sisemine aga hääletussedelit. Valimisjaoskonnas ümbrikud eraldatakse ning hääl muutub anonüümseks.

Salajasuse täielikuks tagamiseks oleks mõnede ekspertide arvetes kindlam, kui ka e-valimistel tehtud eelistus muutuks kohe hääletamise järel anonüümseks - häält isikuga seostavad andmed tuleks selleks kustutada kohe pärast andmete auditeerimist ja salvestamist. Hääle anonüümseks muutumisega ei ole aga võimalik hääletamise järelkontroll valija jaoks.

Kuidas saaks valija pärast hääletamist veenduda, et hääl läks õieti kirja ja et seda ei ole valimissüsteemi siseselt moonutatud? Üks võimalus on anda kohest tagasisidet, milles sisalduvate andmetega oleks võimalik üheselt tuvastada tagasiside saatja. Sellega kaasneb aga oht hääletamisotsustuse avalikuks tulekule - näiteks hääle ostja saaks hiljem kontrollida, kuidas valija on hääletanud. Turvalisus oleks maksimaalselt tagatud vaid süsteemis, milles häält võib tagantjärele kontrollida ainult spetsiaalselt hääle kontrollimiseks mõeldud arvuti abil ning üksinda, valimisametnike järelvalvega kohas.

Mistahes seaduste abil ei ole aga võimalik välistada, et hääletamise ajal keegi kõrvaline isik arvutiekraani ei vaata. Valimiste salajasuse reeglit ei saa paraku absolutiseerida, tuleb mõnda, et näiteks perekonnaliikmed kodudes või kaastöötajad töö juures võivad tehtud valikuid kõrvalt näha. Samas, igal inimesel on õigus oma põhiõigustest loobuda ning iseseisvalt avaldada oma eelistusi.

See kõrvalekalle salajasuse absoluutsusest põhjustab demokraatiale eeldatavasti vähem kahju, kui e-valimistest saadav kasu valimisaktiivsuse kasvu näol. Siiski tuleb senisest rangemalt sanktsioneerida hääle ostmist ja surveavaldamist, mida taoline salajasuse reegli riive põhjustab.

Salajasuse tase ja kontrolli vajadus on otseselt seotud süsteemi maksumuse ja kasutamise mugavusega. Mõistlik tase tuleb saavutada arvestades sotsiaalset tegelikkust - inimeste usaldust

interneti ja e-valimise süsteemi vastu selle alusel kontrollitavuse nõudlust. Paraku on see tase piiratud süsteemi väljatöötamiseks eraldatavate rahaliste ressurssidega, mille osas tuleb samuti jõuda kompromissile põhjalike analüüside järel.

4. Valimiste ühetaolisus

Ühetaolisuse printsiip nõuab, et iga valimisõiguslik kodanik saaks oma valimisõigust teostada formaalselt võimalikult sarnasel viisil. Aktiivse valimisõiguse jaoks tähendab ühetaolisuse printsiip, et kõigil valimisõiguslikel kodanikel peab olema võrdne arv hääli ja kõigil häälteil peab olema parlamendikohtade jaotamisel võrdne kaal (2, lk 1).

Antud printsiipi saab jagada neljaks eraldiseisvaks nõudeks:

- ainult valimiseks õigustatud isikud saavad hääletada;
- iga valija võib hääletada vaid ühe korra;
- iga antud häält arvestatakse ülelugemisel vaid ühel korral;
- ükski antud hääl ei tohi valimiste käigus moonuda.

Selleks, et ainult valimiseks õigustatud isikud saaksid valida, tuleb protsessi alustada isiku kindlakstegemisest ehk autentimisest. Autentimise järel pöörduakse valimisõiguse tuvastamiseks valijate registrisse.

Tavavalimiste puhul toimub autentimine füüsiliselt, e-valimistel tehakse seda elektrooniliselt. Füüsiline autentimine tähendab seda, et isikusamasus tuvastatakse isiku füüsiliste omaduste alusel - nagu näojooned, sugu, käekiri allkirjas vms. Tavavalimistel võrdleb valimisametnik isiku väliste omaduste samasust tema isikut tõendaval dokumendil oleva fotoga.

Füüsilise ja digitaalse autentimise usaldusväärsuse tase on erinev. Füüsilisel autentimisel on keerulisem esineda kellegi teisena, kuna isiku füüsilised omadused on võrdlemisi püsivad. Tulevikus saab isikusamasuse tuvastamise efektiivseimaks vormiks vahetu biomeetriline autentimine - nt. sõrmejälgede, silma võrkkesta kujutise või DNA struktuuri alusel.

Digitaalne autentimine toimub aga personaalse, isikuga üheselt seostatava koodi alusel. See kood võib olla kantud märkide kombinatsioonina paber kandjale või digitaalselt ID-kaardile. Tegu on kaudse autentimisega - kontrollitakse koodi vastavust isikuandmetele ning seeläbi vastavust isikule. Koodi ja isiku sidumiseks on vajalik ühekordne füüsiline autentimine, mida teostab sertifitseerimisteenuse osutaja. See kood võib olla digitaalallkiri, mida identifitseerimiseks kasutatakse kombineerituna isikliku salasõnaga. Vastavalt Eesti digitaalallkirja seadusele on digitaalallkirjal samasugused õiguslikud tagajärjed nagu omakäelisel allkirjal ning digitaalallkiri peab võimaldama üheselt tuvastada isiku, kelle nimel allkiri on antud.¹⁴

Tuleb aga arvestada, et digitaalset koodi ja salasõna võib aga üle anda teisele isikule - tasu eest või muul viisil mõjutamise tulemusena. Taas on tegu valimisprintsiibi riivamisega, millega e-valimiste

süsteemile üleminekul peab arvestama.

Järgnevalt on toodud üldised eeldused, mis e-valimiste ühetaolisuse jaoks peavad olema tagatud:

- kasutada tuleb turvalist ja usaldusväärset digitaalse autentimise meetodit, mis võimaldab hääletada ainult valimisõiguslikel kodanikel;
- valijal peab olema personaalne digitaalne allkiri, mis võimaldab tema isikut üheselt tuvastada ning mis on antud füüsilise autentimisega;
- digitaalallkiri peab olema seaduslikult aktsepteeritud isikusamasuse tuvastamise viis;
- digitaalallkirja väärkasutamine peab olema seadustega sanktsioneeritud (26, lk. 29).

Teised ühetaolisuse nõuded peavad olema tagatud konkreetsete tehniliste lahendustega, mida kontrollitakse süsteemi auditeerimisega. Auditeerimine peab hõlmama ka järelevalvet, et kellelgi ei oleks võimalust õigusvastaste kannete tegemiseks. Igast muudatusest peab jääma süsteemi märged (vt. 3.3).

5. Valimiste otsesus

Otsesuse printsiibi tähendus valimistel on, et rahva esinduskogu peab olema valitud ilma valijameeste vaheastmeta. Valimiste otsesus ei ole e-valimiste spetsiifikat puudutav küsimus.

6. Kokkuvõtte demokraatiaprintsiipidest

Eelnevast nähtub, et ühiskonnas endastmõistetavaks saanud valimiste printsiipe ei ole e-valimistel võimalik tagada sama efektiivselt, kui klassikalistel valimistel. Tänapäeval kasutatavad valimise süsteemid on seadnud selles osas kõrged standardid, milledest järeleandmiste tegemine osutub nähtavasti küllaltki vaeariikkaks. Inimestele on omane loomupärane ettevaatlikkus ja umbusaldus radikaalsete muudatuste vastu, eriti kui need puudutavad demokraatliku ühiskonnakorralduse aluseid. Seega ei saa e-valimisi korraldada enne, kui ühiskond selleks valmis on.

Ennekõike tuleks endale teadvustada, et diskussioon ei seisne mitte tavaliste valimiste ja e-valimiste võrdluses, vaid demokraatia kvaliteedi võimalikult kõrgema taseme saavutamises. Demokraatlike valimisprintsiipide tagatus tuleb mõistagi võtta aluseks, kuid e-valimiste elluviimiseks peab tegema neist mõningaid mööndusi. Näiteks ei saa tagada endisel määral valimiste salajasust ning tuleb arvestada võimalusega, et kõrvaline isik võib valimise ajal arvutiekraani näha. Kui ühiskond aktsepteerib, et see kõrvalekalle salajasuse printsiibist kahjustab demokraatiat minimaalselt ning saavutatavad eelised on proportsionaalselt suuremad, siis on üleminek e-valimistele õigustatud.

3. E-valimiste spetsiifika erinevates valdkondades

E-valimistele poolt- või vastuargumendi esitaja peab arvestama oma argumendi mõju kõigile faktoritele - olgu selleks siis demokraatiaprintsiipide tagatus, sotsiaalpoliitika, maksumus või

kasutajamugavus. Seetõttu ei saa diskussioon e-valimiste võimalikkuse üle jääda vaid ühe eriala piiresse. Vajalik on interdistsiplinaarne lähenemine, kõiki faktoreid tuleb käsitleda seotult ja üldistatult. Spetsialistide hooleks jääksid üksnes detailid. Järgnevalt on kokku võetud mõned aspektid, mida erinevates käsitlustes on eri valdkondade kohta esile toodud ning mis vajaksid täiendavat uurimist.

Esmase nõudena toonitatakse kõikjal seda, et alguses peavad e-valimised olema korraldatud alternatiivina tavalistele valimistele ning võimalike puuduste korral peab tavavalimistel olema võimalus uuesti hääletada. Eestis saaks elektrooniliselt hääletada eelhääletamise ajal, seega peab eelhääletamise ja valimispäeva vaheline periood olema piisavalt pikk. Ka eelhääletamise pikendamine annaks aega võimalike vigade kõrvaldamiseks.

1. Sotsiaalsed aspektid

Millal võib öelda, et e-valimised on korda läinud? Kui esimesed valimised organisatoorselt õnnestuvad ja legitiimseks tunnistatakse, kuid valimisaktiivsus loodetud määral ei suurene, kas siis on e-valimisteks tehtud kulutused end õigustanud?

Skeptikute arvates ei ole valimissüsteemide senised uuendused, nagu kirja teel hääletamine, valimisperioodi pikendamine või registreerumise lihtsustamine valimisaktiivsusele erilist mõju avaldanud. Sotsioloogilised uuringud on näidanud, et poliitiline motivatsioon, valimisagitatsioon ja info kättesaadavus avaldavad märksa tugevamat mõju kui süsteemi kasutamise mugavus (12, lk. 24).

Esimeste e-valimistega on aga olukord teine. Tähtsaks motivaatoriks riigi jaoks on võimalus innovatiivsusega silma paista ning valija jaoks milleski nii tähtsas osalemine. Valijal tekib huvi süsteemi vastu, millest ka meedias kahtlemata väga palju juttu tuleb. Täiendavaks motivaatoriks on uudishimu.

Esmakordne kogemus uue süsteemiga on seejuures ülimalt tähtis.. Selles suhtes on valijad nagu teenusetarbijad - kui esmamulje on hea, siis tullaakse veel hiljemgi tagasi, kui aga miski pahameelt tekitab, siis ei taheta tõenäoliselt enam niipea uut süsteemi katsetada.

E-valimistele peab eelnema pikaajaline kampaania, milles selgitatakse e-valimiste eeliseid ka pikemas perspektiivis ning tehakse põhjalikult tööd süsteemi usaldusväarsuse selgitamiseks. Nagu T. Tammet ja H. Krosing oma analüüsis rõhutavad, tuleb ühiskonnale teadvustada, et esimeste e-valimiste näol on tegu piiratud ulatuse, piiratud tehnoloogilise keerukuse ja piiratud tähtsusega katsetusega. Probleemide ilmsiks tuleku korral e-valimiste osas peavad olema loodud alternatiivsed klassikalised lahendused, mis tagavad igal juhul valimiste võrdsuse, õigluse ja ühetaolisuse (9, lk. 4).

1. Interneti usaldusmäär

Üldist usaldusväarsuse taset interneti infosüsteemide turvalisuse vastu iseloomustab tõsiasi, et Hansapanga ja Ühispaniga andmetel internetipankade kasutajateks ligi kolmandik Eesti elanikkonnast. Need inimesed on valmis usaldama oma vara elektroonilise süsteemi käsutusse ning sellest võib järeldada, et puhtpsühholoogiliselt on vähemalt see osa Eesti elanikkonnast e-valimisteks valmis.

Teadupärast saab e-valimiste tehnoloogiline teostus olema tunduvalt keerukam, kui panganduses. Seda aga inimesed enamasti endale veel ei teadvusta. Paradoksaalselt võib seetõttu süsteemi põhjalikuma selgitamisega kaasneda rohkem umbusaldust.

Samuti esineb paljudel sügavaid eelarvamusi tipptehnoloogia suhtes. Arvutit peetakse eriti hapraks ja hinnaliseks seadmeks, mida võib kergesti rikkuda. Isegi arvutihiire kasutamine võib paljude jaoks olla esmakordne kogemus. Valijatele tuleb selgitada, et hääletamise käigus seadmete ära rikkumine ei ole väga lihtne.

2. Digitaalne killustatus

Formaalselt võib võrdne ligipääs süsteemile olla tagatud igapähele, kuid e-valimistel hääletavad siiski vaid need, kellel on ligipääs internetile ning mõningane kasutamiskogemus - sotsioloogiliste uuringute kohaselt keskmisest haritumad, jõukamad ja nooremad linnainimesed (29, lk 44). Sotsiaalse ebavõrdsuse olukorda, milles interneti kasutavatel inimestel on eelised ligipääsemiseks põhivajadusi puudutavatele teenustele, nagu tööturg, tervishoid või poliitiliste õiguste teostamine, tähistatakse mõistega "digitaalne killustatus" (digital divide). Arvamused digitaalse killustatuse mõjudest e-valimistele on vastuolulised. Interneti avalik kättesaadavus paraneb iga aastaga, mis annab alust arvata, et aja jooksul probleemi teravus väheneb.

Emori andmetel kuulus 2002.a. talvisel uuringuperioodil internetikasutajate hulka 39% Eesti 15-74 aastast elanikkonnast.

Tabel 1. Interneti kasutajate osakaal Eesti 15-74 aastast elanikkonnast

Allikas: AS-i Emor e-seire uuring, avaldatud 21.03.2002 15

Graafik näitab u. 8-protsendilist internetikasutajate arvu kasvu võrreldes 2001. aasta veebruariga. See annab alust loota, et 2005-ndaks aastaks, kui Eestis esmakordselt e-valimisi läbi saaks viia, võivad internetikasutajaid olla juba umbes pooled Eesti elanikest, mis peaks huvi ja nõudlust e-valimiste vastu veelgi kasvatama.

3. E-valimiste vastuvõetavusest Eestis - küsitlus 2002. a. aprillis

Inimeste valmisolekust ülevaate saamiseks tuleks eelnevalt läbi viia sotsioloogilisi uuringuid. E-valimisi ei saa inimestele peale suruda, kui nad ise sellest huvitatud ei ole.

2002. aasta aprillis viisid TÜ sotsioloogiadengid käesolevas diplomitöös kasutamiseks läbi 18-75 aastaste Eesti kodanike seas telefoniküsitluse, mille eesmärk oli interneti kasutamise võimaluste ning e-valimiste huvi selgitamine. Küsitleti 200-t suvaliselt valitud inimest, neist 100 linnadest ja 100 maakondadest. Järgnevalt on toodud mõned arvulised näitajad küsitluse tulemuste kohta:

- vastanute keskmine vanus oli 47 aastat;
- interneti kasutamise kogemus oli 34,5 protsendil vastanutest; soovi korral oleks interneti kasutamise võimalus tööl, tuttava juures või avalikus internetipunktis lisaks veel 20-l

protsendil;

85% vastanutest enamasti käib valimas; 40,7% vastanutest, kes enamasti valimas käivad, eelistaksid valimist internetis;

maapiirkondades elavatest internetikasutamise kogemusega vastanutest eelistaksid internetivalimisi 34,9 %, linnades elavatest internetikasutajatest aga 46,5%. Kindlat seisukohta antud küsimuses ei omanud 10,5% linna- ning 9,3 % maainimestest;

54,5% vastanutest pidas internetivalimiste tulemusi sama usaldusväärseks nagu tavalistel valimistel.

Tulemusi analüüsides võib nentida, et huvi internetivalimiste vastu on olemas ning enam kui pooltel vastanutest oleks soovi korral võimalik interneti kasutada. Samas oli väga palju ka neid, kes kahtleksid internetivalimiste tulemuste usaldusvääruses võrreldes tavaliste valimistega - 45,5%. Selle arvamuse muutmisest saab üks raskemaid ülesandeid e-valimiste eel. See näitab veelkord ulatusliku selgitusprogrammi vajalikkust.

Küsitluse peaesmärk oli hinnata, milline oleks e-valimiste mõju valimisaktiivsusele. Tulemus - 32% neist 15-st protsendist vastanutest, kes tavaliselt valimas ei käi, teeksid seda juhul, kui oleks võimalik valida internetis. See tähendaks valimisaktiivsuse üldist kasvu 4,5% võrra, mis on küllaltki ootuspärane tulemus, arvestades, et e-valimiste teemat ei ole meedias seni väga palju kajastatud.

Detailsem statistika on toodud käesoleva töö lisas nr. 1.

2. Õiguslikud aspektid

Internetivalimiste spetsiifikast tulenevalt on erinevates õigusharudes vajalik täiendav regulatsioon. Uutes Eesti valimisseadustes sisaldub üldine raamistik, kuid e-valimiste korraldamiseks peaksid olema lahendatud mitmed seni veel lahtised küsimused.

1. Jurisdiktsioon

Internet on oma olemuselt rahvusvaheline keskkond, mida ei kontrolli ükski suveräänne võim. E-valimisi on võimalik rünnata ka väljastpoolt riigipiire või kasutades välisriikides asuvaid tehnilisi ressursse, milleni siseriikliku õiguse pädevus ei küündi. Vajalikud on riikidevahelised kokkulepped, mis võimaldaks vastutusele võtta ka süsteemi ründajaid välisriikidest..

2. Vastutus

Ajalooliselt on valimiste õnnestumise eest vastutavad olnud valimisametnikud. Kui aga süsteemi töökindlus sõltub paljuski tehnoloogiast või tarkvarast, siis ei saa selle puudustes alati ametnikke vastutavaks teha. Seetõttu tuleb määratleda, kes konkreetselt ühe või teise valimiste etapi või elemendi eest vastutab. Ajaliselt võivad need etapid kesta vaid sekundi murdosa (nt. andmete liikumisel valija arvutist valimisserverisse), seega peab regulatsioon olema piisavalt detailne ja

tehniliste aspektide osas korrektne.

Teenusetõkestamise ründe (vt. 3.3.2) korral ei oleks süsteemi ründaja vastutusele võtmine praeguste seaduste alusel paraku võimalik, kuna tegu ei ole süsteemi sissemurdmisega ega andmete rikkumise või muutmisega. Kriminaalkoodeksis on kuriteona määratletud muuhulgas ka arvutisabotaaz, mis hõlmab andmete või programmide blokeerimist eesmärgiga takistada arvutisüsteemi tööd¹⁶. Teenusetõkestamise ründe puhul ei ole aga tegu andmete blokeerimisega, vaid suure hulga (õiguspärase) päringutega, millele süsteem ei jõua vastata. Kui aga rünne lähtuks välisriigist, siis tuleks rakendada rahvusvahelist õigust, milles sellealane praktika on veel olematu.

3. Valijate mõjutamise piiramine

Eestis on valimisagitatsioon keelustatud vaid valimiste päeval ning valimispunktides ja nende vahetus läheduses, kuid agitatsiooni eelhääletamise ajal ja internetis need sätted ei keelusta. Igasugune valimisagitatsioon peaks aga olema keelustatud mistahes ajahetkel, kui e-valimine on võimalik.

Keelatud surveavaldusest tuleb eristada lubatud valimispropagandat. Piiri tõmbamine nende vahele võib üksikjuhtudel osutuda keeruliseks. Lubatud on audiovisuaalne mõjutamine tele- ja raadiosaadetes ning sõnaline veenmine, mis ongi valimiskampaania olemuseks (2, lk 1).

Ka kandidaate tutvustavat faktilist infot võib esitada subjektiivse varjundiga. Seetõttu peaks süsteem sisaldama vaid kindlaksmääratud ankeetandmeid - Eesti seaduste kohaselt on kandidaatide kohta esitatavad andmed isikuandmed, erakondlik kuuluvus, lisaks soovi korral haridustase ja amet.

Piirata tuleks ka valimisreklaami edastamist e-maili teel. Need kandidaadid, kes on ennast reklaamiva e-maili saatnud valija postkasti, oleksid valimiste ajal kahtlemata eelisolukorras. Kuna aga kandidaatide arv on väga suur, siis mõjukuks taoliste reklaamide mass demokraatialle kahjustavalt - valija võib ärrituda ning üldse valimata jätta. Seetõttu tuleks valimisreklaami e-maili teel lugeda äärmiselt taunitavaks.

4. Õigusliku vaakumi välistamine

Tavapäraste valimissüsteemide plussiks on see, et eksimustest tulenevad vead omavad valimistulemuste skaalal väga väikest osakaalu. E-valimiste puudused võivad mõjutada valimistulemust palju suuremal määral. Tuleb arvestada võimalusega, et näiteks valimistulemusi mõjutanud viga süsteemis tuleb ilmsiks alles pärast valimisi. Juba eelnevalt tuleb võtta seisukoht, mida sellisel juhul teha, kes vastutaks ning kuidas see mõjutaks valimistulemusi. Ei tohi tekkida olukorda, kus valimistulemused on ebakindlad, keegi ei vastuta ja keegi ei tea mida järgmiseks ette võtta.

3. Tehnilised aspektid

E-valimiste läbiviimine ja usaldatavus sõltub ennekõike süsteemi reaalsest tehnilisest teostusest, selle haldamisest ja arusaadavusest. Valimiste salajasuse ja ühetaolisuse printsiibid on garanteeritud ainult piisavalt kõrgetasemelise süsteemiga. Arvesse tuleb võtta väga paljusid faktoreid ning vähendada

riske kaasaegseima tehnoloogia abil ja kogemustega spetsialistide koostöös.

Esmajoones peetakse tähtsaks alljärgnevate kriteeriumite tagatust:

- täpsus - valimise süsteem peab hääle moonutusteta talletama;
- kontrollitavus ja auditeeritavus - häält ei ole võimalik muuta, kustutada või võltsida ilma sellest jälge jätmata; peab olema kontrollitav, et iga antud häälega on lõpptulemuses arvestatud ning valimisandmete autentsus peab olema tagantjärele tõestatav;
- töökindlus - süsteem peab töötama ja talletama kõik hääled ka siis, kui on sõltumatutel välistel põhjustel osaliselt üle koormatud või muul viisil häiritud;
- paindlikus - programmid peavad töötama erinevatel platvormidel, olema tõlgitud erinevatesse keeltesse ning kasutatavad ka puuetega inimestele;
- kasutajamugavus - valijad peavad saama hääletada, omamata mingeid erioskusi või spetsiaalseid tehnilisi vahendeid;
- avatus - vaatlejatel ja avalikkusel peab olema võimalus veenduda, et süsteem vastab kõigile nõuetele.

Süsteemi tehnilisele teostusele peab eelnema standardite väljatöötamine.

1. Standardite väljatöötamine

Standardid annavad kindlad juhtnöörid, millistele tehnilistele nõuetele e-valimiste süsteem peab kõigi eelduste tagatuseks vastama. Neis peavad sisalduma üldised riistvara, tarkvara ja funktsionaalsuse spetsifikatsioonid, samuti juhiseid süstemaatiliseks testimiseks. Selliseid nõudeid on justiitsministeeriumi analüüsid üldjoontes juba ka kirjeldatud. (viited 6 ja 9).

2001. a. detsembris valmis Ühendriikide föderaalsete valimiskomisjoni koostatud väga põhjalik valimisstandardite projekt (vt. viide 16), millele toetudes formuleeris VoteHere 2002. aasta jaanuaris spetsiaalselt e-valimistele kohandatavad standardid (vt. viide 15).

Lisaks standarditele tuleks võimalikult täpselt määratleda võimalikud eriolukorrad, ning klassifitseerida süsteemi häired, vastavalt nendele tegutsemisjuhised ja tagajärjed - milline viga mõjutab valimistulemusi ja millisel määral. Valimiste õnnestumise formaalseid nõudeid ei pea samas olema ka liiga kõrgel - kui valimiste ajal valimisserver mõneks tunniks hooldustöödeks suletakse, siis ei tohiks see tähendada valimistulemuste tühistamist.

2. Süsteemi terviklus

Süsteemi terviklus (system integrity - andmete täielikkus ja vastuolude puudumine¹⁷) ehk süsteemi funktsioneerimine ja andmete säilimine ning taastatavus peab olema tagatud nii siseste kui väliste rünnakute ning muude häirete korral. Tehnilisi häireid võivad põhjustada ka süsteemist sõltumatud asjaolud, nagu arvutivõrgu tõrked või elektrikatkestus.

Teoreetiliselt võib süsteemide mitmekordse dubleerimise ja põhjaliku testimisega vigade esinemist redutseerida nullilähedaseks, kuid absoluutselt kõikide nüanssidega ei ole võimalik alati arvestada.

Mahukates infosüsteemides esineb paratamatult ka nõrku kohti. On väga tõenäoline, et e-valimiste süsteem langeb sagedaste ründekatsete ohvriks, mis võivad pärineda mistahes internetiühendusega arvutist maailmas. Majanduslikest huvidest motiveerituna võivad süsteemi kahjustamist üritada näiteks selle tehnilise teostaja konkurendid. Suuremastaabilise ründe toetamine ja rahastamine võib olla ka mõne välisriigi või terroriorganisatsiooni huvides, sest valimiste läbikukutamine või tulemuste moonutamine oleks demokraatlikule riigile tõsiseks löögiks. Enamasti ei ole aga häkkeritel vaja mingit erilist majanduslikku või poliitilist motiivi süsteemi ründamiseks - piisab sellest, kui on olemas väljakutse väidetavalt kõrge turvalisuse astmega programmi näol ning sissemurdmise õnnestumisel võimalus silma paista.

Isegi siis, kui valimisserveritesse sissetungimine on tarkvaraliselt kaitstud, võib ründaja häirida süsteemi stabiilsust viisil, mis võib oluliselt mõjutada e-valimiste tulemusi. 2000. aasta veebruaris pandi maailma suurimate e-teenuste pakujate vastu toime nn. hajutatud teenusetõkestamise rünne (Distributed Denial of Service attack). Yahoo, Amazon, eBay ja Buy.com serveritele saadeti paljude arvutite kaudu pseudopäringuid, millega põhjustati süsteemide ülekoormatus. Näiteks Yahoo-d külastab igas kuus enam kui 400 miljonit kasutajat ning selle taga on üks interneti võimsamaid serveriparke. Sellest hoolimata õnnestus ründajatel Yahoo seisata enam kui kolmeks tunniks. Nüüdseks on välja töötatud meetodeid taolise ründe takistamiseks, kuid siiski on see elav näide sellest, kui vähe pingutust on tegelikult süsteemi kahjustamiseks vaja. Nimetatud ründe korraldas tõenäoliselt väga väike grupp inimesi. Sarnase rünnaku kordamine ei vaja kuigi põhjalikke teadmisi ega keerukaid programme. Kui organiseerijaks on sihikindel ja asjatundlik rühmitus, siis ei ole teenusetõkestamise rünne spetsialistide arvates välistatav. Selliste probleemide vältimiseks peab valimiste ajal valmis olema hulk tehnilist personali, kes oleksid võimalused reageerima igale üksikule ründele, avastama ründe allika ning võtma viivitamatult tarvitusele vastumeetmed.

Suur oht e-valimistele on mingil viisil automatiseeritud mastaapne valimispettus, millega muudetakse antud hääli mõne kandidaadi kasuks. On selge, et kui pettusi leiab aset tavavalimiste ajal, siis ollakse selleks valmis ka e-valimistel. Välistatud peab olema häälte muutmise selliselt, et sellest mingit märget ei jääks ning igast antud häälest peab säilima hääletamise transkriptsioon (vt. 4.5).. Piisavate andmete olemasolul on selliseid pettusi teatud seaduspärasuste alustel võimalik ka tagantjärele avastada.

Süsteemisise pettuse vältimiseks peab süsteem olema tehniliselt ja organisatoorselt teostatud selliselt, et kontroll selle üle jaguneks mitmete üksteisest sõltumatute üksuste vahel (distributed trust) (23, lk 1).

E-valimiste infosüsteem peab olema integreeritud tavalise valimissüsteemiga - peab olema kindlustatud, et kui isik on hääletanud elektrooniliselt, siis ei saa ta tavalist süsteemi kasutades hääletada topelt.

3. Süsteemi kontrollitavus

Süsteemi tervikluse kõrval peab see usaldusvääruse tagamiseks olema samas ka avatud väliseks kontrolliks. Ebakindluse kõrvaldamiseks valimiste legitiimsuse osas peaks igal huvitatud osapoolel olema võimalus osaleda süsteemi auditeerimises (vt. 4.5). Huvitatud isikutel peab olema võimalus

veenduda, kuidas süsteem funktsioneerib, millised protsessid selles aset leiavad ja kuidas toimub andmete töötlemine.

Otstarbekas oleks programmide lähtekoodi avaldamine, et sõltumatud asjatundjad saaksid sellega tutvuda ning parandusettepanekuid teha. Lähtekoodi avalikustamisega saavad muidugi teatavaks ka süsteemi nõrgad kohad, mida võib kasutada pahatahtlike rünnete eesmärgil. Tuleks siiski eeldada, et võimalike puuduste kõrvaldamine paljude spetsialistide kaasabiga on parem, kui nende varjamine. Tagasiside testijatelt on samuti oluline - programmi lähtekoodi avalikustamisel on ainult siis mõtet, kui kõiki teateid avastatud puudustest põhjalikult uuritakse ja vead parandatakse.

4. Valijate arvutite töökindlus

E-valimiste õnnestumine sõltub paljuski ka valijate arvutite turvalisusest ja töökindlusest, mida valimiste korraldajatel ei ole võimalik tagada. Näiteks võib just valimiste päevale ajastada mõne arvutiviiruse aktiveerumise. Isikutel, kes arvutile füüsiliselt ligi pääsevad, võib olla võimalus sisestatud info ja tehtud valikud varjatult salvestada ja sel viisil teada saada, kelle poolt hääletati. Avalikes valimiskohtades võib tööle panna varjatud programmid, mis teisendavad edastatava hääle.

Tugineda võib ainult üleüldisele keskmisele personaalarvutite turvalisuse tasemele, mida üldiselt peetakse väga madalaks. Avi Rubin, tunnustatud AT&T ekspert on avaldanud seisukoha, et personaalarvutid ja arvutivõrgud on niivõrd ebaturvalised, et e-valimiste jaoks on vajalik uue tehnilise infrastruktuuri loomine, millesse on integreeritud piisava turvalisuse tasemega ühenduskanalid ja riistvara.

Aja jooksul määrab turg sellise lahenduse otstarbekuse - võimalik et juba mõne aasta pärast lisanduvad arvutikomplektidele standardina ID-kaartide lugejad ning täiendavad turvaseadmed (31, lk 1).

5. Süsteemi kasutuslikkus

Kasutuslikkus tähendab eelkõige süsteemi kasutamise mugavust ja arusaadavust valijale. Valija puutub kokku üksnes kasutajaliidesega, mis tegelikult on vaid väike osa süsteemist, kuid omab valija seisukohalt e-valimiste kvaliteedi üle otsustamises kõige suuremat kaalu. Kasutajaliides peab olema hoolikalt ja atraktiivselt teostatud. E-valimiste kasutajaliidese visuaalses disainis tuleb arusaadavuse saavutamiseks abiks võtta kognitiivne psühholoogia. Näiteks võib ekraanil kujutada igapäevases elus harjumuseks saanud vahendite kujundeid - numbrite sisestamine toimuks "telefoniklahvidega", kandidaatidega tutvumine meenutaks raamatu lehitsemist. Ekraanivormid peavad olema kujundatud selgete ja üheste valikuvõimalustega. Kujunduselemendid, nagu värvid, pildid, vormid ja animatsioonid peavad kasutajat julgustama. Süsteemi kasutamist ja konkreetseid ekraanivorme tuleb tutvustada valimistele eelneva kampaania käigus.

Parim meetod tõelise hääletamise harjutamiseks on hääletusprotseduuri virtuaalne läbimängimine assistendi abiga. Katsetamise võimalus tuleks soovijaile tagada juba pikema perioodi vältel enne tegelikku hääletamist. Tagatud peab olema ka valijate konsulteerimine telefoni teel.

Arvutiga on kergem välistada ka inimlike eksimusi valimisel. On inimesi, kes ei suuda järgida ka kõige lihtsamaid juhtnööre hääletussedelite täitmisel. Näiteks, kui on palutud oma valikule ring ümber teha, siis võidakse selle asemel hoopis valikule joon alla tõmmata või ülejäänud kandidaadid läbi kriipsutada. Arvutiprogrammis on võimalik sellistele eksimustele koheselt tähelepanu juhtida ning neid parandada.

4. Majanduslikud aspektid

Valimised on oma olemuselt unikaalne nähtus, millele majanduses ega ühiskonnas üldse on raske leida analoogi. Kuna valimisi korraldatakse avalikes huvides ja kulud kaetakse riigieelarvest, siis on neile ettenähtud rahalised ressursid alati limiteeritud. Paratamatult seab see ka piirangud valimissüsteemi arendamisele. E-valimiste õnnestumine sõltub aga otseselt sellest, kui palju ollakse valmis kulutama. Olulise tähtsusega on seega finantsanalüüsid, mis peavad näitama e-valimiste tasuvust nii lühemas kui pikemas perspektiivis ning millele tuginedes saaks kulutusi õigustada.

E-valimiste süsteemilt oodatakse tavapärase valimistega võrreldes tuntavat kokkuhoidu, samas reaalseid kalkulatsioone ei ole keegi veel ebapiisavate faktiliste andmete puudumise tõttu võimeline tegema. Esimesel korral on e-valimiste organiseerimiseks, ühiskondliku selgitustöö tegemiseks ja tehnoloogiliste lahenduste väljatöötamiseks vajaminevad summad märksa suuremad kui tavapärasel valimistel. Hiljem on aga otseste kulutuste osas võimalik kokku hoida nii valimiste läbiviimiseks vajaliku personali töötasude, valimispunktide majandamise kui pabermaterjalide trükkimise arvelt. Kaudselt vähenevad kulutused ka valijate kokkuhoitud aja arvelt.

4. Elektroonilise valimise süsteemi üldiseloostus

Eelnevates peatükkides käsitletud nõuetega arvestades olen järgnevalt e-valimiste olemusest parema ülevaate andmiseks kirjeldanud e-valimise süsteemi peamisi elemente, pidades silmas eelkõige arusaadavust potentsiaalsele valijale.

Protseduuri üksikasjalik väljatöötamine vajab palju põhjalikumat uurimistööd, kui käesolev bakalaureusetöö võiks mahutada. Järgnev kirjeldus ei pretendeeri saajaprotsendilisele garantiile kõikide eelduste täitmiseks, vaid esitab visiooni sellest, millistele elementidele tegelikkuses rakendatav e-valimiste süsteem võiks teoreetiliselt rajatud olla. Praktikas tegelikult kasutusele võetavad lahendused tulevad ilmselt täiesti erinevad, kuid käsitlemist vajavad võtmeküsimused on neis enamasti sarnased.

1. Süsteemi elemendid

Tinglikult võib infosüsteemi jaotada neljaks osaks, mis ei pea tingimata paikema füüsiliselt ühes seadmes ning võivad olla allutatud erinevate üksuste kontrollile:

- avalike andmete infosüsteem, mis sisaldab kandidaatide nimekirja, kasutamishuiseid jms.;

valijate andmete haldamise süsteem ehk valijate register;

isikute digitaalse autentimise süsteem;

valimisserver, kus salvestatakse ja auditeeritakse hääled ning loetakse need kokku.

2. Valijate register

Valimisõiguse teostamiseks peab valija olema registreeritud valijate registris, mida Eestis valimisseaduste kohtaselt peetakse rahvastikuregistri andmete alusel. Registris olevale valijale saadetakse posti teel valijakaart, millel on kirjas valimiseks vajalikud andmed - ajavahemikud ja kohad hääletamiseks, internetiaardessid ning juhised.

Kui valijal oleks kohustus anda oma e-valimise soovist teada juba eelnevalt ja moodustuks niiöelda e-valijate register, siis vähendaks see võimalust, et e-valimistel tegelikult mittehääletanute hääled hääletena arvesse läheksid. Teisest küljest tähendab see valijale täiendavaid kohustusi ning vähendab üht peamist e-valimiste eelist - kasutajamugavust.

Tavalistel valimistel tehakse registrist väljavõte ning saadetakse valijate nimekirjad paber kandjatel valimisjaoskondadesse. Tegelikult on see registri dubleerimine - ka valimisjaoskondades saaks valimisõigust kontrollida keskregistriga ühenduses olevast arvutist. Nii ei oleks valija seotud ka oma valimisjaoskonnaga ja ta võiks hääletada mistahes jaoskonnast. Kandidaatide nimekiri, kelle poolt valija saaks hääle anda, antaks mõistagi elukohajärgselt.

Hääletamise järel tehakse keskregistrisse märke, et valija on hääletanud.

Sellises süsteemis tuleb eristada, kas valija on andnud oma hääle e-valimiste käigus või tavalistel valimistel valimispäeval. E-valimiste käigus antud häält võib tavaliste valimiste ajal muuta, tavavalimistel antud häält enam hiljem muuta ei saa.

3. Valimine

E-valimise keskkond jaguneb erineva turvalisuse tasemega osadeks. Kandidaatidega tutvumine, info kogumine ja kandidaadi väljavalimine võib toimuda avatud osas, mis ei pea olema otseselt seotud hääletusserveriga. Avatud osa võib kättesaadav olla juba enne valimisi ning see ei erineks muudest internetiserveritest.

Valimiseks siseneb valija süsteemi kõrgendatud turvalisusega osasse. Kui avatud keskkonnas on valija kandidaadi välja valinud, siis tuleb suletud keskkonda edastada turvaliselt kandidaadi number. Suletud keskkonda sisenemine eeldab valija autentimist.

Turvalises keskkonnas oleku aeg ja ühenduse kestvus valimisserveriga peaks riskide maandamiseks olema minimaalne. Valimisserveriga tuleks ühendust võtta vaid hetkel, kui valija on oma valiku teinud ja andmed teele saadab. Süsteemi eri osade vahel ühenduse loomisega ja andmete

transportimisega aga seonduvadki süsteemi suurimad turva- ja töökindluse riskid. Andmete edastamiseks kasutatakse krüptograafilist protokollit, mille eeldusi on oma analüüsis lähemalt kirjeldanud H. Lipmaa ja O. Mürk (6, lk 14).

1. Autentimine

Enda isikusamasuse tõestamiseks kasutab valija ID-kaarti ja kaardilugejat või digitaalallkirja ning sisestab salasõna. Autentimise järel saab süsteem isikusamasuse kinnituse autentimissüsteemilt (digitaalallkirja puhul sertifitseerimisteenuse pakkuvalt), misjärel pöördub valijate registri poole ning saab kinnituse ka sellest. Moodustub andmete pakett, milles häält saadavad autentimissüsteemi ja registri digitaalallkirjad või muu kodeering, mis võimaldab tuvastada hääle autentsust ja korrektsust.

Autentimine võib osutada inimestele, kes ei ole arvuti kasutamisega harjunud, üheks keerulisemaks protseduuriks e-valimiste käigus. Anonüümsuse tagamiseks ei tohiks keegi valijat autentimisel assisteerida, seega peavad üksikasjalikud juhised ilmuma ekraanile.

Autentimisele ja valijate registri kinnitusele järgneb valiku kontroll.

2. Valimise hetk

Valija jaoks peab valimise hetk olema selgelt määratletud. Hääl läheb teele alles siis, kui autenditud kasutaja on oma valiku kinnitanud - vastanud jaatavalt küsimusele "hääleta kandidaadi nr. poolt?". Pärast autentimist ei tohiks e-valimise keskkonnas teha muud, kui oma valikut etteantud aja jooksul kinnitada, või katkestada ja uus valik teha. Valiku kinnitamise järel andmed krüpteeritakse valija personaalse võtmega ja saadetakse krüptograafilise protokollit vahendusel serverisse. See peaks olema ka ainus hetk, kui valimisserveriga ühendust võetakse. Serveris andmed salvestatakse ning edastatakse info valijate registritesse, et sama valija enam teistkordselt elektrooniliselt hääletada ei saaks.

Pärast kasutaja arvutist väljumist läbivad andmeid sekundi murdosa vältel paljusid erinevaid arvutivõrke ja seadmeid. Valija jaoks toimub andmete edastamine momentaalselt, kuid tegelik valimise hetk vajab täpsustamist - et oleks selge, millal loetakse hääletamine toimunuks. Lähtuda tuleb seejuures hääle mõistest.

Hääl ei ole oma olemuselt märke paberil või bittide jada. Seda on defineeritud kui isiku tahteavaldust, milles sisalduva siduva potentsiaaliga annavad valijad kollektiivselt edasi oma otsustusõiguse (27, lk 1).

Valimise hetk peaks antud mõistest tulenevalt olema siis, kui tahteavaldus muutub siduvaks. Kui hääl on edastatud serverisse ja seal salvestatud, siis tähendab see vaid protseduuri sooritamist. Tegelikult salvestatakse serveris andmed, mis muutuvad siduvaks alles pärast valimise legitimatsiooniprotsessi läbimist (auditeerimine, kokkulugemine, avaldamine jne.) juhul, kui valija ei ole oma eelistust hiljem muutnud näiteks tavavalimistel uuesti hääletamisega. Valimisserver on seejuures vaid andmete talletamiskoht, nagu valimiskast tavavalimistel. Kui valimiskast hävineb või serveris olevad andmed muutuvad kasutamiskõlbmatuks, siis ei realiseeru ka häältes sisalduv potentsiaal ning valimine ei ole

toimunud. Seetõttu on vajalik süsteemi standardites kirjeldada muuhulgas hääle seisundit valimiste erinevates etappides ning lisaks määratleda süsteemi võimalike vigade tagajärjed valimiste legitiimsusele.

Kuidas saab kasutaja kindel olla, et vahepeal kusagil tema häält kinni püütud või kustutatud ei ole? Krüpteeritud hääle dekrüptimine ja teisendamine ei ole ilma võtmeta võimalik, küll aga võib takistada selle jõudmist valimisserverisse. Seetõttu on valija jaoks vajalik tagasiside, mis on kohustuslikuna sätestatud ka Eesti valimisseadustes.

3. Tagasiside

Pärast valimist saabub valimisserverilt teade hääle salvestamise kohta. Seejärel lahkub kasutaja turvalisest keskkonnast ning saab edasisi instruksioone, mida peab tegema, kui soovib enda hääle õiget kirjaminekut kontrollida või oma valikut muuta tavavalimiste teel.

Palju on vaieldud selle üle, kas tagaside peab kinnitama valija jaoks ainult hääle jõudmise valimisserverisse ja selle salvestamist, või peaks sisaldama infot ka selle kohta, milline oli salvestatud valiku sisu. Salajasuse tagamiseks ja mõjutamise vältimiseks valiku sisu enam näidata ei tohiks.

Nii saab valija kindel olla vaid selles, et tema antud hääl jõudis serverini ja läks arvesse, kuid lisaks peaks ta soovi korral saama kinnituse ka selle kohta, et salvestati samad andmed, mis ta oma arvutist teele läkitas. Süsteem peab võimaldama hääletamise järelkontrolli valijale ehk verifitseerimist.

4. Järelkontroll valijale

Tavapärastes valimissüsteemides on valijal endal võimatu hääle õiget kirjaminekut kontrollida - valimisedeli kasti laskmise järel muutub hääl anonüümseks. Valimise salajasuse põhimõte on seniste tehnilise võimaluste juures järelkontrolli välistanud.

Üheks esimeseks ja tunnustatuimaks e-valimiste analüüsiks on 2000 aasta alguses valminud California Internet Voting Task Force raport!(vt. viide 12), mis on saanud lähteallikaks kõikidele hilisematele uurimustele. Ettekandes toodud skeemis peaks hääletamise salajasuse tagamiseks hääl muutuma anonüümseks kohe pärast valimisserverisse jõudmist - valija andmed tuleks koheselt ja lõplikult häälest eraldada. Sel juhul oleks valijal küll võimalus hiljem kontrollida, kas tema häält on arvestatud, kuid tal ei ole võimalik näha, kelle poolt ta hääle andis. Hääletusotsustuse õiget salvestamist selline variant tegelikult ei tõesta.

Usaldusväärse järelkontrolli jaoks oleks vajalik, et hääl ei muutuks anonüümseks enne valimiste lõppu. Samas peab olema garanteeritud, et kellelgi peale valija enda ei oleks võimalust antud häält näha ja seda valijaga seostada.

Valimisserveris olevad andmed peaksid olema seega kuni valimiste lõpuni isikuga seostatavad, kuid ainult isiku enda algatusel. Seega tuleb hoida süsteemis krüpteeritud ka vastavaid seoseid, mis avanevad ainult isiku enda digitaalse võtmega või salasõnaga.

Need seosed võib kustutada pärast valimistulemuste kindlakstegemist, kuna valimisandmete arhiivi tuleb hilisemaks kontrollimiseks säilitada pikema aja vältel, mil võivad avaneda võimalused andmete dekrüptimiseks ilma võtmeda.

Mõjutamise ja häälte ostmise välistamiseks peaks järelkontroll toimuma spetsiaalses häälte kontrollimise kohas ja valimisametnike järelvalve all. Ühetaolisuse printsiibi tagamiseks peaks ka järelkontroll olema võimalik kõigile valijatele, mis on mõistagi päris kulukas.

Kui elektroonilised valimised toimuvad ainult eelhääletamise ajal, nagu Eesti seadused ette näevad, siis järelkontroll saaks toimuda valimiste päeval. Valimispunktidesse tuleks selleks paigaldada internetiühendusega arvutid, mida saab üksi ja anonüümselt kasutada.

Kui valija järelkontrolli käigus avastab, et tema hääl on tõepoolest muutunud, siis on tal võimalus tavavalimiste teel uuesti hääletada. Muutumise tõestamine on aga tõenäoliselt võimatu, kui süsteemis selle kohta jälgi pole. Kuna valijal puudub igasugune võimalus oma esialgset salajas tehtud valikut tõestada, siis on tõestamine teoreetiliselt võimalik ainult juhul, kui valija on hääletanud tunnistajate juuresolekul..

Tuleb aga ette näha ka võimalust, et näiteks arvestatav hulk valimistel kaotajaks jäänud poliitiliste jõudude pooldajaid pärast valimisi kinnitab, et nende hääl läks valesti kirja. Valimiste salajasust arvestades ei pea nad isegi avaldama, kelle poolt nad tegelikult hääletasid. Ainuke võimalus nende väidete alusetuse tõestamiseks on tugineda süsteemis salvestatud hääletuse transkriptsioonile (vt. 4.5). Transkriptsioon peab saama formaalselt kõrgeima õigusjõuga tõendiks valimiseelsete kohta. See eeldab ühiskonna suurt usaldust e-valimiste süsteemi vastu. Eesti seadusandja on juba aktsepteerinud tehnoloogilist lahendust tõendina, andes digitaalallkirjale tavalise allkirjaga võrdse õigusjõu.

5. Süsteemi auditeerimine

Lisaks järelkontrollile valija enda poolt on vajalik ka valimiste süsteemi üldine auditeerimine valimisametnike ja spetsialistide poolt. Auditeerimise eesmärk on avalikkusele tõestada, et kõiki valimistele seatud tingimusi on järgitud ning valimistulemused on autentsed ja legitiimsed. Tavavalimistel on võimalik valimistulemusi auditeerida hääletussedelite mitmekordse ülelugemise teel. Piisava usaldusmäära olemasolul ei ole see tavaliselt vajalik, kuid sarnast auditeerimisvõimalust peetakse üheks peamiseks e-valimiste eelduseks.

Valimiste protsessi demokraatlikust jälgivad tavavalimistel välisvaatlejad, siseriiklikult kontrollivad valimiste korraldamist valimiskomisjonid. Ka e-valimistel on kontrollijad ja välisvaatlejad valimiste kvaliteedi hindajateks, kuid nende tegevusala peab olema tunduvalt laiem ning eeldab neilt põhjalikumaid teadmisi. Eeldatavasti saavad e-valimiste tehnilist järelevalvet teostada vaid väga hästi tasustatud spetsialistid ning see omakorda tähendab täiendavaid kulutusi. Kontrollimi jaoks tuleb anda erinevatele üksustele vastavad volitused ning need täpselt piiritleda.

E-valimiste süsteemi auditeerimine hõlmab väga paljusid erinevaid komponente. Eristatakse andmete auditeerimist ja protsessi auditeerimist. Andmete auditeerimine fokuseerub valimiste käigus kogutud

andmetele, protsessi auditeerimine keskendub valimiste organisatoorsele protsessile ning inimestele, programmidele ja seadmetele, mis neid andmeid töötlevad.

Tavalistel valimistel toimub protsessi auditeerimine, mida teostavad valimisametnikud valimispunktides ning hiljem häälte kokkuarvestamisel. Olemuslikult on see kaudne meetod, kuna vaatljad saavad kinnitada hulka üksikjuhte valimiste õigsuse kohta, millest indutseeritult järeldatakse valimistulemuste õigsust. Konkreetne tõendamine, et valimissedeliga antud hääl läks arvesse selliselt, nagu valija hääletas, ei ole tavavalimiste süsteemi anonüümsuse tõttu võimalik.

Tavaliste valimiste korral on andmete auditeerimise meetodiks hääletussedelite mitmekordne ülelugemine. Häälte ülelugemine elektroonilises süsteemis tõestab aga ainult seda, et kasutatav programm jõuab häälte kokkuarvutamisel alati ühesugusele tulemusele. Valimistulemuste kohta see tegelikult kinnitust ei anna.

Kindlaim võimalus tavavalimiste auditeerimiseks, mida kasutatakse näiteks ka Eestis presidendivalimistel, on hääletamine ja häälte ülelugemine kõikide huvitatute silme ees. Igal juuresviibijal on võimalus veenduda, et ühtki häält ei muudetud ning kõiki antud häáli on arvesse võetud. Elektroonilistel valimistel on auditeerimise mõte sama - üks internetti ühendatud "valimiskast" on ainuke häälte deponoorium, mis asendab detsentraliseeritud ringkondade süsteemi ning millega kaob vajadus häälte füüsiliseks ülelugemiseks ja protokollimiseks. Igal soovijal peaks olema võimalus auditeerimises osaleda (vt. 3.3).

Erinevalt tavalistest valimiskastidest, mille käitlemist on võimalik füüsiliselt jälgida, on arvutid täiesti "läbipaistmatud" ning elektroonilisi andmeid on tunduvalt lihtsam suures koguses muuta või hävitada, kui füüsilisi hääletussedeleid. Seadmete ja inimeste kontrollist ei piisa, kui andmetele on võimalik ligipääs igast maailma nurgast. E-valimistel on võimalused protsessi auditeerimiseks piiratud, kuna valimisametnikel ei ole võimalik hääle liikumist ja töötlemist vahetult kontrollida. Keskendumata peab elektrooniliste andmete auditeerimisele.

Andmete auditeerimiseks peab olema jälgitav konkreetse hääle tee alates selle sisestamisest valija poolt kuni salvestamiseni valimisserveris. Seda teed kirjeldavaid andmeid nimetatakse hääletuse transkriptsiooniks (election transcript) (25, lk 3). Üldjoontes tähendab see seda, et salvestatakse andmed iga etapi kohta, mida elektrooniliselt antud hääl läbib. Süsteemi erinevad osad annavad iga valijaga ja tema antava häälega seotud andmete kogumile kaasa end identifitseerivad koodid, mille abil on võimalik tuvastada, et see kogum on kogu süsteemi (näiteks valija enda arvuti, autentimissüsteemi, valijate registri jne.) nõuetekohaselt läbinud. Transkriptsioon sisaldab infot ka andmete muutmise kohta. Kui andmeid on süsteemi mistahes osas muudetud või töödeldud, siis on võimalik neid muudatusi tagantjärele jälgida.

E-valimiste tehnoloogia tugineb eeldusele, et vead transkriptsioonis on sajabrotsendiliselt välistatud. On kaks võimalust - kas süsteem on sajabrotsendiliselt turvaline või ta ei ole seda üldse. Kui ühe hääle andmetes esineb viga või on andmeid võimalik ebaseaduslikult töödelda, siis on see tõenäoliselt võimalik ka kõikide teiste häältega. Võrrelda võib seda digitaalallkirjaga, mille turvalisust peetakse nii absoluutseks, et sellega hakatakse teostama kõikvõimalikke tehinguid ning riigihaldust.

Andmete auditeerimisele aitab kaasa ka kronoloogiliselt jäädvustatud sündmuseandmete kogu (event log). Süsteemis genereeritakse standardites määratletud sündmuste kohta andmebaasikanded, millega on võimalik taastada sündmuste käik ja ajaline järjekord. Lõplik valimistulemuste legitiimsuse hindamine baseerub valimiste andmete transkriptsioonil ja sündmuste logil.

Legitiimsuse tagamiseks peab saama tõestada valija otsust konkreetse kandidaadi poolt hääletada. Andmeid ja valijat ei tohi seejuures otseselt seostada. Ülesanne tundub esmapilgul paradoksaalne - kuidas saab kontrollida, kuidas valija kellegi poolt hääletas, kui isikut häälega seostada ei tohi? Keerukate algoritmide abil on see siiski saavutatav. Näiteks on kirjeldatud süsteemi, milles individuaalsetes hääldes sisalduvad kontrollarvud summeeritakse neid dekrüptimata ning kogumi verifitseeritavuseni jõutakse lõpliku kontrollsumma dekrüptimisega (33, lk 1).

Kuigi tegu on ühe peamise komponendiga süsteemi usaldusväarsuse tõestamisel, ei mahu edasine tehniline kirjeldus käesoleva töö piiridesse. Spetsialistid kinnitavad, et krüpteeringu ja digitaalallkirja võimaluste abil on e-hääletamise legitiimsus tõestatav ilma valimise salajasuse printsiipi kahjustamata. Paraku on ilmselt võrdlemisi raske tavalisele valijale arusaadavalt selgitada nt. homomorfse krüpteeringu toimimist. Põhjaliku ülevaate selle kohta leiab näiteks H. Lipmaa ja O. Mürgi analüüsist (6, lk 25). E-valimiste auditeerimisele on pööratud palju tähelepanu ka T. Tammeti ja H. Krosingu töös (9, lk 32).

Kuigi arvutite abil saab valimiste elektroonilisi andmeid töödelda märksa lihtsamalt ja efektiivsemalt kui füüsiliste meetoditega, on arvutid üksnes nii usaldusväärsed, kui neid haldavad inimesed ning andmeid töötlevad seadmed ja programmid. Seega on vajalik ka seadmete, süsteemi funktsioonide ja inimeste kontroll, ehk protsessi auditeerimine (25, lk 5). Siin ongi spetsialistidest vaatlejate koht, kellel peab olema võimalus jälgida kogu süsteemi tööd ning kõike seda, mis leiab aset programmides ja andmebaasides. Selleks peaks valimisandmeid töötlevate programmide lähtekoodid ning süsteemi muud parameetrid olema eelnevalt avalikustatud, tagatud peab olema ligipääs monitooringusüsteemidele ning seadmetele. Spetsialistide ülesanne on kontrollida, et kasutatakse ikka sedasama avalikustatud koodi ning et viiakse läbi ainult neid toiminguid, mis on vajalikud õiguspäraste valimistulemuste saavutamiseks.

6. Hääletamise lõpp ja häälte kokkuarvestamine

Hääletamine lõpeb kindlaksmääratud ajahetkel, mil süsteem katkestab välisühendused ning valimisserver isoleeritakse avatud arvutivõrgust. Pärast valimiste lõpphetke ei tohi ükski hääle enam muutuda. Auditeeritud andmed arvestatakse kokku ning väljastatakse valimistulemused. Pärast auditeerimist võib isikut häälega seostavad andmed eemaldada. Info talletatakse andmekandjatele ning arhiveeritakse hilisema kontrolli tarbeks turvalises kohas.

5. E-valimiste projektid välisriikides

Õiguslikult siduvaid, riigivõimu korraldatud üldiseid internetivalimisi ei ole tänaseks päevaks veel kusagil läbi viidud. Seetõttu on järgnevas empiirilises osas lähtutud senistest pilootprojektidest, mis

on Eestis kavandatavatele e-valimistele olemuslikult sarnased. Käesolevas peatükis ei tähista mõiste "e-valimised" ainult internetivalimisi, vaid ka valimisi elektrooniliste seadmete abil, mis ei ole tingimata ühendatud internetiga.

Väiksemaid projekte on arvukalt katsetatud juba mitmel pool; järgnev valik on tehtud riikidest, mille e-valimise süsteemide kohta õnnestus leida seadusandlikku materjali või mis on e-valimise arengu seisukohalt olulisema tähtsusega.

1. Ameerika Ühendriigid

Ameerika Ühendriikides muutus küsimus valimise süsteemi reformimisest aktuaalseks 2000 aasta presidendivalimiste järel Florida osariigis toimunu tõttu. Ühendriikides on probleemiks ka madal valimisaktiivsus - 2000. aasta valimistel käis valimas vaid umbes 51% hääleõiguslikest kodanikest.

Florida valimiste protseduuris ilmsid vastuolud, mis põhjustasid valimistulemuste kokkuarvestamisel viienädalase hilinemise. Kui kandidaatide vahe on marginaalne, siis saab Ühendriikide seaduste järgi nõuda häälte teistkordset ülelugemist. Probleemide ilmnemisel on kohtutel õigus tulemused tühistada.

Segaduse keskmeks oli aastakümnete vanune valimiskaartide süsteem. Hääletamiseks tuli valijal sedel õigest kohast augustada, kuid kuna kaardi formaadi suurus oli piiratud ja tekst sellel kokku surutud, ei olnud valikut võimalik masinatega üheselt kindlaks teha. Hääletussedelid üle lugeda käsitsi ja viimaks tunnistati kehtetuks 19 000 hääletussedelit, kusjuures valimistulemuses sai lõpuks otsustavaks 400-hääleline häälteenus. Häälte korduvat ülelugemist esines ka teistes osariikides.

Valimise süsteemis esines teisigi puudusi. Paljud hääleõiguslikud kodanikud, kes soovisid hääletada, ei saanud seda teha probleemide tõttu valijate registreerimisel. Suurt osa hääletussedelitest ei arvestatud, kuna need ei olnud korrektselt täidetud. Neist umbes neljandik oli rikutud tahtlikult, ülejäänud loeti kehtetuks valijate eksimuste tõttu. Vähemalt 500 000 häält läks kaduma probleemide tõttu valimispunktidega - peamiselt pikkade järjekordade, ebasobivate lahtiolekuaegade või asukohtade tõttu. Valimiste protseduuriliste puuduste tõttu võis ühtekokku kaduma minna 4-6 miljonit häält (10, lk 10).

Ühendriikide Kaitseministeerium korraldas 2000. aastal internetivalimise umbes 350-le välisriikides asuvale sõjaväelasele ning nende lähikondlasele. Interneti kaudu koduarvutitest antud hääled läksid hääletustulemuses ka arvesse, kuid eksperimendis osalenud pidid tagantjärele edastama oma hääle ka posti teel. Valijate isikusamasuse eest vastutas Kaitseministeerium. Hääli ei kogutud kesksesse andmebaasi, vaid saadeti valimisjaoskondadesse, kus neid käsitleti tavaliste kirja teel saabunud häältena.¹⁸

Kokkuvõttes loeti eksperiment õnnestunuks ning sama süsteemi on kavas kasutada kõikidele välismaal viibivatele kodanikele valimisvõimaluse andmiseks - neid on potentsiaalselt üle 6 miljoni. Sel viisil antud häälte legitiimsusesse suhtusid paljud siiski skeptiliselt, kuna valijate anonüümsus ei olnud täielikult tagatud.

Arizona osariigis viidi väidetavalt läbi esimesed õiguslikult siduvad e-valimised. 2000. a. märtsis, kui Demokraatlik Partei valis osariigis enda presidendikandidaati, anti umbes 36 000 häält internetis. Tegu ei olnud siiski valimistega riigi tasemel, valida said ainult partei liikmed.

Hääletamine toimus nelja päeva vältel election.com kodulehel. Valijate identifitseerimine toimus nende isikuandmete ja postiga saadud PIN-koodiga. Kuigi valimised kuulutati kordaläinuks, esines tegelikkuses mitmeid probleeme erineva tarkvaraga arvutitel. Samuti ei olnud PIN-koodide saatmine organiseeritud piisavalt turvaliselt.

Valijate õiguste eest seisev Voting Integrity Project üritas valimisi blokeerida kohtu kaudu. Hageja väitel eelistas valimissüsteem ilmselgelt valge nahavärviga ja rikkamaid inimesi. Elektroonilisi valimisi võrreldi kunagise kirjaoskuse testiga, mille eesmärgiks oli mustanahaliste eemale tõrjumine valimistest (14, lk 12). Lõpuks lahendati asi kohtuväliselt ja valimiste korraldajad rajasid täiendavaid valimispunkte etnilistele vähemustele.

Californiat peetakse üheks silmapaistvaimaks e-valimiste propageerijaks, eelkõige seal moodustatud tööühiku ja nende põhjaliku uurimuse tõttu (vt. viide 12), mille järeldused on ka käesolevas töös lähtekohtadeks.

2000. aasta novembris testiti Californias e-valimiste süsteemi õiguslikult mittesiduvatel küsitlusel. Sama aasta septembris soovisid neli maakonda süsteemi ka reaalse valimiste käigus katsetada, kuid algatus keelustati põhjusel et väidetavalt ei olnud tagatud süsteemi piisav turvalisus ja valimispettuse välistamine (14, lk 12).

Riverside'i maakonnas kasutati 715-s valimispunktis puutetundliku ekraaniga valimisarvutit. Ühe spetsiaalse valimisarvuti ja selle arvutivõrku ühendamine maksis keskmiselt umbes 50 000 krooni. Samas on väidetud, et kui ka Floridas oleks kasutatud sarnast süsteemi, siis ei oleks seal ilmselt segadusi tekkinud ning kulutused oleksid end õigustanud (21, lk 1).

Enam kui pooled Ühendriikide osariigid on e-valimiste võimaluse praeguseks seadustanud. Eeldatavasti kasutatakse esimesi e-valimiste süsteeme järgmistel üleriigilistel valimistel 2004. aastal (14, lk 12).

2. Austraalia

Elektroonilise valimise ja häälte lugemise võimaluste väljaselgitamiseks moodustati Austraalias 1998. aastal spetsiaalne komisjon. 1999. aasta detsembris saavutas komisjon valitsuse toetuse enda väljatöötatud süsteemi mudelile ning selle elluviimiseks hakati ette valmistama seadusandlust.

Skeemi kohaselt on kolmenädalasel eelhääletamise perioodil ja valimispäeval võimalik valimispunktides elektrooniliselt hääletada. Soovi korral saab anda hääle ka hääletussedeliga.

Hääletamise lõppedes sisestatakse elektroonilisse süsteemi ka hääletussedelitega antud hääled ja loetakse koos elektrooniliselt antud häältega kokku. 2000. aasta detsembris võeti vastu süsteemi võimaldavad seadusemuudatused.19

Elektrooniliseks valimiseks ja häälte kokkuarvestamiseks valitava arvutiprogrammi kinnitamise volitused on antud riiklikule valimiskomisjonile. Seaduses on loetletud ka nõuded, millele programm peab vastama:

- valimistulemuste õigsuse kontroll elektrooniliselt peab andma sama kindla tulemuse, nagu valimistel tavalistel hääletussedelitega;
- hääletamine toimub järjestikustel ekraanivormidel edasiliikumise ja lõpeb valiku kinnitamisega;
- programm peab võimaldama valijale eksimuste parandamist enne hääle lõplikku salvestamist;
- programm peab võimaldama hääle sisestamist, mis ei sisalda eelistust ühegi kandidaadi kohta;
- programm peab tagama, et ükski kõrvaline isik saaks valija eelistustest teada;
- programm peab väljastama häälte jaotumuse suvalisel ajahetkel pärast hääletuse lõppemist ning ka hiljem, valimistulemuste ametliku väljakuulutamise järel.

Valimisedelitega antud häälte arvutisse sisestamise korra kinnitab valimiskomisjon. Ühtlasi peab komisjon tagama seadmete ja programmide turvalisuse ning andmete varukoopiate säilitamise vähemalt kuni eelhääletamise alguseni järgmistel valimistel.

Seadus määratleb ka seosed ja erisused võrreldes tavaliste valimistega - muudetud on sätteid, mis puudutavad hääletussedeli käitlemist ning rikutud sedelite eristamist ning häälte korduvat ülelugemist. Korduv ülelugemine võib seisneda varukoopiatele salvestatud elektrooniliste andmete kontrollimises, vajadusel lisaks ka hääletussedelite käsitsi ülelugemises.

Lisatud on võimalusi valimistulemuste vaidlustamiseks elektroonilise süsteemi iseärasuste tõttu. Vaidlustada saab ainult programmide täpsust ning selle hindamiseks moodustatakse erikohus. Valimise seadmete ja programmide rikkumise või nende töö häirimise kvalifitseerib seadus õigusrikkumiseks.

20. oktoobril 2001 said valijad Austraalia neljas suuremas linnas hääletada elektrooniliste seadmete abil. Hinnang Austraalia elektroonilise valimise efektiivsusest avaldatakse hiljem käesoleval aastal aadressil <http://www.elections.act.gov.au/elecvote.html> .

3. Brasiilia

Brasiilias, kus valimine on kodanikele kohustuslik, on arvuteid häälte kokkuarvestamisel kasutatud juba üle kümne aasta. 1990. aastal kandsid valimisametnikud pärast hääletamist hääled arvutisse ning edastasid andmed riigi kesksesse valimiskomisjoni. Valimiste legitiimsus seati esimesel korral esinenud probleemide tõttu kahtluse alla, kuid nüüdseks on vigadest õpitud. Tänapäevaks on arvutite kasutamine Brasiilia valimistel muutunud massiliseks.

1998. aastal valis rahvas Brasiilias elektrooniliste seadmete vahendusel ligi 1700 rahvaesindajat ja riigi presidendi. Ligi 3000-s Brasiilia linnas oli valimispunktides IP-võrku ühendatud enam kui 12 000 arvutit.

Valimispunktis kontrollis valimisametnik esmalt valija andmeid andmebaasist ning sisestas valimisarvutisse valija koodi. Allkirja andmise järel läks valija eraldatud kabiini ning kandis arvutisse kandidaadi numbri. Enne valiku lõplikku kinnitamist kuvati valijale kandidaadi andmed ja foto. Valik salvestati kolmele erinevale andmekandjale (arvutisse lukustatud floppy, kõvakettale ja flash-mäluseadmele). Kui mõnes valimispunktis kasutati valimissedeleid, siis nendel sisalduva valiku sisestasid hiljem valimisametnikud. Hääletamise lõppedes edastati hääletustulemused keskserverisse ning valimistulemuste kokkuarvutamise järel avaldati info internetis.

Väidetavalt oli süsteem vähemalt sama turvaline kui tavalistel valimistel. Ligipääsu valimiste arvutivõrgule omasid ainult jaoskondade süsteemihaldurid, kes said vajalikeks toiminguteks ühekordselt kasutatava parooli valimiste keskosakonnast. Ligipääsu keskserveritele kontrolliti ka füüsiliselt. Süsteemis töötas auditeerimistarkvara, mis jälgis kõikvõimalikke päringuid arvutitele ja andmebaasidele ning kõiki programmide operatsioone.

Süsteem põhines Windows NT tarkvaral, mida täiendati spetsiaalsete auditeerimisprogrammidega. Selle töötas välja Brasiilia valitsuse lepinguline partner, riigi juhtivamaid IT-turvalisuse firmasid - Modulo. Lisaks programmide väljatöötamisele rajas Modulo turvalise arvutivõrgu infrastruktuuri ning koolitas 550 administraatorit ja tehnikut, kes seda haldasid.

2000. aastal sõlmis Brasiilia valitsus valimiste süsteemi uuendamiseks kokkuleppe Ühendriikide firmaga SafeVote. Sama aasta oktoobris viidi läbi valimised, milles riigi territooriumile oli paigutatud 326 000 ATM-tüüpi valimisterminali. Valida sai isegi keset Amazonase džunglit, kus elektri puudumisel töötasid terminalid patareidel. Info edastati telefoniliine pidi keskserverisse hiljem.

Järgmised üleriigilised valimised toimuvad Brasiilias käesoleval aastal ning siis loodetakse valimised läbi viia saajaprotsendiliselt arvutite abiga (13, lk 1).

4. Suurbritannia

Suurbritannias korraldati 2002. aasta mais kohalike omavalitsuste valimistel mitmeid pilootprojekte valimiste süsteemi reformimiseks, sealhulgas ka esimesi internetivalimiste katsetusi. Esmaste hinnangute kohaselt anti 12 protsenti 21000-st häälest elektrooniliselt ning üldine valimisaktiivsus tõusis 4 protsenti.

Liverpools oli võimalik valida internetiühendusega teleri vahendusel. Valijad sisestasid oma isikukoodi ning valijakaardil oleva PIN-koodi. Valitud hääled saadeti krüpteeritult keskserverisse.

Sheffieldis said valijad valida mobiiltelefoniga, saates vastavale numbrile etteantud formaadis tekstisõnumi koos oma PIN-koodiga ja kandidaadi numbriga. Valimistulemuse salvestamise või selle ebaõnnestumise kohta saadeti valija telefonile teade (32, lk 1).

Swindon oli üks 9-st omavalitsusest, kus oli võimalik valida interneti vahendusel. Valija läks vastavale veebilehele ja sisestas oma valijanumbri ning koodi, mille ta oli saanud erilises turvaümbrikus. Valija identifitseerimise järel kontrollis süsteem valimisõigust ning esitas valija elukohajärgsed valikuvariandid. Valiku tegemise ja kontrolli järel saadeti hääled krüpteeritult mitmete

tulemüüride ja teiste turvasüsteemidega kaitstud keskserverisse.

Kokku viidi läbi kolmkümmend erinevat katsetust, milles valida sai interneti või posti teel, või kus hääli arvestati kokku arvutitega. Pilootprojektide eesmärk oli Suurbritannias planeeritavate esimeste üleriigiliste e-valimiste ettevalmistamine 2006 aastaks.

5. Prantsusmaa

Prantsusmaal testiti e-valimiste süsteeme esmakordselt käesoleva aasta aprillis ja mais toimunud presidendivalimistel. Merignac's said valijad proovida elektroonilisi valimiskaarte, mis sisaldasid peale muude isikuandmete ka infot valija sõrmejäljest. Autentimiseks sisestas isik kaardi kaardilugejasse ning asetas sõrme identifitseerimisseadmele. Valimiskabiini sissepääsu filmiti, et välistada ebaseaduslikke mõjutusi.

Kuna Prantsusmaal puudub seni e-valimisi võimaldav seadusandlus, siis ei olnud süsteemi testimisel antud hääled õiguslikult siduvad; testides osalejad peavad hääletama ka tavalisel teel (20, lk. 1).

2002. a. juunis katsetatakse sama süsteemi ka parlamendivalimistel, lisaks testitakse pimedatele inimestele mõeldud helilist assisteerimissüsteemi. Süsteem on osa Euroopa liidu rahastatavast E-poll'i projektist20, mida 2001. aastal testiti ka Itaalias referendumil.

6. Euroopa Parlamendi valimised

1999. a. Euroopa Parlamendi valimistel oli valimisaktiivsus vaid 49.8%, Suurbritannias seejuures vaid 24%. Saksa valitsuse ja mitmete erafirmade initsiatiivil on valimisaktiivsuse kasvatamiseks algatatud projekt, mille eesmärk on viia Euroopa Parlamendi valimised interneti juba 2004. aastal. E-valimiste elluviimiseks on rajatud sihtasutus "European eVote Foundation".

Süsteemi nimetusega i-Vote21, mis on ühtlasi Saksamaa rahvusliku e-valimiste projekti tuumaks, katsetati edukalt esmakordselt 2000.. aastal Osnabrücki ülikoolis (17, lk 1).

Euroopa Parlamendi e-valimistega kaasnevad ka mitmed juriidilised probleemid - eelkõige on küsimus selles, millised on Euroopa Liidu tasemel valimiste mõjud kohalikele valimise süsteemidele ning milliste seaduste alustel hakkaks valimine toimuma. Nimetatud küsimusi arutatakse 11 ja 12 mail 2002. a. Itaalias aset leidval rahvusvahelisel konverentsil "E-voting and the European Parliamentary elections".²²

6. Lõppjärelused

Iga päevaga suureneb inimeste hulk, kelle jaoks internet on osa nende igapäevasest elust. Seetõttu sobiksid internetivalimised igati tänapäeva infoühiskonda, mida iseloomustab lihtne juurdepääs kõikvõimalikele teenustele.

Paraku on esialgseid optimistlikke plaane nii Eestis kui mitmetes teistes riikides hakatud edasi lükkama. Veel 2001. aasta sügisel, kui käesoleva töö teema valisin, oli Eesti valitsusel kindel kavatsus e-valimisi katsetada 2002. aastal toimuvatel kohalike omavalitsuste valimistel või hiljemalt 2003. aasta Riigikogu valimistel. Nüüdseks on Kohalike omavalitsuste volikogude valimise seadusega võetud vastu otsus, et enne 2005-ndat aastat e-valimisi Eestis ei korraldata. Selleks ajaks on tõenäoliselt töökindlad süsteemid välja arendatud, interneti kättesaadavus paranenud, ühiskonna meelestatus e-valimistele vastuvõtlikum ning korraldamiskulutused tunduvalt madalamad.

Edasilükkumise põhjused on aga ilmselged - esmapilgul võrdlemisi lihtsana tundunud süsteemi väljatöötamine osutus lähemal uurimisel palju keerukamaks ning vajalike suurte kulutuste tegemist ei peetud nähtavasti õigustatuks. Ettevalmistusaja pikendamisest hoolimata on aga autori seisukoht, et juba praegu tuleks alustada tööga ning määratleda lähtealused ja kaugemad eesmärgid. Näiteks Suurbritannia, kus veel sügisel peeti võimalikuks üleriigilisi e-valimisi järgmisel aastal, on käesoleval kevadel korraldanud väga ulatuslikke eksperimente, kuid sellest hoolimata ei loodeta üleriigilise e-valimiste süsteemi valmimist enne 2006-ndat aastat.

Ka Eestis tuleks juba järgmistel valimistel läbi viia õiguslikult mittesiduvaid projekte, milles saaks vabatahtlikult katsetada e-valimist avalikes internetipunktides. Katsetused tuleks läbi viia etapiviisiliselt, lülitades järk-järgult süsteemi uusi elemente. Esimesel korral ei ole üldise ettekujutuse saamiseks veel vaja seoseid näiteks autentimissüsteemi või valijate registriga. Kui internetis oleks kättesaadav kasvõi lihtne infosüsteem süsteemi visuaalseks tutvustamiseks ning kandidaatide nimekirjad, siis annaks see avalikkusele arusaama, et projektiga juba tegeldakse ning 2005-ndaks aastaks kasvaks inimeste kindlustunne selle võrra suuremaks. Vajadust pilootprojektide järele on rõhutanud ka kõik teised senised analüüsid.

Infotehnoloogia, ja eriti kõik mis puudutab e-valimisi, on tänapäeval tormilise kiirusega arenev valdkond. Igal nädalal avaldatakse internetis erinevates riikides väbi viidud uusi analüüse. Käesoleval kevadel toimuvad Euroopas mitmete riikide spetsialistide kohtumised ja elektroonilist demokraatiat ning e-valimisi puudutavad konverentsid.

Seadusandlus seevastu reageerib ühiskonnas aset leidvatele arengutele palju aeglasemalt. Eesti valimisseaduste elektroonilist valimist reguleeriv osa annab küll üldise raamistiku e-valimiste läbiviimiseks, kuid autori hinnangul oleks vajalik tunduvalt detailsem regulatsioon, kasvõi eraldi elektrooniliste valimiste seaduse näol, mis käsitleksid seni lahtiseid küsimusi (vt. 3.2).. Uued valimisseadused loovad e-valimiste korraldamisele küll õigusliku aluse, kuid kui midagi peaks e-valimistel valesti minema, siis järgneks tõenäoliselt segadus, mis võib väga kergesti viia kahtlemiseni valimistulemuste legitiimsuses ning isegi tulemuste tühistamiseni.

Küsimus e-valimiste otstarbekusest seisneb ennekõike selles, kas süsteemi eelised ületavad võimalikke puudusi ning kas uuele süsteemile üleminekust saadav kasu on proportsioonis tehtavate kulutustega ning võimalike riskidega. Järgnevalt on toodud kokkuvõtlik loetelu peamistest eelistest ja puudustest, mida e-valimistele üleminekuks tuleks kaaluda:

Eelised

- E-valimiste peamiseks eeliseks peetakse ennekõike hääletamise mugavust valijatele, mis eeldatavasti kasvatab oluliselt valimisaktiivsust.
- Hääletamine ei oleks enam seotud valija asukohaga. Ka välismaal või oma kodukohast eemal viibijatel oleks võimalik valida. Puuetega inimesed ja haiged saaksid valida omas kodus. Kaasaja tehnoloogilised vahendid võimaldaksid hääletamist isegi pimedatele.
- Hääletamine ning häälte kokkulugemine muutub kiiremaks ja täpsemaks. Süsteem võimaldab välistada inimlikke eksimusi hääletamisel ning vähendada sellega häälte kaotsiminekut. Valimistulemused selguksid juba mõne minuti jooksul pärast hääletamise lõppu.
- Hääletamise aeg oleks paindlikum - e-valimistel ei nõuaks valimisperioodi pikendamine võrreldes tavavalimistega täiendavaid kulutusi ning valida saaks kasvõi öösel.
- Pikemas perspektiivis kujuneksid e-valimised odavamaks kui tavalised valimised.
- Sõltuvalt teostusest võib e-valimiste süsteem võimaldada valijal kontrollida tema hääle õiget arvestamist, mis tavavalimiste anonüümsuse tõttu ei ole võimalik;
- Kodanikud harjuksid enda poliitilist võimu teostama interneti vahendusel. E-valimised oleks esimeseks etapiks elektroonilise demokraatia arengul. Süsteemi infrastruktuuri saaks võrdlemisi väheste kulutustega kasutada sagedastel valimistel ja rahvahääletustel, seda saaks kohandada rahvaalgatuse korras seadusandluse algatamiseks ning poliitilises diskussioonis osalemiseks.
- Esimeste e-valimiste eduka läbiviijana oleks riigil võimalik positiivselt silma paista, läbikukkumine aga oleks tagasilöögiks sarnastele projektidele kogu maailmas. Riigi maine seisukohalt on sellel väga suur kaal. Õnnestunud e-valimised leiaksid kahtlemata kajastamist maailma pressis ning saadud kogemustele viidataks meedias veel aastakümneid. Juba praegu viidatakse paljudes eri riikide uurimustes Eesti edusammudele.

Puudused

- E-valimiste süsteem on võrreldes tavavalimistega tunduvalt keerukam. Valimiste legitiimsuse tõendamine on seetõttu raskem ning valimistulemuste vaidlustamiseks on palju rohkem võimalusi.
- Väheneb süsteemi avatus ja selle jälgimine muutub komplitseeritumaks. Valijate hääletamisõiguse kontrollimine, häälte salvestamine ja ülelugemine ning valimistulemuste kokkuarvutamine on vaadeldavad ainult eriteadmistega isikutele.
- Süsteem muutub tsentraliseeritumaks, selle haldajate kätte koonduvad suuremad õigused ja vastutus. Häälte võltsimine või süsteemi vead võivad mõjutada valimistulemusi palju suuremas ulatuses, kui tavalistel valimistel.
- Ligipääs internetile ei ole kõigile ühesuguselt tagatud, mis võib viia sotsiaalse killustatuseni erinevate ühiskonnakihtide vahel. Palju on inimesi, kes ei ole harjunud arvutite ega interneti kasutamisega.
- Ühekordsed kulutused süsteemi väljatöötamisele ületaksid tunduvalt tavalistele valimistele kuluvad summasid.

Valijate arvutite töökindlust ei saa tagada ning nende ebaseaduslikku jälgimist ei ole võimalik välistada.

Süsteemi töökindlus ei ole asjatundliku rünnaku vastu kaitstud.

E-valimise süsteemide praeguse arengutaseme juures saaks valimisi korraldada ainult piiratud ulatuses ja suunatult väiksele valijate grupile, et ebaõnnestumine ei tooks kaasa suuri tagasilööke. Otstarbekas oleks kavandatava üleriigilise e-valimise süsteemi komponente katsetada eelnevalt näiteks üliõpilasesinduste, ametiühingute juhtide või erakondade juhatuste valimistel ning rahvaküsitlustel, nii nagu mujal maailmas seda seni on tehtud. Rakendada võiks juba ka valijate elektroonilist keskregistrit (vt. 4.2), mis võimaldaks valijal hääletada suvalisest valimispunktist.

Millised peaksid olema edasised uurimissuunad? E-valimised hõlmavad väga paljusid erinevaid valdkondi ning eeldavad aeganõudvat ja igakülgset uurimist. Igakülgse uurimise seisukohalt vajaliku interdistsiplinaarse lähenemise jaoks oleks tähtis, et e-valimiste ettevalmistamisest võtaksid osa politoloogid, sotsiaalteadlased, tehnikaspetsialistid, psühholoogid, õigusteadlased, kommunikatsiooniekspertid, majandusteadlased jne., kes peaksid oma töös arvestama ka kõikide teiste valdkondade aspektidega. Uurimismeetoditeks on seejuures küsitlused ja andmete analüüsid, mujal läbi viidud pilootprojektide analüüsid ning e-valimiste mudelite katsetamine. Esmasteks eesmärkides peaksid seejuures olema:

- süsteemi põhiprintsiipide paikapanek, eesmärkide ja nende saavutatavuse analüüs;
- tehniliste standardite koostamine ja nende pinnalt realselt töötava mudeli loomine;
- mudeli katsetamine õiguslikult mittesiduvates eksperimentides;
- süsteemi erinevate osade järk-järguline inkorporeerimine tavaliste valimiste süsteemi;
- sotsioloogiliste uuringute korraldamine e-valimisteks valimisoleku selgitamiseks, rahva peamiste kartuste kindlakstegemine ning nende vähendamine;
- seaduste ettevalmistamine, mis vastaks konkreetse süsteemi iseärasustele või delegeeriks volitused detailsemaks reguleerimiseks vastavatele ametnikele;
- tuleb propageerida e-valimise süsteemi toetavaid struktuure, nagu ID-kaart ja digitaalallkiri;
- tuleb tagada interneti kättesaadavuse ning inimeste arvutihariduse stabiilne kasv.

Üleminek e-valimiste süsteemile eeldab ühiskondlikku valmisolekut. Mõnedest demokraatlikest valimisprintsiipidest tuleb teha järeleandmisi, teised demokraatia kvaliteediomadused seevastu paraneksid. Paratamatute järeleandmiste määr sõltub tehnoloogia arengust ja süsteemi ülesehitamiseks kasutatavatest ressurssidest.

Vaieldamatu on aga see, et elektroonilises demokraatias sisaldub aukartustäratav potentsiaal, mille avaldumisega muutuvad paljuski senised arusaamad poliitikast ja rahva osast valitsemises. Rääkida võib demokraatia olemuse murrangulisest teisenemisest. Seni on rahvas enda põhiseadusest tulenevat võimu saanud realselt teostada vaid perioodilistel valimistel ning harvadel referendumitel. Uued kommunikatsioonitehnoloogiad avavad aga seni kättesaamatuid võimalusi riigihalduses osalemiseks ja iseotsustamiseks. Juba järgmisel aastakümnel võib elektrooniline otsedemokraatia saada mitmetes riikides igapäevaelu harjumuspäraseks osaks ning praegusest esindusdemokraatia kriisist räägitakse vaid kui tervendavast õppetunnist.

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7. Electronic Elections. Summary

Voting is the cornerstone in the foundation of democracy. It should be the goal of every democratic country to maximize the quality of voting, which is directly determined by voter turnout and the legitimacy of election results. Application of new communication technologies, such as the Internet, is a natural course for increasing those standards. The main challenge here is not planning or creating the system, but achieving public confidence and trust in it.

The proponents of e-voting see enhanced accessibility, accuracy and reduced costs as the main advantages of the system. Opponents argue, that current technology does not provide effective enough measures to cope with the privacy requirements, the Internet is not accessible for all voters and proving the legitimacy of the procedure to the public would be much more difficult than in traditional elections.

Estonia has undertaken the goal to be among the first states to hold nation-wide online elections. New election laws have been enacted that lay the ground rules for holding online elections, using remote Internet voting, in the year 2005. It may seem a distant future, but preparations, like pilot projects, voter education and Internet accessibility programs should begin immediately. Also, more detailed regulation is needed, concerning jurisdiction over e-voting issues, criminalizing specific offences like Distributed Denial of Service Attacks, addressing responsibility and redefining the substance of prohibited voter influence.

The main objective of this report is to analyze possible problem areas, mainly the legal aspects of electronic voting and its influences to democracy. The conception of electronic democracy and the position of electronic elections in democratic theory have also been examined.

In regard to democratic election principles set forth in international law and the Estonian Constitution, the system on e-voting must fulfill the following basic principles:

- The principle of “general” elections - to safeguard the electoral rights of all eligible voters.
- “Free elections” - The principle of free elections stipulates that the electoral process has to be free of violence and private pressure. The voter must be able to fill out the ballot paper personally and without extraneous influence.
- “Equal elections” - The principle of electoral equality is rooted in the principle that all citizens are politically equal. Electoral equality means first and foremost that every eligible voter may exercise in elections his right to share in state power in a formally equal manner, and that all votes cast by the electorate have the same influence, i.e. the same numerical value.
- “Secret elections” - When the votes are finally counted, the voting behavior of the individual voters must be untraceable.

One of the largest concerns is maintaining voter privacy. The enhancement of current encryption

techniques should provide more security that a vote is private. It is important to educate the public on the issues concerning privacy and the Internet in such a way that it is understood and helps to eliminate fears. The system must be at least as secure as corresponding traditional voting procedures. In Estonia, digital signatures and electronic ID-cards will be used for authentication in e-voting procedure.

The second chapter examines potential social, legal and financial issues, which need to be resolved. Large concern with online voting is accessibility. It has been suggested that e-voting creates a potential "digital divide".. According to several studies, those least likely to have access to the Internet are the rural poor. Creating an election environment that only allows people to vote via the Internet would clearly be unconstitutional. About 39 percent of Estonians use the Internet frequently and additional 20% would have access, if desired.

In Estonia, e-voting is introduced as an addition to traditional voting procedures, allowing electronic voting in pre-election period and changing the vote during election day, to reduce the risks of illegal influence and vote trading.

In the third chapter the key elements of an electronic voting system have been analyzed - such as voter authentication, system auditing and data transportation issues. Finally, the last chapter examines some of the notable trials on electronic voting systems held around the world.

In conclusion - much work is to be done to make e-voting possible in 2005. There are important aspects to keep in mind when making any policy changes. User acceptance is crucial to achieve successful implementation of e-voting. If the public is not properly educated and informed, the benefits of online voting will not be fully realized. But clearly, electronic voting and electronic democracy in general, contain potential that may enhance democracy in unforeseeable ways.

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/ Tauno Novek /

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... in this country every four years. We have a **vote auction**, with votes going to the highest bidder. It is so blatantly arrogant and ...

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... But the one-vote-per-voter rule can be circumvented by any entity with enough money (as **Vote-Auction.com** (2) is trying to demonstrate, legally or illegally). ...

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... Nach amerikanischen Recht ist der Verkauf von Wählerstimmen verboten, die österreichischen Besitzer von [www.vote-auction.com](#) erklärten jedoch, die ...

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... RM quoted the case of **Vote Auction**, an internet enterprise that invited people in New York and Chicago to put their votes up for sale. ...

[www.edemocracy.gov.uk/library/papers/Note_of_a_Meeting_with_Dr_Mercuri_17-10-02_Final.doc](#)

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... Alguns dos projetos de maior relevância realizados a partir da RTMark:

Vote-auction.com (atualmente em <http://www.vote-auction.net/>): o website ...

[www.pontomidia.com.br/erico/rodape/ericoassis%20-%20rtmark.pdf](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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rtmark.com (®™mark) the yes men (various artists) **vote auction** (baumgartner/extrem ...

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... In order to minimize the time to consensus, Agent C sends its vote/bid to B through A, and B sends the **vote/auction** outcome to A through C. In order to ...

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... WTO activist that "might equals right." He lectures in Salzburg as Dr. Andreas Bichlbauer on the free-trade benefits of an international **vote auction** (in which ...

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... November : Positive News. OCTOBER. 31 October : Help For Pain; 30 October : Guinness World Records; 29 October : **Vote-Auction.com**; 28 October ...

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... Not all sites parody an existing site, however; some make a point about a general issue like the <http://www.vote-auction.net/> which claims to bring ...

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... support for a new voting system for the United States in which corporations by-pass the unwieldy current arrangement and make use of "**vote-auction.com**" instead ...

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... Authorities were able to shut down the site because it was registered in the US. The site was soon registered and reopened in Austria as **vote-auction.com**. ...

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... Anyone else think the voting system needs a revamp? Maybe that **vote auction** thing wasnt such a bad idea... :). Unreal Fortress Released [06:28 pm]. ...

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... Judge Garzon's court could require such action. We had such cases before (remember **vote-auction.com**?). I don't think it would be ...

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... auction. The lawsuits even continue, after an Austrian group takes over the site. www.vote-auction.net. www.ubermorgen.com. back. p. I. ...

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[High Tech "NewsBits" for 11/07/00](#)

... <http://www0.mercurycenter.com/svtech/news/breaking/merc/docs/023148.htm> - - - - -

Vote auction site now says it was all a joke A Web site that ...

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... andrebbero modernizzate attraverso una riforma radicale del sistema elettorale basato sulla messa all'asta del voto al miglior offerente (**Vote Auction**). ...

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... Her examples are the projects Deportation Class, Please love Austria!, **Vote-auction.com**, and The Yes Men, all of which took on the tactics of resistance ...

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... <http://vote-auction.net/dvd.html> and http://vote-auction.net/movies/CNN_Burdenofproof_360x288.html ----- next part ----- A non ...

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[US Government - ed-u.com](#)

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... Form to test whether your telephone number is copyrighted and licencing information.
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... last 10 years. we would like to share this with you! <http://www.ipnic.org>
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... in Hundreds of Places (Nov. 5, 2000) & Voteauction.com, **Vote-auction** announces
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... surge.". And in a closely related issue, the current **vote auction** will add upward pressure on interest rates no matter which side wins. ...
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... <http://www.stewarthomesociety.org> ubermorgen.com: <http://www.ubermorgen.com> etoy: <http://www.etoym.com> [v]ote-auction.com: <http://www.vote-auction.com> # Need ...
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Web vote sale all about buzz Effort aims to highlight flawed electoral system.

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... Baumgartner said he wouldn't profit from the actual **vote auction**, but hopes to eventually have advertisers. ... "This **vote auction** gives them the right to vote." ...

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... Business October 25, 2000 **Vote-Auction**: Capturing the B2C Market of the Election Industry [Berlin, GERMANY] The operators of the **vote-auction.com** Web site, who ...
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... Vive **vote-auction.com**. Le site qui prétend vendre des voix d'électeurs aux enchères a été contraint de fermer sous la pression de la justice américaine. ...
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... Société. 31/10/2000 • 13h02. "**Vote-auction** est un acte pour la liberté d'expression". La controverse médiatique créée par **Vote** ...
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... [V]OTE-AUCTION. <http://www.voteauction.com> 1.st.domain.original.domain, registrar.lock! <http://www.vote-auction.com> 2.nd.domain, registrar.hold! ...
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... Agency". ubermorgen "we have no nationality". Voteauction [V]ote-auction - **vote-auction.net** Seal. <http://vote-auction.net>. legal documents. ...
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[freedomforum.org: ACLU fights to protect vote-brokering Web sites](#)

... But the American Civil Liberties Union said it would fight to keep **vote-auction.com** on the Internet, saying the Web site was constitutionally protected under ...
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[The Fix » Vote Auction](#)

The Fix. 1/9/2000. **Vote Auction**. Filed under: General. — gjw @ 12:10 am. I don't quite understand how this works but it seems deeply scary. ...
the-fix.org/index.php/archives/2000/09/vote-auction/ - 24k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[<nettime> vote action](#)

... an interesting side issue was that one of the first measures to stop the activist-entrepreneurs from **vote-auction** was to force the domain-name administrator ...
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Title - [V]ote-auction (<http://www.vote-auction.net>) Artist - HANS BERNHARD Status - This is a linked project Original URL - <http://www.vote-auction.net> Date ...
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... cluebot.com: Internic Pulls Plug on **Vote-Auction.com** . Thumbshots, cluebot.com: Internic Pulls Plug on **Vote-Auction.com** News brief and archived discussion. ...

[activism.designerz.com/ activism-media-culture-jamming-vote-auctions.php - 67k - Cached - Similar pages](#)

[Nixon sues Web site illegally buying and selling votes from ...](#)

... Nixon said the defendants connected to the Web site, **vote-auction.com**, are violating Missouri law by not telling consumers that the buying and selling of ...

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[Missouri judge issues temporary restraining order against Web site ...](#)

... The order, signed by Cole County Circuit Judge Thomas Brown, directs the operators

of the Web site **vote-auction.com** to disclose on the site that the buying and ...

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... Bernhard immediately registered the site as **Vote-Auction.com** with a non-US company. On November 1st, 2000, Network Solutions (the ...

[www.disinfo.com/archive/pages/dossier/id505/pg1/ - 55k - Cached - Similar pages](#)

[name registration step 1](#)

NAME.SPACE [**VOTE.AUCTION**] is available. REGISTER. namespace: login: enter password: verify password: The template you selected serves the gTLD "AUCTION". ...

[www.dns411.com/cgi-bin/whois.pl?whois=vote.auction - 7k - Cached - Similar pages](#)

[Is a vote-selling Web site parody or threat?](#)

... wicked? A Web site, **Vote-auction.com**, is generating grins and chagrin with its brazen offer to buy and sell votes via the Internet. ...

[www.nwfusion.com/news/2000/0925sellvote.html - 43k - Cached - Similar pages](#)

[News&features - October 26, 2000](#)

... They have counter-sued and reopened the site under a slightly different name, **vote-auction.com** ([www.vote-auction.com](#)), registering under a European registry ...

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... moment. If you are a registered US voter, the process is as simple as logging onto **Vote-auction.com**, and checking the going price. ...

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[Update: Web site says vote auction was just a game - Computerworld](#)

... Home > Browse Topics > Government > Government Policy. Update: Web site says **vote auction** was just a game, ...

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x-arn.org/hub/liste.php?n=2&body=91 - 11k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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... Freedom. Internic have deleted the entry for **vote-auction.com**. ... DNS. Dear Declan,. The conflict with **vote-auction.com** has reached a new level. ...
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... switzerland. after receiving this email, corenic decided to shut down all dns-services on the domain **vote-auction.com** without notice. ...
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netuser

... exhibition [f]originals (fake - originals) evolves out of this process and focuses on the legal documentation resulting from www.vote-auction.net (initially www.netuser.cc ...
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Vote Selling > Massachusetts Decries Online Vote Selling > ...

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... no. Nixon filed a lawsuit against **vote-auction.com** taking it temporarily offline. Michelle Wirth has more from Jefferson City. Actuality ...
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... A website operating out of Vienna, Austria-- www.vote-auction.com -- is offering to buy and sell votes on the web for the 2000 presidential race. ...
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... difficult to differentiate between a simple .php document and real 500k usd auctioning-software]. <http://www.vote-auction.net>. ipnic ...
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... Le site de vente de votes **Vote-auction.com** persiste et signe. 23/10/2000 17h19. Après le chassé-croisé légal lors de sa création ...

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... wrote: > >> "W. Kiernan" wrote: >> >> While you're poking around on line, have a look at <http://62.116.31.68>, >> > which used to be **vote-auction.com** until ...

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... On Fri, 3 Nov 2000, Anita Mage wrote: > >> Liz (last name escapes me) who had been

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... Legal steps are taken 04/01 against CORENIC/CSL/JOKER.com | illegal DNS-shutdown of **vote-auction.com**. ... [the Bulgarian holding company], **Vote-auction Ltd.** ...

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See <http://blogs.23.nu/disLEXia/stories/492/> for details and further pointers. Thursday, 26. October 2000. **Vote auction** Web site moves operations overseas. ...

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... [<http://www.vote-auction.net>] In the course of this massive action [over 2500 news clippings, including a CNN 30 min. exclusive ...

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... führen soll. Jetzt, 4 Jahre nach **vote-auction** zeichnet sich ein ähnliches Projekt mit global-impact ab: SELLtheVOTE. Warum soll ...

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... **Vote- auction.com** , and The Yes Men have all made use of the tactics of resistance through apparent affirmation of and compliance with the image and the ...

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... Switzerland. After receiving this email, Corenic decided to shut down all DNS-services on the domain **vote-auction.com** without notice. ...

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... **vote auction** by lemurific (Score:2) Thursday August 17, @05:43AM: Re:RPI by delmoi (Score:1) Thursday August 17, @09:27AM: Selling out? ...
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... media, **Vote-auction** pakeni uuteen osoitteeseen. Paljon meteliä poliittisesta verkkokaupasta Mika Lahdensivu Julkaistu 25/10/2000 kello: 13:27, ...
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Die Arbeit [V]ote-auction (**vote-auction.net**) von ubermorgen.com als Beispiel möglicher künstlerischer Praxis in der Gegenwart. Dienstag, 11. ...
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... Aktionen: Hans Übermorgen, Wien (art)Wahl Projekt in den USA: <http://www.ubermorgen.com/2003/> **Vote Auction**: <http://www.vote-auction.net> E-Vote Machines Face ...
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Donnerstag, 2. November 2000 **Vote-auction** Internet-Auktion von US-Wahlstimmen geschlossen **Vote-auction** ist erneut geschlossen worden. ...
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... Dieser Fall, der sich letztes Jahr tatsächlich mit der website [www.vote-auction.com](#) so zugetragen hat, sorgte für einiges Aufsehen. ...
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... Analysis: Internet lessons for Campaign 2004 November 15, 2000 Web site says **vote auction** was just a 'game' November 10, 2000 Experts: E-voting could have ...
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... El 50% de la población norteamericana con derecho a voto se queda en casa el día

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... site. One that received an impressive amount of press is **vote-auction.com**, which can now be found at <http://62.116.31.68/>. Developed ...

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... Voter Z. 4. **Vote-auction.com**. 12. 100. 50. ... [here, if necessary voteauction.com some more]: **vote-auction.com** permits voters to auction their votes, voluntarily, to ...

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... Here he offered a solution -"**Vote-Auction.com**," a web site designed to save corporations millions of dollars now paid to political consultants, advertising ...

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... jail. There is a site called **vote-auction.com** where a block of presidential votes is being auctioned to the highest bidder. Around ...

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... of victory in Chicago were tentative, and sure enough, about a week later voteauction.com opened up under a new domain name, "**vote-auction.com**," and this ...

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... Further information may be found at <http://www.techserver.com/noframes/story/0,2294,500264747-500410488-502507401-0,00.html>. ILLINOIS CLOSES **VOTE AUCTION** SITE. ...
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... together. Founded by James Baumgartner (as voteauction.com), produced by ubermorgen.com and helped by ®TMark. **vote-auction.net** · ...
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... you. See you all next year. And remember to **vote Auction** back in again next year! GM, Bruce Reiff [1st Year], NA. bdrgames@aol.com, NA. ...

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... Rötzer 07.11.2000. Email aus USA Die Abschaltung von **Vote-auction.com** zeigt, wie das Web bequem zensiert werden kann. Mit dem Zugriff ...

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... ungeregelt die Situation ist: In den Wirrnissen der US-Präsidentschaftswahl im vergangenen Herbst hatten Künstler die Homepage **vote-auction.com** registrieren ...

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... Die Aktion **Vote-Auction** (www.voteauction.at) der Gruppe übermorgen, hat vor einem Jahr für die Wahlprozeduren in den USA eine "Vereinfachung" vorgeschlagen ...

www.mund.at/archiv/oktober1/aussendung141001.htm - 101k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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... over the world. About a week later, the web site appeared again under the new domain name —**vote-auction.com**“. This time, the ...

intel.si.umich.edu/tprc/papers/2002/81/Bechtold_Namespaces.pdf - [Similar pages](#)

www.thai108.com/vote-auction.html

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search.news.yahoo.com/search/news?p=vote-auction&n=20&c=news

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www.mediaartnet.org/search/?w=vote-auction&t=1&qt=category%3Acommunication-project

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... 236. **Vote-Auction** Bringing, democracy, capitalism, closer together, founded, james, baumgartner voteauction, com, produced, ubermorgen helped, tmark. 237. ...

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... The request by Attorney General Tom Reilly would remove the **Vote-Auction.com** Web site from the Internet or require it to say that selling, buying, or ...

www.southcoasttoday.com/daily/11-00/11-04-00/digest.html - 20k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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... 3. TP: Email aus USA ... von **Vote-auction.com** genügte eine Email aus USA, um die in der Schweizer ansäßige Organisation Corenic

www.flisu.de/aus+usa - 22k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[Auction](#)

... heavy equipment, and supplies. **Vote-auction.net** - Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together. Founded by James Baumgartner ...

www.monster-mart.com/auction/auction.html - 18k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

[Wauu.DE: Society: Activism: Media: Culture Jamming: Vote Auctions ...](#)

... UpsideToday: **Vote-auction.com** rises again That scrappy voter auction website that has riled America's pollsters skirted yet another siege by US legal critics ...

www.wauu.de/Society/Activism/Media/Culture_Jamming/Vote_Auctions/more2.htm - 18k - [Cached](#)

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www.freedomactivist.net/actions.html - 82k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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... <http://www.auctions-usa.com/carriage.htm>. **Vote-auction.net** - Bringing democracy and capitalism closer together. ... <http://vote-auction.net/>. ...

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[The YOURDON Report, Vol 01, No. 21 - Nov 01, 2000](#)

... One such Internet-based operation was **vote-auction.com**, which was created by an Austrian marketing company and based in New York before moving to Chicago when ...

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[eBay Auction Profits sale](#)

... Contact information ... <http://www.dellauction.com/> [Preview] [Open in full window]

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www.commonensesavings.com/eBay_Auction_Profits.html - 30k - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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... from closing until http://www.3gnewsroom.com/3g_news/jun_01/news_0766.shtml GreenNet - Altnet News <http://votauction.com/> **Vote auction** background: ---> [http](http://) ...

government-auctions.cars-for-less.net/Mississippi.html - 9k - 7 Mar 2005 - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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[The Spin Zone](#)

... to write-in Jon Stewart for various positions but I could only hope he would win...;-

But as for who I voted for, if you recall that ebay **vote auction** thing I ...

www.thespinzone.com/sucklist.php - 101k - 7 Mar 2005 - [Cached](#) - [Similar pages](#)

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... python implementations ... feedback? natural weight? ... **vote auction** ... staying alive ... 2000/10/21 opensales ... paying for value ... whoops! ...

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... lang=fr. (7) Intellectuals <http://www.dawn.com/2004/02/19/int16.htm>. (8) voteauction <http://vote-auction.net/index00.htm>. (9 mejor ...

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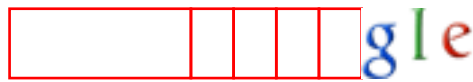
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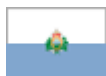
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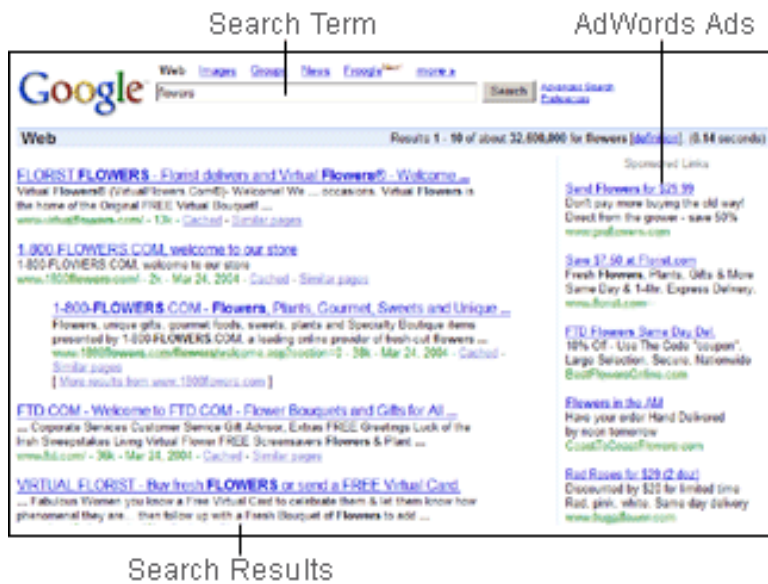
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